





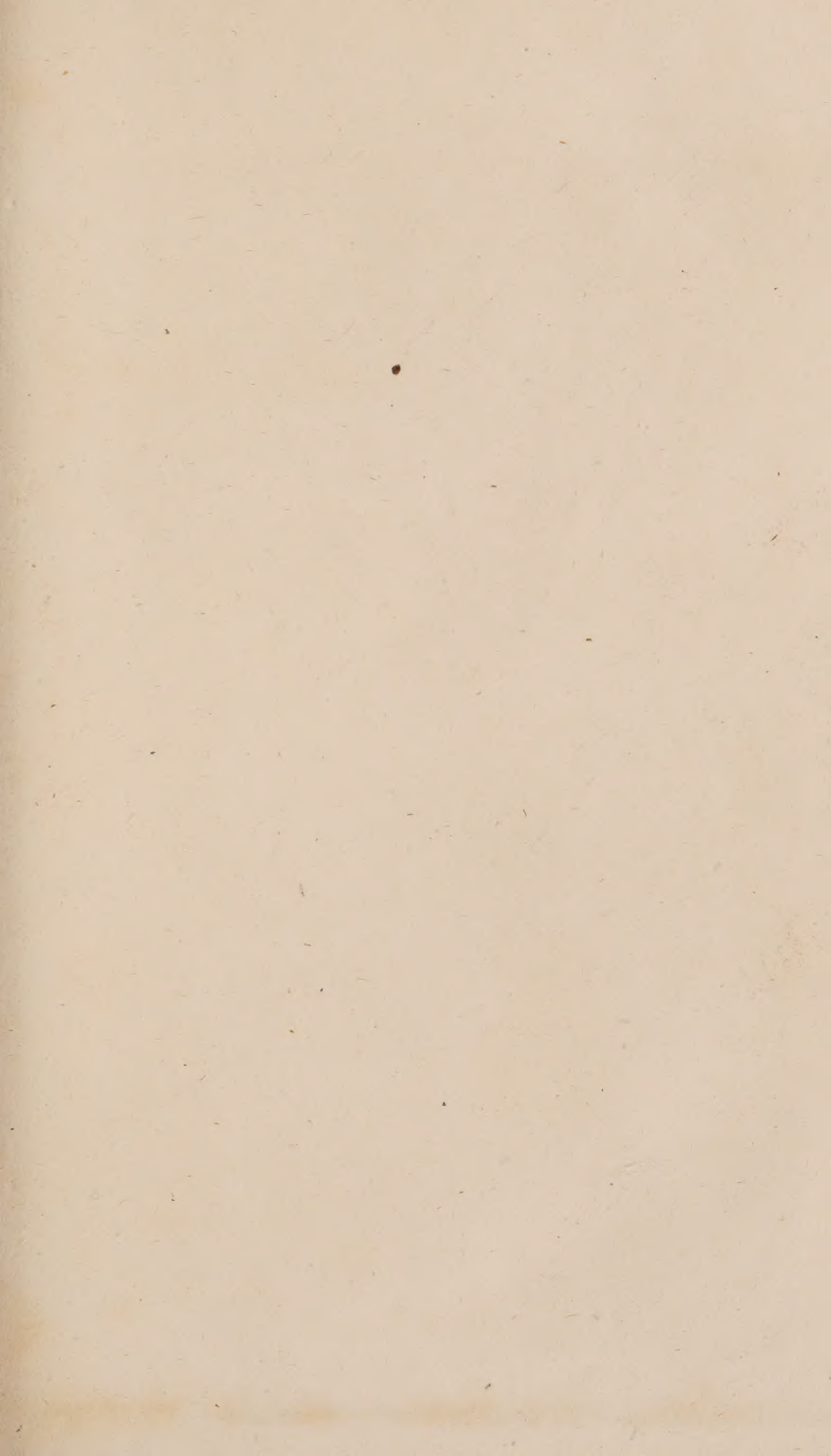
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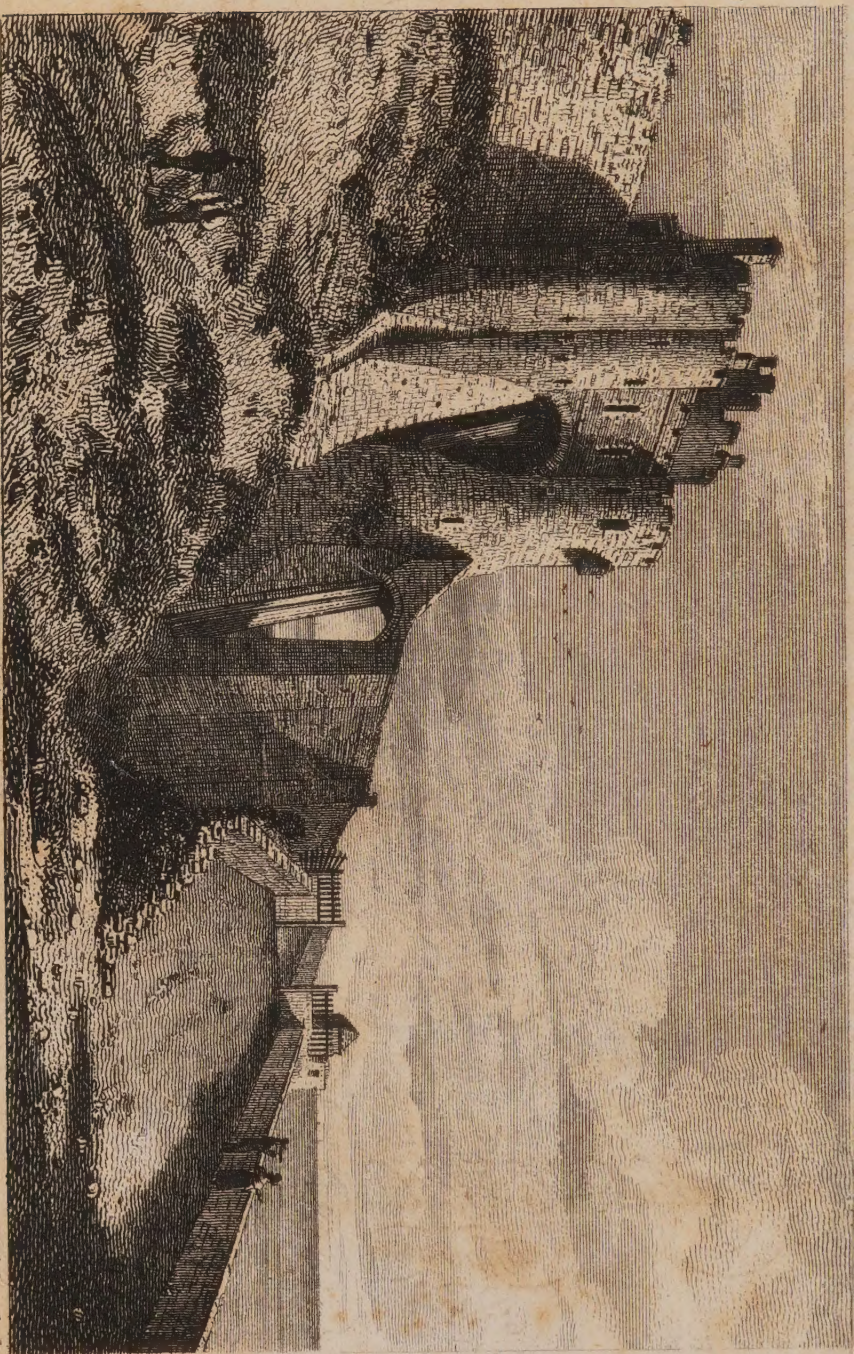
Vol. 1







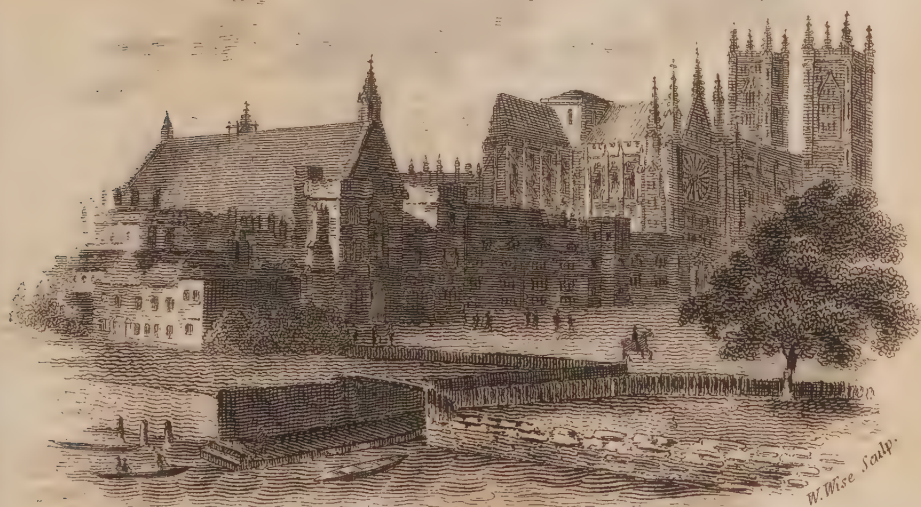
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Dover Castle.

L. Higha sculp.

Scientific
POYRKES
 THROUGH
ENGLAND, WALES & SCOTLAND,
 BY
Thomas Walford, Esq. F.A.S. F.L.S.
 In which the Traveller is directed to the principal objects
 OF
Antiquity, Art, Science & The Picturesque
 including the Minerals, Fossils, Plants, &c. in each County.



Westminster Hall.

Westminster Abbey.

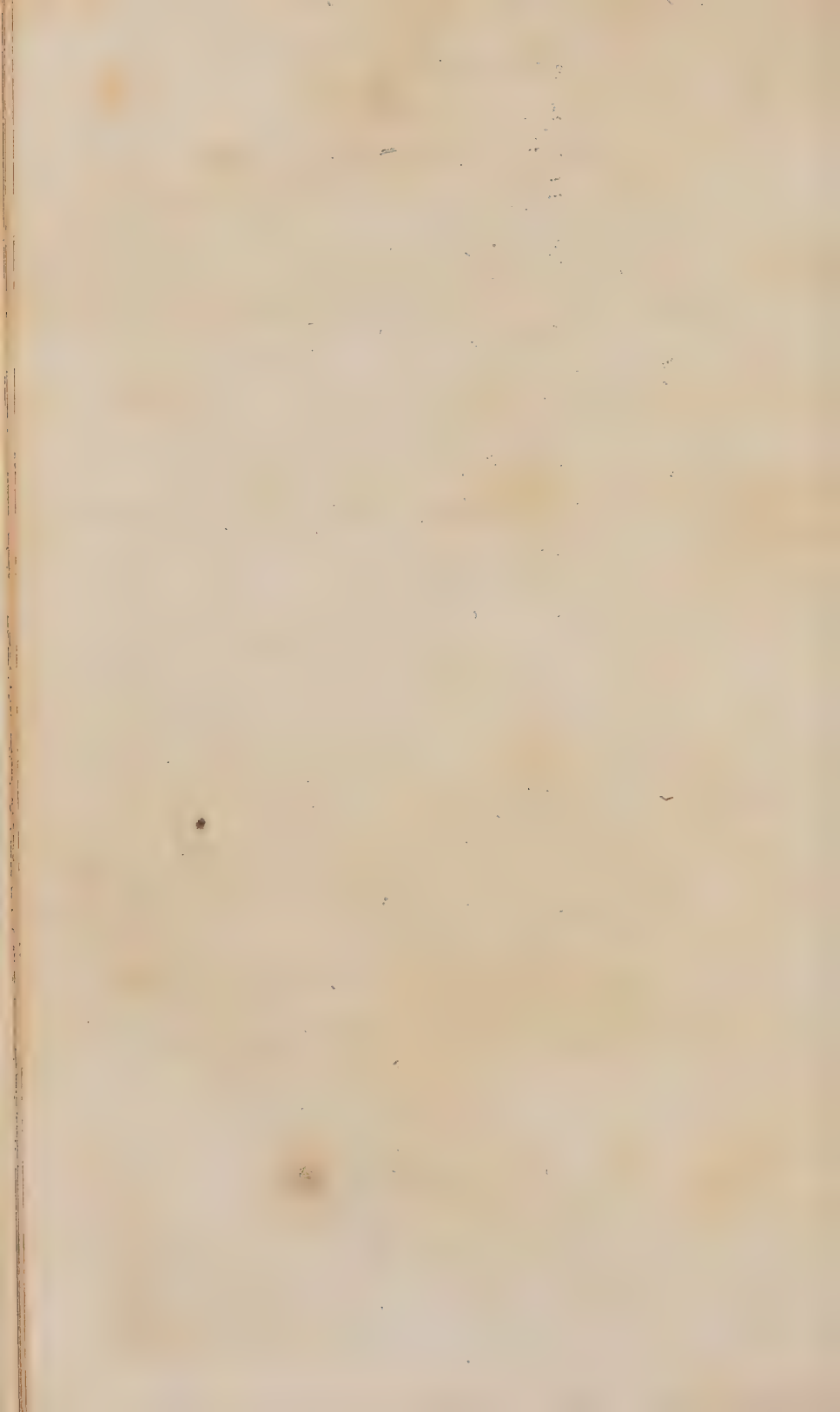
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VOL. I.

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LONDON, PRINTED FOR JOHN BOOTH, DUKE STREET, PORTLAND PLACE.

1818.



THE SCIENTIFIC
TOURIST
THROUGH
England, Wales, & Scotland:

BY WHICH
THE TRAVELLER IS DIRECTED TO
THE PRINCIPAL OBJECTS
OF ANTIQUITY, ART, SCIENCE, AND
THE PICTURESQUE,
INCLUDING
THE MINERALS, FOSSILS, RARE PLANTS, AND
OTHER SUBJECTS OF NATURAL HISTORY:

Arranged by Counties.

TO WHICH IS ADDED
AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF ANTIQUITIES, AND
THE ELEMENTS OF STATISTICS, GEOLOGY,
MINERALOGY, AND BOTANY.

By T. WALFORD, Esq. F.A.S. F.L.S.

VOL. I.

London:

PRINTED FOR J. BOOTH, DUKE STREET,
PORTLAND PLACE.

1818.



TO THE TOURIST.

THIS work is intended to point out such objects as are most worthy the notice of the antiquarian, mineralogical, and botanical tourist, or admirer of the sublime and beautiful scenery, in his tour through England, Wales, and Scotland; to direct the lovers of painting and sculpture to the most choice collections; and to aid statistics by a ready reference to objects of commercial manufacture.

It will add greatly to the pleasure of the tourist if he has a previous knowledge of antiquities and natural history, particularly mineralogy and botany;—therefore, for the information of those who have studied those sciences a list of the minerals and rare plants in each county is added; and for the benefit of the inexperienced tourists, I have given a brief elucidation of the different antiquities they will meet with in a tour in England, Wales, and Scotland, to enable them to judge of the ancient objects that come under their observation.

Agriculture and the manufactories of each county, and statistical subjects generally, should be particularly attended to, as much useful information may be gained from them;—in fact, there are few objects worthy of notice that will not enlarge the mind or improve the understanding.

In the time of Queen Elizabeth, it is said, when

persons demanded passports with the design of travelling on the continent, they were usually questioned respecting their object, by Lord Burleigh or his secretaries. If business or health called them away, passports were for those reasons given them; but if it was a mere curiosity to see the world as it is called, that moved them—a desire of becoming acquainted with the manners, customs, arts, and antiquities of our neighbours—they were strictly questioned respecting their knowledge of those things in their own country; and if found ignorant, they were told to travel first at home, there being as much to be known in England as elsewhere, and it being disgraceful to the nation that persons unacquainted with their native country should expose themselves in foreign nations.

Dr. Johnson justly observes, “that travelling has its advantages. If the passenger visits better countries, he may learn to improve his own; and if fortune carries him into worse, he may learn to enjoy it.”

The requisites essential to the perfection of a tourist are said to be “the veracity of Pococke, the learning of Shaw, the pencil of Norden, the descriptive powers of Savary, and the enterprise of Bruce.” Fortunate must be the tourist who is possessed of the above qualifications, and pleasing to the public to peruse his tour;—but who can point out the person in whom *all* the above qualifications are centred?

It is highly necessary, if the tourist intend publishing his remarks, that he should be well read in the sciences; for those tours that come from the

pens

pens of scientific travellers are not only most pleasing, but always the most instructive.

There are those who, much to their honour, travel for improvement ; and there are likewise a set of travellers who move about to kill time, fly through the different counties with the greatest celerity, pay no attention to what is most worthy of notice ; but return home again as ignorant as they set out. Even to the latter this work must be of considerable use, but to the former I hope it will be found a most interesting companion.

It may be necessary to mention a few articles the tourist should take with him, besides his clothes, books, and drawing-box.

If he is a mineralogist and botanist, a pocket compass and pocket barometer will be found useful in mountainous counties, and a small hard chisel and hammer to detach lichens and mineralogical specimens from the rocks. A botanical tin box for collecting plants, and a quire of blotting-paper to arrange them in. A set of small boxes for curious minerals. A pocket telescope. A measuring tape or walking-stick, an exact yard, to measure buildings and entrenchments, &c. In hilly counties there is generally much rain, therefore an umbrella will be wanted.

A sportsman or ornithologist will not forget his gun. And the naturalist generally, will find Dr. Turton's small British Fauna very useful. This gentleman is also about printing a small but comprehensive work, as a Conchological Dictionary of British Shells, on the plan of Montagu's Ornithological Dictionary.

Cary's Book of the Roads, the last improved
A 3 edition,

edition, with references to towns, villages, &c. lying to the right or left, is indispensable in the portmanteau; a good set of county maps might also be useful. The lover of plants will take that valuable little work, the Botanist's Guide, by Dawson Turner, esq. where he will find the cryptogamous plants of each county, which are too numerous to be inserted in this work.

If the tourist is fond of good living, a bottle of fish-sauce put into his portmanteau will be very useful; there are many places in the North of England and Wales, where he will meet with most excellent fish, and nothing but bad butter to eat with them. A traveller has observed to the editor, that there are times and situations when the having taken some tea will be found agreeable.

Although I have travelled over the greatest part of every county in England and Wales, professedly to see what was most worthy the notice of the tourist, yet there were many curious objects I lost the sight of, for the want of such memoranda as these, which I have endeavoured to make as perfect as my own observation and assistance from my library would enable me: there are undoubtedly many curious objects in the county and parochial histories that have not come under my observation, yet I flatter myself what I have recorded the tourist will find great assistance from.

I shall now proceed to offer, by way of introduction and elucidation of the different kinds of antiquity, topography, and the general head for statistic and geological inquiries, followed by an elementary introduction to mineralogy, the rare plants and the different classes of botany; and then to
point

point out what objects are most worthy his notice, presuming he will make his stay at those market-towns and villages where he finds the best accommodation, and radiate from thence to the places within a few miles where there is something curious to see.

Arranging this little work in two volumes,—the southern counties in one, Wales and the northern in the other,—makes it more convenient and less cumbersome for the tourist, who does not want to carry with him into Cornwall what is worthy of notice in Cumberland, nor into Scotland what is to be seen in Somersetshire ; every person that has travelled, well knows the inconvenience of adding to his luggage what he has no occasion for. The observant traveller may find it convenient as a depository for his remarks, to have the work interleaved and bound in several volumes.

The dates that are affixed to some of the buildings, apply generally to the original foundation, or the earliest record. Any correction, with a reference to the authority, will be gladly received by the publisher.

I cannot close the address without acknowledging my thanks for the kind assistance of those gentlemen, whose names I am not at liberty to mention, for their valuable additions to the Introduction, for the heads of the Counties, for the interesting papers in the Appendix, and for their suggestions in the progress of the work. I have also availed myself in the use of the MS. notes left by the late Mr. Alexander, which accompanied his collection of Crosses,

ERRATA AND OMISSIONS.

"At Dryburgh, 12 m. w. from Kelso in Scotland, see Lord Buchan's Statue of Sir William Wallace, &c. Urn upon the rock;—*New Monthly Magazine*, July 1817, p. 565. Also the handsome Chain Bridge."

A chain bridge is just finished at Dryburgh, for the convenience of foot passengers, across the river Tweed.—The appearance of this bridge is uncommonly light and elegant, and, connected with the fine scenery of Dryburgh, it is beautiful and interesting. It consists of a platform of wood, supported by chains suspended from pillars on each side of the river, at the height of 18 feet above low water, and has no support under it. The passage is easy and level, and has very little vibration. The span between the points of suspension is 281 feet, being the greatest span of any bridge in the kingdom.—*Aug.* 1817.

This bridge, it is understood, has lately been blown down;—*Jan.* 24, 1818.

Edinburgh: for "Queensberry," read "Queensferry."

Cumberland Lakes: for "Housem" read "Houseman." *The same under "Hawswater."*

Brocklesbury, Lincolnshire: for "Castor" read "Caistor."

Lancaster: for "Crown Hall" read "Town Hall."

Riechester, Northumberland: for "Wrexham" read "Hexham."

Bellingham, Northumberland: for "Wrexham" read "Hexham."

"At Cambridge, Lord Fitzwilliam's Museum will be an object worthy of notice."

Glamorganshire, Margam: for

"PVNP—EIVS
CARAN—TOPIVS"

read

"PVNPEIVS
CAR—ANTORIVS."

At Brechin, Angus-shire: erase "Vide Plate," being a mistake.

Appendix No. I.—Rivers; 8th line from the bottom of the second page, for "Naseby field at Tewksbury," read "rises in Naseby field and runs into the Severn at Tewksbury."

Any communication as to correction, or regarding any object worthy the Tourist's notice, will be gladly received by the Publisher.

CONTENTS

OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

	<i>page</i>		<i>page</i>
PREFACE	iii	Stone Crosses	39
INTRODUCTION, Part I. ...	1	Pillar Towers	39
Druidical Monuments ...	1	Sculptured Obelisks in Scotl. ...	41
Stones of Memorial ...	1	Ancient Plaster Buildings ...	43
Druidical Circles ...	2	Saxon, Irish, Gothic, and	
Cromlechs	4	Runic Alphabets	46
Tolmens	6	Topographical and Antiqua-	
Kistvaens	6	rian Inquiries	44
Cairns	7	INTRODUCTION, Part II. ...	47
Tumuli or Barrows ...	7	Statistical Inquiries	49
Rocking Stones	8	Geological Inquiries	50
Rock Basons	9	Minerals	56
Rock Pillars or Idols ...	10	Rare Plants	69
British Fortresses and Camps	11		
Roman Stations and Camps	12	ENGLAND.	
Roman Roads	14	SOUTHERN COUNTIES.	
Saxon Camps	14	Bedfordshire.	
Danish Camps	15	Berkshire.	
Norman Fortifications ...	16	Cambridgeshire.	
Architecture—British ...	16	Cornwall.	
Roman	18	Devonshire.	
Saxon	19	Essex.	
Danish	19	Gloucestershire.	
Norman	19	Hampshire.	
Ancient Arches	21	Isle of Wight.	
Bridges	22	Guernsey.	
Ecclesiastical Architecture	23	Jersey.	
Saxon	23	Herefordshire.	
Danish	24	Huntingdonshire.	
Norman	24	Kent.	
Anglo-Saxon	27	Middlesex.	
Cotemporary Architecture	29	Monmouthshire.	
Anglo-Norman	29	Norfolk.	
Mixed Norman	29	Northamptonshire.	
Lancet Arch Gothic ...	29	Oxfordshire.	
Pure Gothic	30	Shropshire.	
Ornamented Gothic ...	30	Somersetshire.	
Florid Gothic	30	Suffolk.	
Cotemporary Architecture		Surry.	
of Parochial Churches ...	30	Sussex.	
Round Churches	33	Warwickshire.	
Uses of different Parts of the		Wiltshire.	
Church	34	Worcestershire.	
Brass Plates	37		

CONTENTS

OF THE SECOND VOLUME.

ENGLAND.

NORTHERN COUNTIES.

Cheshire.
Cumberland.
Isle of Man.
Derbyshire.
Durham.
Lancashire.
Leicestershire.
Lincolnshire.
Northumberland.
Nottinghamshire.
Rutlandshire.
Staffordshire.
Westmoreland.
Yorkshire.

WALES,

NORTH AND SOUTH.

Angelesy (Isle of)
Brecknockshire.
Caermarthenshire.
Caernarvonshire.
Cardiganshire.
Denbighshire.
Flintshire.
Glamorganshire.
Merionethshire.
Montgomeryshire.
Pembrokeshire.
Radnorshire.

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeenshire or Mar.
Angus-shire or Forfarshire.
Argyleshire or Inverary.
Ayrshire.

Banffshire.
Berwickshire.
Buteshire.
Caithness-shire.
Clackmannanshire.
Dumbartonshire.
Dumfries-shire.
Edinburghshire or Mid Lothian.
Fifeshire.
Haddingtonshire.
Inverness-shire.

ISLANDS OF SCOTLAND.

Hebrides or Western Isles.
Isle of Sky.—Lewis.—Harris.—
Mull.—Staffa.—Iona.—Jura.—
—Islay.—Colonsay.—Orkney.
—Shetland.
Kincardineshire.
Kinross-shire.
Kirkcudbrightshire.
Lanarkshire.
Linlithgowshire.
Morayshire or Elgin.
Nairnshire.
Peebles-shire.
Perthshire.
Renfrewshire.
Ross and Cromartysire.
Roxburghshire.
Selkirkshire.
Stirlingshire.
Sutherlandshire.
Wigtownshire.
Pennant and Cordiner's Itinerary.
Towns for Post Horses in Scot-
land.
Index to Towns and Places.

APPENDIX.

CONTENTS OF THE SECOND VOLUME.

APPENDIX.

- No. I.—Gulfs formed by the Atlantic.—Gulfs formed by the North Sea.—Streights.—Lakes.—Rivers.
 No. II.—Canals, with their rise and fall.
 No. III.—Heights of Mountains in England, Wales, and Scotland.
 No. IV.—Area, Fertility, Population, &c. of England and Wales.
 No. V.—Area and Population of Scotland.
 No. VI.—Population of the Principal Towns in Great Britain.
 No. VII.—Comparative Measurement of Cathedrals, Churches, &c.
 No. VIII.————— of Spires, of Halls, and Libraries.
 No. IX.————— of Bridges built with Stone, Iron, Wire, or Chain.
 No. X.—Times of High Water in different parts of England.
 No. XI.—The Dioceses of England and Wales.
 No. XII.—Circuits of the Judges.
 Index to Places referred to in England and Wales, with their distances from London.
 ————— referred to in Scotland, with their distances from Edinburgh.
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PLATES, MAPS, AND TABLE.

I. Stone of Memorial, Cornwall	...	}	<i>to face page</i>	1
II. Druidical Circle, Cornwall	...			
III. Cromlech at Drewsteignton, Devon	...	}	...	4
IV. Tolmen, Constantine, Cornwall	...			
V. Cairns or Carns	}	7
VI. Tumulus or Barrow				
VII. Rocking or Legan Stone, Drewsteignton, Devon	...	}	...	8
VIII. Rock Bason at Carnbre, in Cornwall	...			
IX. Rock Pillar, at Brimbam, Yorkshire	...	}	...	10
X. Rock Pillar, Stanton Moor, Derbyshire	...			
XI. British Camp, upon the Herefordshire Beacon	...	}	...	11
XII. Roman Camp at Comerie	...			
XIII. Saxon Camp in Essex	...	}	...	14
XIV. Norman Fortification at Clare in Suffolk	...			
XV. Ancient Arches, six specimens	21
XVI. Sculptured Obelisk at Golspie, Scotland; (frontispiece to Vol. II.)				
XVII. Dover Castle; (frontispiece to Vol. I.)				
Westminster Abbey and Hall; (vignette to Vol. I.)				
A Druidical Circle; (vignette to Vol. II.)				
Map of England, to face Bedfordshire.				

PLATES &c. continued.

Map of the Lakes, *to face* Cumberland.

—— North and South Wales, *to face* Wales.

—— Scotland, *to face* Scotland.

Table of Products and Peculiarities of the Strata in the English Counties, &c. *to face* page 55 of the Geological Inquiries in the Introduction.

MAPS.

Travelling maps can be procured by the purchasers of the Scientific Tourist, with or without the work, upon a conveniently large scale, on which are marked all the direct and principal cross roads, routes of the mail coaches, the great rivers and navigable canals, with the distances between the towns.

England, *in sheet* 5s. 6d. *in case* 7s. 6d.

Ireland, 5s. 6d. 7s. 6d.

Scotland, 5s. 6d. 7s. 6d.

AS IT REGARDS THE BINDING OF THIS WORK.

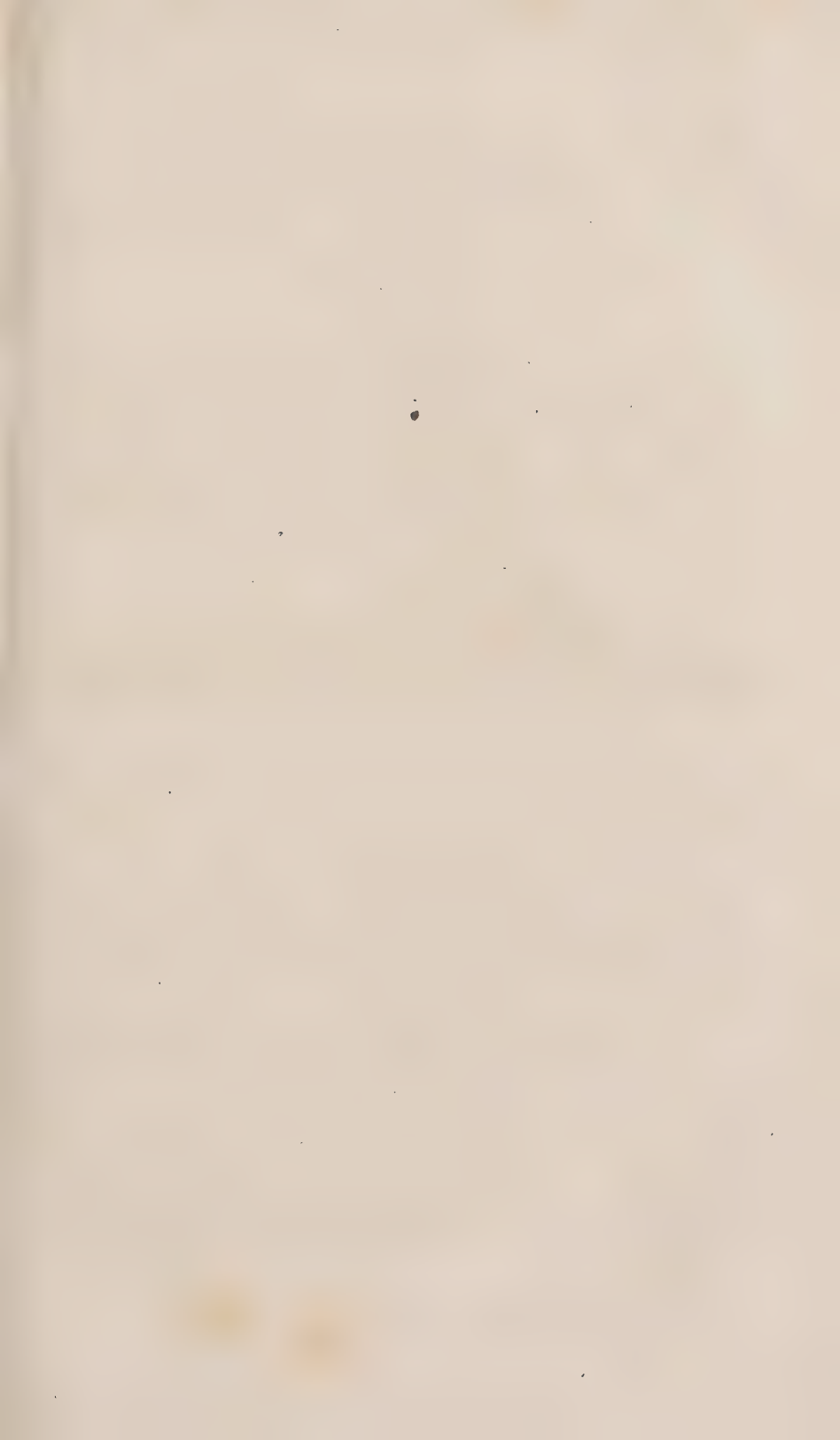
If for the purpose of travelling, gentlemen will consider their own convenience and route, the work being printed purposely in separate counties—and it is recommended to the observant Tourist to have that portion of the book he takes with him, interleaved.

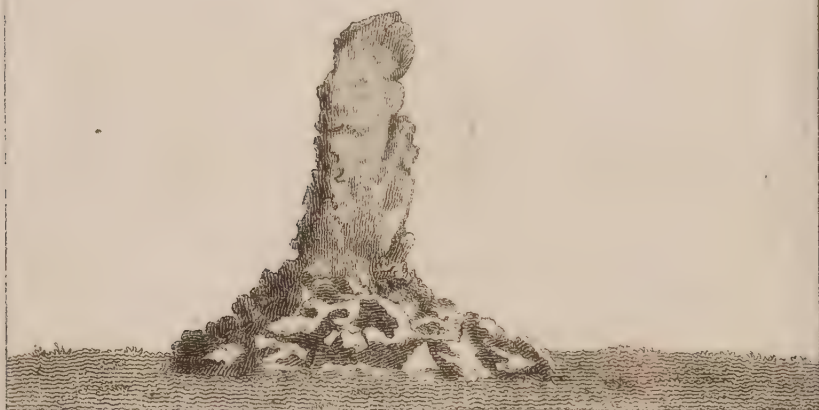
If bound in Two volumes, the division of the southern and northern counties of England, &c. as published, is recommended; or the Introduction and Appendix with the Index, could form one volume; the southern counties, another; and the northern, with Wales and Scotland, could form a third volume.

If for the library, it may be better that the English Counties should be arranged alphabetically. Wales and Scotland to follow, and bound in one volume.

* * * The list of Watering Places in the Southern Counties is to be placed at the end of the first volume.

The list of Watering Places in the Northern Counties, for Wales, and for Scotland, is immediately to precede Wales in the second volume; and following, the additional page for Yorkshire, with which it is printed,





Stone of Memorial in Cornwall.

2.



Druidical Circle in Cornwall.

INTRODUCTION.

PART I.

THE uninformed or inexperienced traveller, who may desire to examine our Antiquities, Styles of Architecture, &c. will find the following concise Remarks (extracted from the best authorities) extremely useful in giving a zest to his tour.—We class them in chronological order.

DRUIDICAL MONUMENTS.

STONES OF MEMORIAL.

SETTING up Stones of Memorial was one of the very first means devised in the world to record events and facts of high import. Jacob, on his journey into Mesopotamia, set up a stone for a pillar of memorial in memory of his dream¹; also a pillar upon the grave of Rachel, at Bethlehem². The pillars in this country were placed as memorials recording different events; such as remarkable instances of God's mercies, contracts, singular victories, boundaries,—and sometimes they were sepulchral.

After the introduction of Christianity some had crosses cut on them³; they are frequently found standing near or upon carnedds or heaps of stones⁴. The one in Boswen's Croft, at Sancred in Cornwall, appears to be placed upon a cairn. [See Plate 1.]

¹ Genesis, chap. 28, ver. 11—18.

35, ver. 20.

Harold's Stones.

³ Grose's *Antiq.* vol. vi.

² Genesis, chap.

⁴ Called

Where there are two or three near each other, as at Trelech in Monmouthshire, they are supposed memorials of great victories.

The Devil's Arrows, near Boroughbridge in Yorkshire, are likewise supposed to commemorate some event of high import.

At Kinver in Staffordshire is a single stone of memorial, called Battle Stone or Bolt Stone, thought to record a battle.

The stone in Leek church-yard, Staffordshire, with exceedingly rude devices, is supposed more ancient than the times of the Saxons or Danes; probably erected by the Britons.

The standing-stone near Sowerby, not far from Halifax in Yorkshire, is a remarkable stone of memorial: so likewise is the one near Capel Kerig in Caernarvonshire, called Maen-gwyr. At Rudstone in the east riding of Yorkshire is a still more extraordinary one 24 feet high, undoubtedly British.

After the Britons had embraced Christianity, the upright pillars were succeeded by rudely carved high stones, similar to those in Penrith church-yard in Cumberland; and afterwards these were succeeded by stone crosses placed upright, with which ended the usage of placing pillars on graves in this country¹.

The London Stone is supposed to be of Roman origin, perhaps earlier; it is recorded as far back as Athelstan, king of the West Saxons, A.D. 941.

It may be necessary to caution the tourist, that in many counties, particularly in Wales, where stone is abundant and timber scarce, pillars very similar to stones of memorial are set up as rubbing-posts for cattle, which may be easily known by their form and size.

DRUIDICAL CIRCLES,

Erroneously called Druid Temples, consist of a number of large stone pillars placed in a circular or oval form, generally upon an elevated situation. They are supposed to have been used for various purposes; as courts, or as places for

¹ King's *Munimenta Antiq.* vol. i. p. 130.

electing kings and governors, for holding councils, and for trying causes; some of them were for mere memorials of great events; some were for marking the superstitious walks and turnings, or dances three times round, so often mentioned by poets and writers of old romances; some were for the exhibitions of public games and spectacles; and some for sacrifices or sacred purposes, and also for astronomical observations.

Those which have a single stone in the centre seem above all others to have been designed for civil and legal solemnities and for inaugurations; the principal person, according to the most ancient usage, standing by the pillar in the centre, and the great officers standing by their respective pillars round him.

One of the most complete circles of this kind is at Boscawen-un, in Cornwall. [See *Plate 2*.] Those circles where the stones are placed uniformly at equal distances, and are of no great magnificence in point of bulk, though too high to sit upon, are supposed to have been used for the celebration of their circular dances;—whilst those where the stones are carefully placed at unequal intervals, with two opposite ones placed nearly in a meridian line, and those other circles which have pillars obviously placed with great care towards the east and west, were designed for astronomical observations: those which have a high stone in the centre of many smaller ones, were (as before observed) for public assemblies and councils; and those, where all the stones are rather low, for courts of judicature¹.

The Roman roads passing through some of these circles is a proof of their high antiquity.

The most perfect circles now remaining are Stone Henge in Wiltshire, supposed one of their sacred circles; Boscawen-un, in Cornwall: one near Keswick in Cumberland; one on Bwlch Craigwen at Clenenny near Penmorva in Caernarvonshire; and one called Arbelows, near the New Inn between Ashbourne and Buxton in Derbyshire;—of this latter the stones are all thrown down, but remain in a circle; and that of Meini Kirion at Gwdyw-Glass, near the summit of Penmanmawr,—a sketch of which as it appeared

¹ *Munimenta Antiq.* vol. i.

Aug. 5, 1801, from an excellent drawing of the late celebrated and lamented artist Mr. W. Alexander, is chosen as the Vignette for the second volume of this work, to which the reader is referred. This gentleman has also furnished us with the following particulars, viz. The tallest of the standing stones 9 feet; the longest, fallen, 12 feet; diameter of the circle, 23 yards.

CROMLECHS

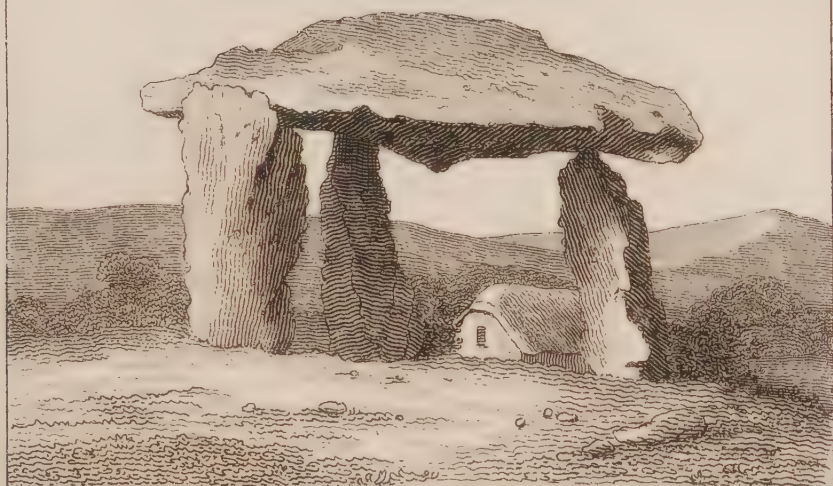
Are large broad flattish stones raised up and laid upon three or four erect ones, generally upon three only, leaning with a little declivity on one side, and so nicely poised as not to be easily displaced. Mr. Toland supposes them to have been altars for sacrifice. Mr. Rowland is of opinion that they were used both for sepulchres and altars. Mr. King in his *Munimenta Antiqua*, I think, has clearly proved them to be altars for sacrifice, and not intended for sepulchres. The word *Cromlech* is derived from *cæremlech*, that is from the Hebrew *cærem-luach*, a devoted or sacrificing stone or altar; *cromlwynan* signifies a sacrificing grove. Mr. King's observations upon Kitts Cotty House in Kent, that it was a cromlech and not a kistvaen, are very satisfactory. All of them have on one side an inclination, which plainly shows how well they were adapted to auguring and consulting by the flowing of blood, as mentioned by Strabo.

The horrible usage of human sacrifices continued amongst the Britons even to the very time of the carnage and destruction of the Druids themselves, by Suetonius Paulinus in the Isle of Anglesey. The sacrificing fires Mr. King supposes to have been upon large stones near by, and not upon the altars, which were for auguring¹.

There are many cromlechs in England and Wales. The most perfect in England are, the one at Lanyon in the parish of Madern in Cornwall²; the one at Drewsteignton

¹ King's *Munimenta Antiqua*, vol. i. where a full and satisfactory account of cromlechs may be seen.

² Since the above was written, I am informed by a Cornish gentleman that the upper stone has been blown off.



Cromlech at Drew-steignton Devon.



Tolmen at Constantine in Cornwall.

in Devonshire [see *Plate 3*, taken from an original drawing by Mr. Prout] ; and one upon Marlborough Downs in Wiltshire. In Wales,—the cromlech at Plas Newydd in the Isle of Anglesey, and the double cromlech near a house called Trevor two miles from Beaumaris, are both very curious. At Nevern in Pembrokeshire is a vast cromlech, the upper stone 18 feet long, 9 broad, and 3 thick, supported by three large rude stones about 8 feet high.

In the parish of St. Nicholas, 6 m. w. from Caerdiff in Glamorganshire, are three cromlechs, one of them quite perfect 8 feet high.

Under Cornwall in *The Beauties of England*, the editors say, “ We have no hesitation in declaring that *all* these kind of works, consisting of upright stones supporting incumbent ones, were sepulchral monuments, and mostly raised by the Britons.”

The learned Mr. Pegge, in the 4th volume of the *Archæologia*, p. 114, is of a different opinion : he thinks it very uncertain whether these piles are in fact funereal monuments or not, as several are mentioned by Borlase to have been mounted upon barrows which often have a kistvaen or coffin within them, which seems to make it very superfluous to erect a cromlech, or another of the same kind, upon the top : yet from this Borlase considered them as sepulchral, although he afterwards says, they are also seen raised upon rocks where a dead body could not be interred. Therefore Mr. Pegge considered them rather as places of devotion than interment, as the word cromlech imports, and so were placed casually, and not always or universally over graves. This was the opinion of Toland and others ; and appears to be, at last, the very notion which Borlase himself had of them (see page 229).

From what has been written upon the subject, it is most probable they were used both for divination and interment ; it being well known that the Druids did augur at their sacrifices from the viscera of their victims, and no place more proper than the coverings of these cromlechs.

TOLMENS.

The word *Tolmen* signifies the Hole of Stone. This monument is formed by a large orbicular, oval, or amorphous stone, supported by two smaller, betwixt which there is an aperture or passage¹.

Dr. Borlase says, "What use the ancients made of these passages we can only guess : but we have reason to think that when stones were once ritually consecrated, they attributed great and miraculous virtues to every part of them; and imagined that whatever touched, lay down upon, was surrounded by, or passed through or under these stones, acquired thereby a kind of holiness, and became more acceptable to the gods."

Mr. Grose imagined them chiefly to have been intended and used for introducing proselytes or novices, people under vows, or about to sacrifice, into their more sublime mysteries¹.

At Bombay in the East Indies, the Gentoos call these Tolmen "rocks of purification;" a passage through which is considered as purifying the penitent from all sins¹.

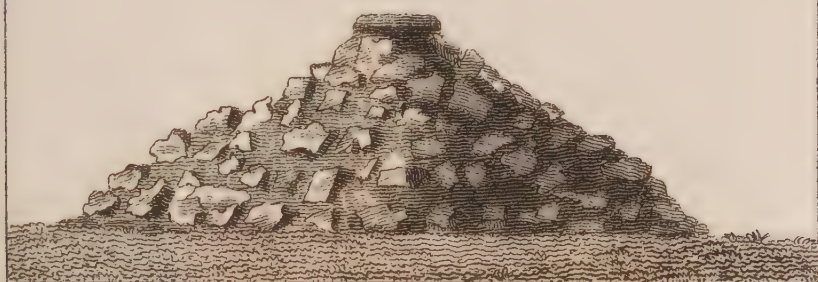
In the parish of Constantine, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. w. from Falmouth in Cornwall, in the tenement of Mên, is a very curious Tolmen, [Plate 4] consisting of a large stone 33 feet by 14 feet 6 inches, placed on the points of two natural rocks, so that a man may creep under the great one, through a passage three feet wide and about the same height.

KISTVAENS

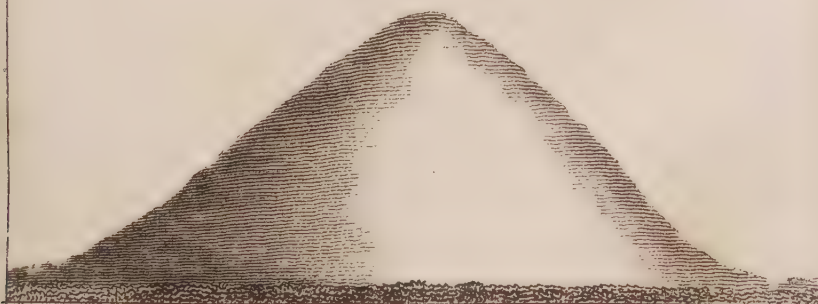
Have been confounded with the Cromlechs; but their form is totally different. The Kistvaens consist of four flat stones placed in the form of a coffin, or chest, with a cover, and were used as such by the ancient Britons. The large ones were of sufficient size to contain a body, others of a smaller size for urns with ashes only. They are frequently found under cairns.

Mr. King says², "I hardly know of any such thing as a Kistvaen, properly so called, but what is connected with a barrow or cairn."

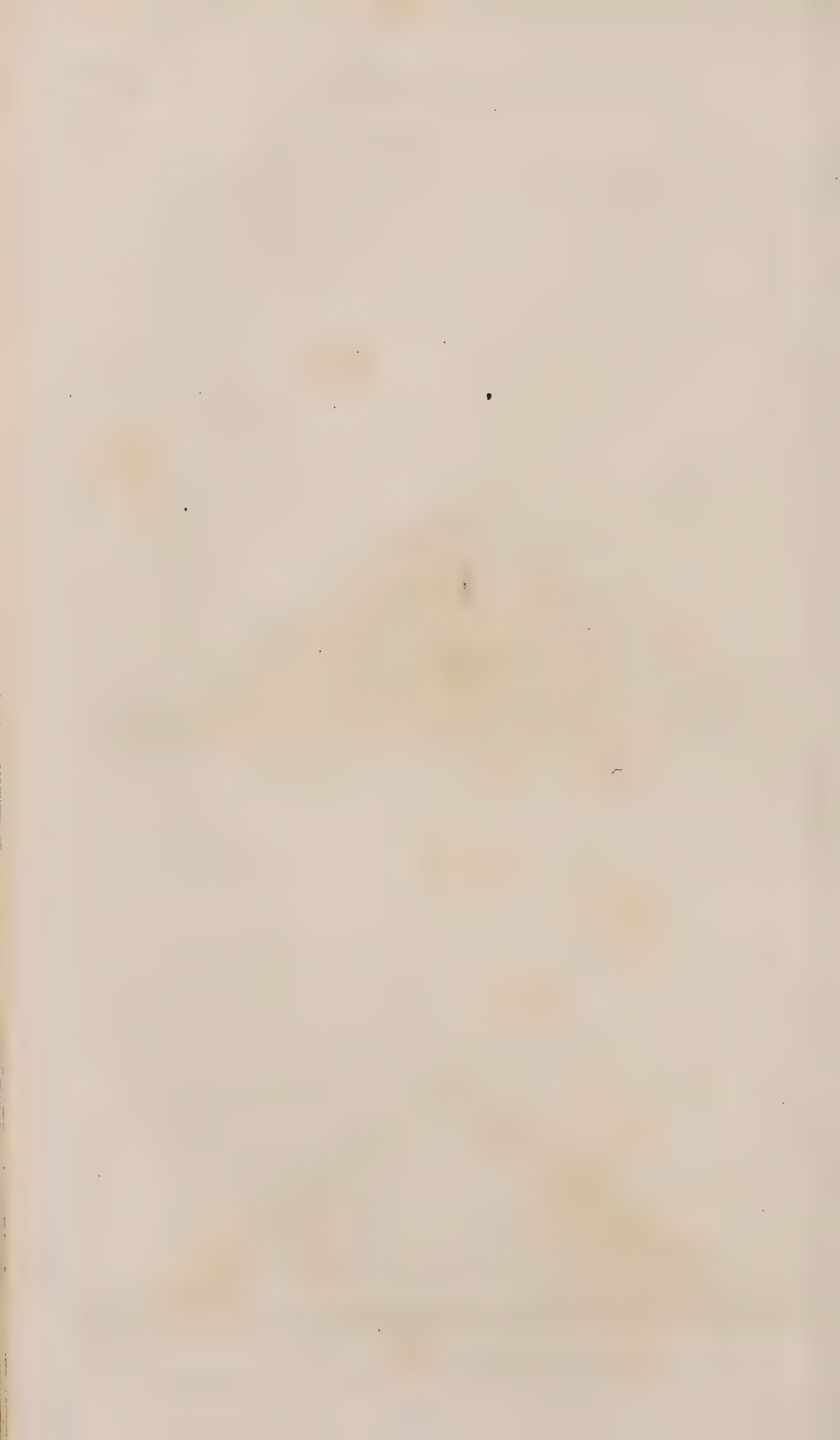
¹ Grose's *Antiquities*, vol. vi. ² *Munim. Antiqua*, vol. i. p. 267.



A Carn, Cairn or Carnedd.



A Tumulus or Barrow.



In vol. 12, plate 48, of the *Archæologia* two small kistvaens are figured; and in vol. 16 of the same work a large one, plate 16, page 340.

In the barrow called Fairy Toote, not far from Bath, a kistvaen was found 9 feet long, 4 feet high, and 2 feet 3 inches wide, containing a human skull and some other bones, and also those of some quadruped¹.

CAIRNS.

Cairns [Plate 5.] are formed of stones of all dimensions thrown together in a conical form, the large ones having a flat stone crowning the apex, upon which, according to Tolland, fires were kindled at certain times of the year, particularly on the eves of the first of May and the first of November, for the purpose of sacrificing; at which time all the people, having extinguished their domestic hearths, rekindled them from the sacred fires of the cairns.

The small cairns Mr. Rowland, in his *Mona Antiqua*, supposes to be sepulchral monuments, formed with stones thrown on the grave by the friends of the deceased; not only to mark the place of interment, but also to protect the corpse from wild beasts and other injuries.

That Mr. Rowland conjectured right has since been proved; as several of them have been opened, and kistvaens with some remains of the body, or urns with ashes, found in them.

TUMULI OR BARROWS.

The barrows [Plate 6] differ from the cairns by being generally composed of earth (instead of stones) thrown up into a small hill. There is very great reason to believe that almost all the barrows and cairns we have in this island are British: and that even those that were heaped up in Roman times, and where Roman insignia have been found, were the sepulchres not of Romans, but of British officers, or chieftains, in the Roman service. It is well known that the Romans did not bury in barrows, but in their common burying-grounds, near their stations and

¹ *Munimenta Antiqua*, vol. i. p. 293.

without their cities, on the sides of their great roads ; and these are most frequently discovered without the least mark or vestige of any kind of funereal monuments ¹.

When the Saxons and Danes embraced Christianity, most of their kings and great men were buried in abbeys, or in the precincts of religious houses. But as to the Britons, we know that they did actually raise barrows and cairns over their Druids and chieftains, adopting the usage of those nations from whence they originally migrated.

The vast size of some of the barrows in this country plainly shows how impossible it was for Danish invaders in Britain, to raise such large and lofty mounts as have been so hastily attributed to them : the rapid removal from one station to another gave them only time to throw up small battle barrows :—therefore we may conclude that the large barrows, as before observed, were British ; and those near Roman stations, and where Roman antiquities have been found, were the sepulchres of British officers, or British chiefs in the Roman service ².

At Ashdon in Essex are three large and very handsome barrows, called Bartlow Hills by being situated near the latter village ;—they are figured in the octavo *History of Essex*. A few paces from them many Roman antiquities and coins were found in making a garden for Sir Busick Harwood : but this discovery was no proof that the barrows were Roman ;—on the contrary, as the Romans did not bury in barrows, it is rather a proof that they were thrown over Britons in the Roman army, who were allowed to bury according to their ancient custom.

ROCKING STONES.

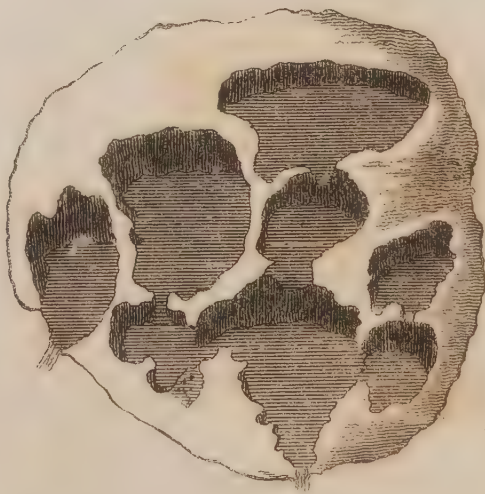
In Cornwall they are called Logan³ stones. These are huge stones so exactly poised on a point as to be easily caused to rock or vibrate ; some of these are artificial, and others natural rocks cleared of the circumjacent earth.

¹ Strutt's *Manners and Customs*, vol. i. p. 58. ² For a full and convincing account of barrows, see *Munimenta Antiqua*, vol. i. p. 266 to p. 326. ³ *Log* is a provincial term in Cornwall, "to rock or vibrate."





Rocking or Logan Stone at Drewsteignton in Devon



Rock Basin at Carnbre in Cornwall

They are supposed to have been used by the Druids as instruments of pious fraud¹; but whether they were used for divination, or whether they were idols, or fraudulent means of imposing upon the vulgar, must be left to mere conjecture, as we have no records that can illustrate this matter.

We have several curious ones in England. There is one at Castle Treryn, in the parish of St. Levin, on the coast of Cornwall, which is so evenly poised that any hand may move it to and fro.

On a mountain betwixt Knaresborough and Skipton in Yorkshire, is one computed to weigh near 20 tons, so nicely poised as to be moved with ease by one hand.

Not far from Warton Crag in Lancashire are no less than three rocking stones placed in a line at equal distances about 40 feet asunder². And amongst the Bradley Rocks on Stanton Moor in Derbyshire, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile w. from Rowter, is a great rocking stone 32 feet in circumference, which is moved with the greatest ease³.

One of the most extraordinary rocking stones we have, is amongst the Brimham Rocks in Yorkshire: the centre one of three rocking stones rests upon a kind of pedestal; but the one that rocks with more ease is upon the left of it (marked B in Major Rooke's *Plate* 16. No. 5, in the 8th vol. of the *Archæologia*): to make it move it must be pushed in the middle of one side, it then vibrates sufficiently to alarm the mover.

That at Drewsteignton, Devonshire, is another of these remarkable stones, and not the least curious; a characteristic figure of which we are enabled to present to the reader from an original drawing by Prout. [*Plate* 7.]

Upon several of the above are rock basons,—another proof that they were used for Druidical superstitions.

ROCK BASONS.

Rock Basons are cavities or artificial basons of different sizes, from six feet to a few inches in diameter, cut in the

¹ Grose's *Antiq.* vol. vi.
9th vol. of the *Archæologia*, p. 215.

² See plate of them in the

the 6th vol. of the *Archæologia*, plate 13.

³ Figured in

surface of the rocks, for the purpose, as is supposed, of collecting the dew or rain, pure as it descended from the heavens, for the use of ablutions and purifications prescribed in the Druidical religion¹.

But whether they were made for preserving lustral water or the blood of victims, or for containing libations, we have no clear facts to be compared together that can illustrate this matter.

There are two sorts of these basins; one with lips or communications between the different basins, the other simple cavities.

They are generally found upon or near rocking stones; several are amongst the Bradley Rocks in Derbyshire; there are some likewise upon the Tolmen in Constantine parish, Cornwall, so formed that most of them may discharge their contents into two principal ones, which lie in the middle of the surface². There is a curious one at Carnbre or Karnbre in Cornwall called Karnbre Coit [*Plate 8.*]; and some on Dartmoor, Devonshire.

ROCK PILLARS OR IDOLS.

Rock Pillars or Idols are stupendous masses of rock shaped into various forms, supposed to have been consecrated by the Druids to some principal deity.

The most singular of any to be found in this country is amongst the Brimham Rocks in Yorkshire [*Plate 9.*], about 7 miles from Ripley; it is 46 feet in circumference, and of a great height, resting upon a small irregular pedestal, only one foot wide by 2 feet 7 inches broad. The whole has undoubtedly been detached from the adjacent rock³.

We are well assured that the ancients shaped rocks into various forms for some mystical purpose. Dr. Borlase says, "The rocks in Cornwall have in some instances been cleared of their wildest excrescences by art, in others evidently shaped and fitted by tools; and this could not be done without some view or design; and no design so likely as that some, by showing themselves to greater advantage

¹ Grose's *Antiq.* ² *Munimenta Antiq.* ³ See *Archæologia*, vol. 8. plate 16, fig. 6, and *Mun. Antiq.* vol. i. plate 15, fig. 1.

9.



Rock Pillar at Brimham in Yorkshire.

10.

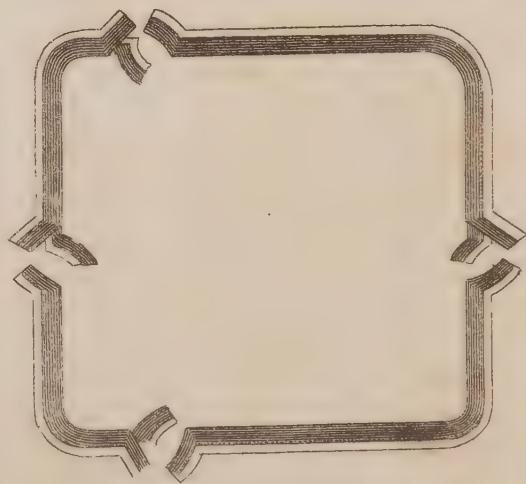


Rock Pillar on Stanton Moor in Derbyshire.





British Camp, upon the Herefordshire Beacon.



Roman Camp at Comerie 2.

might by their vastness more easily procure the adoration of the beholder; and that others, by being shaped in a particular manner, might be more significant symbols of that deity or attribute which they were designed to represent¹."

There is a very remarkable rock pillar upon Saltonstall Moor in the township of Barley, near Halifax in Yorkshire. [It is figured in the 2d vol. of the *Archæologia*, plate 23, fig. 3 and 4.]

In Rishworth township near Halifax is a singular mass that has more the appearance of a rock idol than a rocking stone.

Cat Stone, Gorse Stone, and Addle Stone², upon the E. side of Stanton Moor near Birchover in Derbyshire, were evidently rock idols. [Plate 10.]

Also the curious combination of rocks called Cheese Wring³ in the parish of St. Cleer, 3 miles from Liskeard in Cornwall, although a natural pile, was undoubtedly held in great veneration by the Druids, for near it are a Druidical circle and other British antiquities.

With this we finish the Druidical Monuments—many of them are extremely curious, and well worthy the notice of every tourist who travels for information.

BRITISH FORTRESSES AND CAMPS.

Tacitus says, "The Britons fortified themselves on steep mountains; and wherever there was any possibility of access in any part, they constructed a great bank of stones like a vallum⁴."

One of the most considerable British fortresses in this country is on the summit of one of the highest of the Malvern Hills: it is called the Herefordshire Beacon. The form is circular, with two large outworks adjoining, supposed for the stowage of horses and cattle. [Plate 11].

¹ *Antiq. Cornwall*, p. 172.

about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. from Rowter.

The Beauties of England, vol. ii. p. 388.

lib. xii. sect. 83.

² Addle Stone stands

³ See a plate of it in

⁴ *Annalium*

The form of these camps varied according to the shape of the summit of the hill, as may be seen by the very curious British fortress, White Catter-thun, in the shire of Angus in Scotland¹, which is a very handsome oval with only one large outwork. In general they had several vallums, except where nature had fortified the mountain with a perpendicular cliff.

The one at Bruff in Staffordshire had only two ditches; the form not of a regular shape, but complying with the shape of the hill.

The principal ones in England and Wales, besides the above, are Caer Caradoc near Clun in Shropshire; Karn-bre Hill; Caer-bran at Sancroed; Castle-andinas at Ludgvan in Cornwall; Warton Crag in Lancashire². Hen Din-as or Old Oswestry in Shropshire; one near Seasdon in Staffordshire, at a place called Apewood Castle; Old Sarum in Wiltshire; Maiden Castle in Dorsetshire; Vandlebury, upon Gogmagog Hills in Cambridgeshire. Trer Caeri in Caernarvonshire; one upon Pen-maenmawr near Bangor; as also Silchester, which we may perhaps consider was originally British: and Maiden Fort, on the road from Penrith to Exeter Bridge.

There are several others of lesser note, mentioned by Mr. King in his valuable *Munimenta Antiqua*.

ROMAN STATIONS AND CAMPS.

[The Romans made their first invasion under Julius Cæsar, 55 years before Christ; afterwards under Claudius, A.D. 43, in which year St. Paul died at the age of 67. Eight years afterwards, Caractacus was carried prisoner to Rome. London first built, or at least fortified, A.D. 50.]

The Roman stations were, like the camps, generally of an oblong form, or square, with the corners rounded off [Plate 12] surrounded by a high wall made with flints or other stone, having at every three or four feet a course of Roman bricks;—some of them had turrets or semicircular

¹ See the plan in *Mun. Antiqua*, vol. i.

² See plate

15, in vol. ix. of *Archæologia*.

³ See the plates in *Munimenta Antiqua*.

towers at different distances similar to those at Pevensey in Sussex ¹, which are now standing (A.D 1813).

These stations are seldom, if ever, surrounded by a ditch or foss : they were not always of a square form, as may be seen by Pevensey in Sussex, and Silchester in Hampshire, the former being nearly oval and the latter a polygon.

Roman Camps were of two kinds, *Castra Æstiva* and *Castra Hyberna*. The first were such as they occupied in summer, when their armies were in the field ; and the latter were either towns already built, to their hands which they took possession of, or such as they themselves raised in proper situations, and fortified for the purpose of quartering their troops in winter.

The *Castra Æstiva*, or Summer Camps, were likewise of two sorts : namely, those that they occupied from day to day on a march, where they made no stay, or a short halt ; these were called temporary camps, or simple *Castra*, having only a weak intrenchment, the ditch about eight feet broad and six deep, with a parapet behind about four or five feet high. The other camps were such as the reasons of war made it necessary for the Romans to continue in for a considerable space of time ; these were called *Castra Stativa* ; and had a broader and deeper foss and rampart ; some of them had several fosses and ramparts ¹.

The situations of the Roman camps were most frequently upon the conflux of two rivers, and their burial-ground just without the camp.

A Roman camp called *Castra Stativa* would hold two Roman legions and their allies.

A legion varied from 4000 foot and 300 horse, to 6000 foot and 300 horse. A cohort was the 10th part of a legion. A century was the 10th part of a cohort. The only Roman legions that made any long stay in Britain were the 2d, 6th, 9th, 14th, and 20th.

The principal Roman stations in Britain where a part of the wall remains, are, Richborough in Kent, Pevensey in Sussex, Silchester in Hampshire, Burgh Castle in Suffolk, and Porchester in Hampshire ². It has been the error of antiquaries to consider the present Porchester Castle as the

¹ Roy's *Military Antiquities*.

² *Mun. Antiqua*.

old Roman station; but there are most extensive remains, evidently Roman, between Porchester and Wimmering, nearest to the latter, just on the rise of Portsdown Hill from the head of the harbour. There can be no doubt *that* was the *Castrum*, whence *Portus Castri*.

ROMAN ROADS.

These may be traced in various maps, and will be found investigated by numerous writers, who find it, however, very difficult to agree with respect to the places and distances of the Roman Itinerary. It is sufficient for the tourist, if he is directed to those spots where the Roman vestiges are most frequent. The principal of these are the Roman Wall between Carlisle and Newcastle, illustrated by Hutton; Graham's Dyke in Scotland; in Rutlandshire, on the road from Stamford, by Casterton, towards Horn Lane; the fosse-way near Owthorpe, 7 miles S.E. from Nottingham; in the northern parts of Lincolnshire; in Somersetshire, &c. The tourist who wishes to trace every spot in Britain where Roman antiquities have been found or traced, may refer to a very copious list at the end of Reynolds's *Iter Britanniarum*; also to the map and commentary which accompany the translation of *Richard of Cirencester*, published in 1809 under the auspices of the Bishop of Cloyne, the Reverend T. Leman, Archdeacon Coxe, Sir Richard Colt Hoare, &c.

SAXON CAMPS.

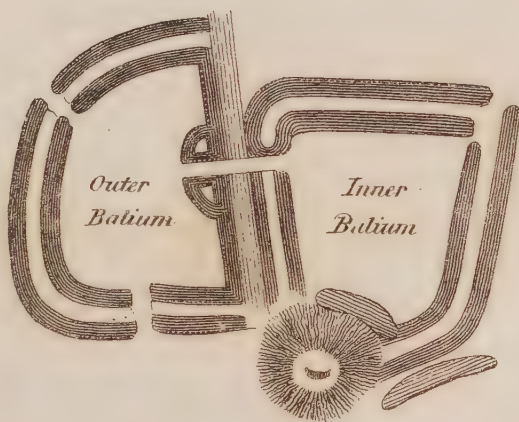
[The Saxons were first invited by Vortigern to Britain in 449; nineteen years after the departure of the Romans.]

Their Camps differed from the Roman works by being nearly of a circular form, sometimes very irregular, and having not only the interior vallum; but also the whole of the space of ground within the innermost foss, rising higher than the other parts of the fortification. Likewise in not having four entrances as in the Roman camps, but generally only one, and that narrow and passing straight forward over both ditches.

Mr. Strutt says, "The Saxons raised the whole surface of their stations above the common level of the earth, in the shape of a keep, or low flat hill; and this keep, instead of banks



Saxon Camp at Witham in Essex 1775.



Norman Fortification at Clare in Suffolk 1791.



banks of earth, was surrounded by a strong thick wall, within which were built the stations for the soldiers, &c. Without, round the whole work, was made a deep broad ditch, larger than those of the Romans, encompassed with a strong vallum of earth, on which was built an exterior wall turreted after the fashion of the Romans¹."

One of the most perfect is at Eaton in Bedfordshire. There is also another on Brent Knoll in Somersetshire, supposed to have been made by King Alfred².

The Earthworks at Witham [Plate 13] and Maldon in Essex are both considered by Mr. Strutt as Saxon, and supposed to have been constructed by Edward the Elder.

If there ever were any turreted walls surrounding the Saxon entrenchments; as mentioned by Mr. Strutt, we have no part of them at present remaining in Britain,—at Witham there is no appearance of there ever having been any. That they afterwards built large castles, we have a proof in Colchester Castle, built by Edward the Elder in the beginning of the 10th century.

That the Saxons frequently made use of the Roman camps, when conveniently situated, is certain; but they constantly altered them to their own plans, as nearly as they could³.

DANISH CAMPS.

The existing earthworks of the Danes are not to be distinguished from those of the Saxons:—the general form of them, like those of the Saxons, was round, with a ditch equally broad and extensive.

There were so many Roman and Saxon entrenchments for them to take possession of, that they had seldom any occasion to throw up earthworks.

Those at Canewden in Essex are supposed to have been thrown up by King Canute prior to the battle of Assingdon, which was fought in that neighbourhood A.D. 1016.

The encampment at Danebury in Essex, which has always been considered of Danish origin, is not circular, but of an irregular form—a proof that the Danish camps were not always circular.

¹ Strutt's *Manners and Customs*, vol. i. p. 24. ² *Municipalia Antiqua*.

³ Strutt's *Manners and Customs*, p. 92.

The most perfect Danish earthwork is at Rayley in Essex, said to have been thrown up by Suene, or Sweyn, during the reign of Canute. Also Gringley-on-the-Hill, Nottinghamshire; and the mount at Thetford, Norfolk. See the view in the *Illustration of Bloomfield*.

NORMAN FORTIFICATIONS

May easily be distinguished from the Roman or Saxon, by their having two courts, called the outer and inner Ballium or Bayley, surrounded by lofty vallums or earthen banks; the inner one surmounted by a stone wall with towers at certain distances, and sometimes the outer one had a wall and towers. Upon one side was a lofty keep or high hill of earth, having upon the summit a circular or square tower. This keep was so conveniently placed that it could be ascended from both balliums;—within the inner ballium were the lodgings for the soldiers and artificers, wells, chapel, and sometimes a monastery: large mounts were often thrown up to command the country¹.

We have many fine Norman castles remaining: but the earthworks of a Norman fortification can nowhere, I believe, in England be so distinctly traced and seen, as at Clare in Suffolk, notwithstanding a part of the west vallum has lately been removed. [*Plate 14.*]

ARCHITECTURE.

BRITISH.

We have no remains of the architecture of the Britons, except we agree with Mr. King², that the towers of Launceston Castle in Cornwall, Brunless Tower, and Three Tor or Tretwr Castle in Brecknockshire, Conisborough in Yorkshire, and Skinfrith Castle in Monmouthshire were built by the Britons from models taken from the Romans.

PICTS HOUSES.

The ruins of many of these very ancient circular buildings, commonly called Picts Houses, are to be seen in the

¹ Grose's *Antiq.* vol. i. p. 7. ² *Munimenta Antiqua*, vol. iii.

N. and W. part of Scotland; those at Glenbeg Mr. Pennant considered as Danish, but without assigning any particular reason: it is more probable they were hunting-towers for the early chieftains, who spent much of their time in that diversion.

Mr. Pope observes¹, "The galleries described in the Dune of Dornadilla (one of the most perfect of these buildings) demonstrate that a great number of people lodged in it, which could only be in the hunting season, as it was erected in the heart of a wild forest, where snow lies very deep in winter."

There is a fragment of a very old poem still preserved, which mentions Dornadilla as the chieftain or prince for whose sake this building was erected.

"The Dune of Dornghiall the son of Duff, built on the side of the Strath next to Reay, seven miles from the ocean, and in the road by which the warriors, or cearn, travel to Cathness."

Reay is in Cathness, about 40 miles from this building, which is situate in a place called Strathmore, in the parish of Diurnes, on Lord Reay's estate, upon the E. side of the river that runs through Strath. The present height of it on the N.E. and N. sides is 25 feet, on the S. and S.W. 9 feet, which are filled up with the falling of the roof and part of the walls.

Dornadilla (called by Mr. Pennant an imaginary prince) is said to have reigned 260 years before the Christian æra.

Those described and figured in Mr. Pennant's *Voyage to the Hebrides*, are larger and higher than the Dune of Dornadilla; one of them is $30\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, and 33 feet in diameter ten feet from the ground: the other $24\frac{1}{2}$ feet high; they stand about a quarter of a mile from each other, at Glenbeg in the western part of Inverness-shire, opposite the Isle of Sky. They are called by the inhabitants near them, Caisteal Teilbah or the Castles of Teilba. These edifices are built with dry walls, but the courses most beautifully disposed. All of them taper from the bottom to the top, and were lighted from above, as there is not the least appearance of a window or opening on the outside wall.

¹*Archæologia*, vol. v. p. 220.

The galleries were within the walls. Surely these dark and dreary buildings could be only temporary habitations even in those barbarous ages; for in gloominess they equal if they do not exceed, the dwellings at Kamtschatka.

ROMAN.

The Romans have left us several specimens of their architecture, in their mode of building walls, towers, &c. at their different stations; but none more curious than those at Pevensey in Sussex, where are still remaining some of their towers, which are similar to the adjoining walls carried up with stone about three or four feet, then a layer of two courses of Roman brick, and so on to the top of the wall or tower, having two courses of brick every three or four feet. The Roman arch was turned with very large stones over the centre, as may be seen in the Roman gateway at Lincoln. In the Roman houses (many foundations of which have been discovered) the arches were turned with Roman brick about fifteen inches and a half long, eleven wide, and one and a half thick.

Roman walls were generally built with cement, and tiles or flat stones laid in courses about 2 feet or $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet asunder; the tiles, which are frequently called bricks, were about 16 inches by 11 inches, and 2 inches thick. The name of brick was not universally adopted till after the time of Henry VI.; prior to that they were generally known by the name of wall tiles. The materials used by the Romans in building walls were such as they could get with least trouble near the places where they built, whether ragstone, pebbles, or flint; with the latter they used ligatures of ragstone, or tiles made of baked clay, where flat stones could not be had. The most perfect Roman walls may be seen at Richborough in Kent, Pevensey in Sussex, Burgh near Yarmouth, and at St. Alban's. These walls were mostly built with small rough stones, either pebbles or rags, mixed with coarse mortar, and tiles laid at convenient distances; these bands of tiles consisted of two or three courses laid through the wall, and were placed at two or three feet above each other. See a good plate of them in *Munimenta Antiqua*, vol. ii. p. 10.

In Edward the Second's reign the wall tiles used in El prior

priory were made in the Flemish manner, but of different sizes ; some twelve inches long by six inches wide and three inches thick ; others ten inches long, five inches wide, and two inches thick. They were likewise used in walls at King's Hall Cambridge, in Edward the Third's reign.

SAXON.

Stone walls built by the Saxons were generally built with ragstone laid in the manner of bricks, and sometimes irregularly, or in the manner of Herring-bone as it is called by the workmen, which may be seen in some parts of the wall of the city of Lincoln.

SAXON CASTLES.

Saxon Castles may be known by having abundance of herringbone and zig-zag work in the walls, (as may be seen in Guildford Castle in Surry, and Goodrich Castle in Herefordshire,) and by never having had any portcullises, nor any mode of defending loops with hanging arches, so commonly found in Norman castles¹.

Saxon windows and doorways have the capitals of the pillars always differently ornamented, not similar, as in the Norman ; and in general the outer arches project beyond the capitals of the pillars, resting upon a transom.

DANISH CASTLES.

[The Danes first came to England in 867 ; but did not acquire the sovereignty before 1013.]

The Danish dynasty was too short to expect many castles of their building. I find no mention of any that can be depended upon, except the keep of Norwich Castle in Norfolk, said to have been built by Canute ; the architecture of which differs very little, if any, from the Saxon, being built by Saxon architects². In Norwich Castle there is no herring-bone work, but a profusion of zig-zag ornaments.

NORMAN.

The Normans frequently raised large buildings with pebbles only, sometimes with pebbles and ragstone mixed,

¹ *Mun. Antiq.* vol. iii. p. 229.

² *Archæologia*, vol. iv.

and

and the angles of the walls strengthened with squared free-stone. The large churches of the Normans were faced entirely with squared stones on both sides, laid in regular courses, and the middle filled with cement.

In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries the slender shafts that surround the pillars in cathedrals were made of Petworth and Purbeck marble. This being found very expensive, a method was found out in Henry the Third's reign to make them of paste composed of various materials that could be moulded into any shape, and which by an art unknown to the moderns could be made as hard as marble and smooth as glass.

In the reign of Henry VIII. about the year 1530, it was the fashion to chequer the fronts of brick and stone buildings with black flints, sometimes in regular square figures and sometimes intermixt with stone; as may be seen in several churches and gateways in various parts of the kingdom, particularly Suffolk and Norfolk. Brick buildings of this age may be distinguished by being chequered with glazed bricks of a darker colour than the rest of the front, which was generally built with bricks of a deep red. See *Archæologia*, vol. iv. p. 106.

NORMAN CASTLES.

[The Norman conquest was A.D. 1066.]

We have so many remains of the Norman castles, that it is unnecessary to point out the difference, any further than observing that they consisted of two courts or baileys with a square or circular building upon the keep; when circular it was called a Juliet¹: these were generally, like the principal building, faced with squared stone from the neighbouring quarries, and frequently with stone from Caen in Normandy. The soffits or under part of the arches were always plain, in which they differed from the Saxon, the latter being highly ornamented.

Pointed arches were first introduced in castles about the beginning of the reign of Hen. III. (A.D. 1216².)

¹ From a vulgar opinion that large round towers were built by Julius Cæsar.—(See Grose's *Antiq.* vol. i. p. 7.)

² King upon Castles.



Roman



Saxon



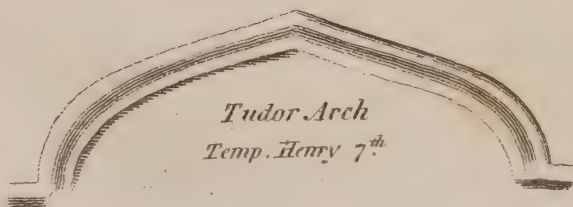
Horse Shoe



*Gothic
or
English*



Norman



*Tudor Arch
Temp. Henry 7th*

Ancient Arches.

ARCHES.

(*Vide Ancient Arches [Plate 15.]*)

Mr. King in the Introduction to his *Munimenta Antiqua* has written very learnedly upon Arches. He gives the invention of the arch, properly so called, to Democritus, who was one of the very first mathematicians and philosophers in Greece, and from whom it is supposed both Euclid and Archimedes derived their best rudiments of science. Democritus died 360 or 361 years before the Christian æra. Arches were most probably introduced into England by the Romans, who have left us a few specimens which may be seen at this present time at Lincoln (as is before stated) and Caerleon. The Roman arch was generally turned with large stones cut in a wedge-like form, without any key-stone. [See *Plate 15.*]

The Saxon arch of course was introduced by that people after they were settled in Britain, and is certainly the most beautiful of any we have remaining.

Many of the early Norman arches are highly ornamented, and with difficulty can be distinguished from the Saxon, as they were most probably built by Saxon architects; the latter Norman are much plainer. I before observed that the Saxon arches may in general be known by the soffit, or under part, being ornamented; the soffit of the Norman is always plain. [See *Plate 15.*]

The horse-shoe arch, a specimen of which may be seen in Rumsey church in Hampshire, is of very early date, if we allow that arch to be coeval with the church, which was founded by Edward the Elder, and supposed to have been finished in Edgar's reign, about the year 967 or 968¹. These arches are extremely rare. [See *Plate 15.*] The Gothic or more properly the English arch, was first introduced about the latter end of the reign of Henry II. The date of the improvements upon this arch I have mentioned in a preceding part of this work, therefore it is unnecessary to repeat them.

The flat or Tudor arch (as it is sometimes called) was first introduced during the dynasty of Hen. VII. in whose

¹ *Archæologia*, vol. xv. p. 305.

reign many beautiful churches were built in different parts of the kingdom.

As this little work will not admit of a detailed account of ancient architecture, I must refer the reader to King's *Munimenta Antiqua*; Carter's *Specimens of Ancient Architecture*; Milner's *Winchester*; Grose's *Antiquities*; Britton's *Architectural Antiquities*, and *Cathedrals*; *Essays on Gothic Architecture* by Milner, Bentham, and others; Dallaway's *Observations on English Architecture*; also on *Gothic Architecture*, by Whittington, Milner, Hawkins, &c.

BRIDGES.

The most curious and most ancient in Britain, I believe, is the triangular bridge at Crowland in Lincolnshire, by some supposed to have been built in the reign of Ethelbald about the year 860, from having his statue upon it. The bridge is mentioned in King Edred's charter, when he rebuilt the monastery in the year 948. Others suppose it to have been rebuilt in the Norman times. Under any of these dates and circumstances it must be considered as the most ancient Gothic structure remaining entire in the kingdom. There are two circumstances that render this bridge an object of great curiosity:—First, It is formed of three semi-arches, whose base stands in the circumference of a circle, at equal distances from each other; these unite at the top. The *tri-une* nature of the structure has led some to imagine it was intended as an emblem of the Trinity. Secondly, The ascent on each of the semi arches is by steps paved with small stones, and is so steep that none but foot passengers can go over the bridge. Horsemen and carriages frequently pass under it, as the river is but shallow in that place. For what purpose the bridge was really designed, it is impossible to determine; utility it is conceived was one of the least motives in its erection. To boldness of design and singularity of construction it has more powerful claims, which constitute it one of the most curious bridges known.

Of those in the modern form, the Pont y Pridd, near Cardiff in Glamorganshire, is the most curious, and has the largest arch of any stone bridge in Britain: it is the
segment

segment of a circle, the span one hundred and forty feet in breadth, and the height of the key-stone from the spring of the arch is thirty-four feet.

The stone bridges over the Thames and in other parts of England are deserving of particular attention, more especially that lately erected over the Thames from Lambeth to the Strand, which has been named the Waterloo bridge;—a designation which, from the durability of its materials and beauty of the design and construction, has been deemed a proper compliment to this signal battle. The various iron bridges deserve particular notice. *Vide* measurements, &c. of bridges in *Appendix*.



ECCLESIASTICAL ARCHITECTURE.

In the year 347 England abounded with churches, and had at the same time bishops¹. The earliest churches were built with wood, similar to the one at Greensted near Ongar in Essex.

SAXON.

Saxon churches were parallelograms divided into a body and a chancel, between which was an ornamented arch, the chancel sometimes of equal, sometimes of less breadth than the body, and at the east end turned in a semicircle².

Augustin the monk, with forty other monks, came into England in 597, and St. Paul's was founded 604.

The early Saxon architecture was from the conversion of Egbert (about A.D. 598) to 872, ending with king Alfred.

The full Saxon from A.D. 872 to 1036, being from the days of Alfred, through those of Canute, to the 1st Harold.

The declining Saxon from 1036 to 1066³, ending at the Conquest by the Normans.

“The Saxon large churches were divided into three

¹ Rapin. ² Millers's *Ely Cathedral*. ³ King's *Mun. Antiq.* vol. iv. p. 242.

tiers or stories, consisting of the arcade, galleries, and windows. Such was the solidity of the walls and bulkiness of the pillars, that buttresses were neither necessary nor in usage ¹."

Many of the churches that were built after the Conquest were by Saxon architects, and have their doors and windows similar to the original Saxon buildings.

Early Saxon door arches extend outwards beyond the capitals of the pillars ².

Saxon arches have the soffits, or under part, mostly ornamented; the Norman arches have the soffits always plain ³.

Saxon columns were from four to six diameters high. Norman columns, only two diameters high. Transepts and towers came into general use about the year 970.

DANISH.

It is an erroneous opinion that the circular towers to churches were built by the Danes. They were either Saxon or Norman, generally the latter, as it was a favourite style of building with the Normans. The Danish dynasty lasted but twenty-four years, therefore not one twentieth part of the churches with circular towers could have been built in the time: besides, we have no record that the Danes built any round towers either in their churches or castles; but on the contrary, Norwich keep, and the steeple to the church at Addlebury in Oxfordshire, are both square; also the tower at Bury, said to have been erected in the time of Canute ⁴.

NORMAN.

Norman architecture is said to commence in the year 1066, and continued to the year 1200, comprehending the reigns of William I., William II., Henry I., Stephen, Henry II., and Richard I.

There were no circular east ends after the Norman age 1200 ⁵.

¹ Dallaway, p. 17.

³ Millers's *Ely*, p. 21.

⁵ Millers's *Ely*, p. 78.

² *Munim. Antiqua*, vol. iv. p. 77.

⁴ *Munimenta Antiqua*

Mixed Norman and Gothic arches from A.D. 1137 to A.D. 1200.

Early English or Gothic from the year 1200 to 1300, the reigns of John, Henry III., and Edward I.

Ornamented English or Gothic from the year 1300 to 1460, in a small part of the reign of Edward I., and those of Edward II., Edward III., Richard II., Henry IV., V., and VI.

Florid English or Gothic from the year 1460 to 1537, the dissolution of religious monasteries; comprehending the reigns of Edward IV. and V., Richard III., Henry VII., and VIII.

There are many churches built in the Norman age, which from their simplicity and form, and the smallness of their dimensions, have been taken for Saxon¹. There are in the Norman a regularity and correspondence in the ornaments on each side, which are not to be found in the Saxon, and there is also an elegance in the particular design and execution of each individual part in the Norman, beyond what is usually seen in the Saxon².

“The Churches originally built in England, at the time when Christianity was introduced among the Saxons, were in all probability constructed in a similar manner to the houses of the Britons,—of wood, and covered with thatch.” “Where Christian churches were erected near the sites of the Saxon Heathen temples, there can be no doubt that they were built of the materials which those temples afforded. This appears to have been particularly the case at the village of Goodmanham, near Market Weighton in Yorkshire, at which place the Saxons had a celebrated temple for the worship of their gods.

“The leading peculiarities of that style of architecture denominated Saxon, and which was in use from the early part of the seventh century to the time of the Norman Conquest, are circular arches encircled by mouldings of great variety, as the indented, the zig-zag, the small squares, some alternately deeper than others, and flourished with small beads, which latter were usually employed on the capitals of pilasters. The pillars which support these circu-

¹ Millers's *Ely*, p. 78.

² *Mun. Ant.* vol. iv. p. 173.

lar arches are round, short, and very massive ; the walls are of such great solidity, that buttresses were not necessary ; the windows, especially in small churches, are small and square-topped ; and the churches are generally built with one aisle, which is on the north side."

"The Saxon churches were often elegant fabrics, and well constructed, but generally of a moderate size. The works of the Normans were of larger proportion, sumptuous, and magnificent, of great length and breadth, carried up to a considerable height, with two and sometimes three ranges of pillars, one over another, of different dimensions, connected together by various arches, all of them circular; forming thereby a lower and upper portico, and over them a gallery, and on the outside three tiers of windows. In the centre was a lofty strong tower, and sometimes one or two more added at the west end, the front of which generally extended beyond the side aisles of the nave or body of the church."

"There are two peculiarities which serve to show the improvements the Normans made in the Saxon style. In the Norman there is an aisle on each side the nave, but in the Saxon there was only one aisle, which was on the north side; the columns in the Saxon churches were short, but in the Norman they are tall and of different shapes."

"The church of St. Bartholomew the Great, in London, is another specimen of the Norman style of architecture. The Temple Church, though built after a different plan, is, in the arches, of similar construction ; it was finished 1185.

"This style, which has been generally but vaguely denominated Gothic, but for what reason is not very apparent, has been the parent of several varieties in successive centuries, the discriminating characters of which can be pretty well ascertained ; and having entirely banished the Saxon and Norman or semicircular arched style, the latter was never again adopted either simply or analogously.

"During the reigns of the two first Edwards, (that is, from 1272 to 1326,) the prevalence of the pointed arch became decided. With incredible lightness it exhibited elegance of decoration and beauty of proportion in the multiplicity of its arcades and pillars."

A few

A few years previously to 1326 the capitals of the columns became more complicated, the vaults were studded with knots of foliage at the interlacing of the ribs, the western front was enriched by numerous statues, and the flying buttresses in the lofty cathedral churches were formed of segments of circles in order to give them lightness, and were rendered ornamental by elaborate finials. This exuberance tended to the abolition of the first peculiarity of the pointed arch style; and as ornament became more studied and the principles of constructing the arch better understood, a more pure and perfect style of building succeeded under so able an architect as William of Wykeham.

In order to form a criterion for distinguishing this pure Gothic, it is proper to observe that the pillars became more tall and slender, and were placed nearer to each other, by which means a very lofty lancet-shaped arch was formed, and the columns composing the cluster were of unequal size. The windows, particularly those at the east and west, were made considerably wider, and the upper parts of them ramified into a great number of intersections, with quaterfoils, rosettes, and various other figures, all bearing on the points of the mullions, which divided the windows into three or four lights. The roof had hitherto not exceeded a certain simplicity of ornament, and no tracery was spread over the groins of the vault, which rested on corbels carved into grotesque heads.



The following sketch has been proposed with a view of fixing the term of the peculiar style of English buildings.



FIRST STYLE.—THE ANGLO-SAXON.

This will embrace all buildings that were erected between the times of the conversion of the Saxons and the Norman Conquest, from A.D. 597 to A.D. 1066*.

* By Mr. Britton.

Churches and other buildings now or lately extant in England, known to have been built by the Saxons to be presumed within the above dates.—From Ducarel's Anglo-Norman Antiquities, p. 101 ; and Dallaway's Essay, p. 16.

Stewkeley church, Bucks.—Warwick church, near Carlisle.—The old guildhall at Exeter.—Studland church, Dorset.—Barfreston church, Kent.—Two door-ways of the church of Patricksbourne, Kent.—Crowle church, Lincolnshire.—Iffley church, Oxon.—Part of the church of Hales Owen, Salop.—St. Kenelm's chapel, Hales Owen, Salop. St. James's steeple, Bury, Suffolk.—Tutbury church, Staffordshire.—St. Mary's chapel, Kingston-upon-Thames.—Door-way of the portal of Pedmore church, Worcestershire.—The undercroft of Worcester cathedral.—The chapel of St. Mary in Cryptis, York cathedral.—Remaining part of the hospital of St. Leonard, York.—Porch of Ouse Bridge chapel, York.—Pillars and arches in the chapel of St. William, on Ouse Bridge, York.—Addle church, near Leeds, Yorkshire.—Porch of St. Dennis's church, Walmgate, York.—Edward the Confessor's chapel at Islip, Oxon.—St. Peter's church, Oxford.—Porch of St. Margaret's church at York.—Portal of St. Magdalen's chapel, adjoining the bishop's palace, Hereford.—The undercroft of Canterbury cathedral.—Staircase leading to the registry, near Canterbury cathedral.—North front of the Benedictine priory at Canterbury.—Greensted church, Essex.—Church in Dover castle.—The nave of St. Frideswide's, now the cathedral at Oxford, is asserted to have been built in 1004.—Parts of St. Alban's church and Durham cathedral claim to be anterior to the Norman Conquest.—The east end of Tickencote church near Stamford, Lincolnshire.—Door-cases and windows of Durham cathedral and palace.—Rumsey church.—Rochester cathedral.—East door of Kenilworth church.—Elkstone church, Gloucestershire.—Quenington church, Gloucestershire.

See *Archæologia*, vol. x. and Lysons's Gloucestershire, for plates of the two latter churches.

CONTEMPORARY ARCHITECTURE OF CATHEDRAL CHURCHES IN ENGLAND,

according to Mr. Dallaway.

SECOND STYLE.—ANGLO-NORMAN.

From before 1100 and extending to 1170¹, comprising the reigns of King Henry I. and King Stephen.

Rochester, western front and nave.—Gloucester, nave, north aisle, and the chapels round the choir, with the whole original substructure.—Exeter, transept and towers.—Winton, central tower and transept.—Chichester, nave.—Ely, north transept.—Peterborough, choir.—Lincoln, older part of the western front and central tower.—Durham, the entire church, excepting the additional transept to the east.—Worcester, many arches.

SEMI OR. MIXED NORMAN.

From 1170 to 1220², comprising the reigns of Henry II., Richard I., and John.

Ely, western towers and nave.—Bristol, Elder Lady chapel and chapter house.—Canterbury, choir, and the round tower called Becket's crown.—Oxford, the nave and chapter house.—Norwich, nave and choir.—Hereford, transept, tower and choir.—Wells, nave and choir begun.—Chester, chapter house.

LANCET ARCH GOTHIC.

From 1220 to 1300, comprising the reign of Henry III., and part of that of Edward I.

Lincoln, nave and arches beyond the transept.—York, north and south transepts.—Durham, additional transept. Wells, tower and whole western front.—Carlisle, choir.—Ely, presbytery and south transept.—Worcester, transept.—Salisbury, uniformly.

¹ Mr. Britton states his dates for this style 1066 to 1189.

² Mr. Britton considers this English style to have prevailed from 1189 to 1272.

PURE GOTHIC.

From 1300 to 1400, comprising the remaining part of the reign of Edward I.; and those of Edward II. and III., and Richard II.

Exeter, nave and choir.—Lichfield, uniformly.—Lincoln, additions to the central tower.—Worcester, nave.—York, nave, the western front and the choir.—Peterborough, transept.—Canterbury, transept.—Gloucester, transept and cloisters.—Norwich, spire and tower.—Sarus, spire and additions.—Bristol, nave and choir.—Chichester, spire and choir.—Ely, Our Lady's chapel.—Hereford, chapter-house and cloisters, now destroyed.

ORNAMENTED GOTHIC.

From 1400 to 1460, comprising the reigns of Henry IV., V., and VI.

Gloucester, choir.—Canterbury, nave.—Wells, Bishop Beckington's additions.—Lincoln, from the upper transept to the great east window.

FLORID GOTHIC.

From 1460² to the close; comprising the reigns of Edward IV. and V; Richard III, Henry VII. and VIII.

CONTEMPORARY ARCHITECTURE OF CONVENTUAL CHURCHES.

Which are now applied as parochial, or of which there are remains or authentic accounts.

ANGLO NORMAN.

From before 1100 to 1150.

¹ Mr. Britton fixes 1272 to 1461 as the period for the prevalence of the decorated English style.

² Highly decorated or florid English is fixed by Mr. Britton to have arisen in 1461, and to have ended 1509. From this period, he justly remarks, all style and congruity were lost in the Anglo-Italian.

The destroyed abbeys of Abingdon, Reading, and Cirencester. The first is described by Leland.—Malling, Kent.—Tewkesbury, nave, aisles, transept and west front.—Malmsbury, nave and west front.—Buildwas, Salop.—St. Botolph, Colchester.—Bolton, Byland, and Kirkstall abbeys in Yorkshire, now destroyed.—Winborn minster, and Sherbourn, Dorsetshire.—Castle Acre, Norfolk.—Dunstable, Bedfordshire.—St. Cross and Rumsey, Hants.—Furness, Lancashire, the more ancient parts.—Lindisfarne, Northumberland.—Lanercost, Cumberland.—Southwell, Nottinghamshire.

SEMI OR MIXED NORMAN.

From 1150 to 1220.

Llanthony, Monmouthshire.—Fountains abbey, Yorkshire, nave and west front—Selby, west front—Byland, west end, with the wheel window, and the south transept—Bolton, in parts.—Glastonbury, nave and the chapel of St. Joseph.—St. Alban's, many parts.—Wenlock, Salop, choir.—Cartmell, Lancashire—Furness, the more modern parts.—Brinkbourn, Northumberland, in part.—St. Edmundsbury, in part.

LANCET ARCH GOTHIC.

From 1220 to 1300.

Rivaulx, Yorkshire—Fountains, choir and east end.—Whitby—Ripon, minster—Beverley, minster—Howden, nave.—Westminster Abbey.—Tintern, Monmouthshire.—Netley, Hants.—Valle Crucis, Denbighshire.—Milton abbey, Dorset, resembling Merton College, Oxon.—St. Alban's, part of the nave.—Tinmouth, Northumberland.—Brinkbourn.

PURE GOTHIC.

From 1300 to 1400.

Oxford, Merton and New College.—Yorkshire, Gisborne priory; Kirkstall, additions to the pediment of the choir, and north transept; St. Mary's in York; Kirkham Abbey: Selby, choir—Howden, chapter house and choir, now in ruins.—St. Stephen's chapel, Westminster.

ORNA-

ORNAMENTED GOTHIC.

From 1400 to 1460.

Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, choir, (built by the Despencers Earls of Gloucester, during the 13th century.)—St. Mary's chapel, Ely cathedral.—Façade of Croyland abbey, Lincolnshire.—Beverley minster, Yorkshire; the western towers of which served Sir Christopher Wren for the models of those he added to Westminster Abbey—chapel on the bridge at Wakefield, built by Edward IV. in memory of his father, Richard Duke of York.—Eton chapel, Bucks.—Beauchamp chapel, Warwick, built by the executors of Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick, 1430.

FLORID GOTHIC.

From 1460 to 1540.

St. George's chapel, Windsor, begun by Edward IV. and finished by Henry VII. and VIII., under the superintendence of Sir Reginald Bray and Cardinal Wolsey.—Cambridge, King's college chapel, founded by Henry VI. upon the plan of Nicholas Close, but not completed till the reign of Henry VIII. Trinity college chapel, built by Henry VIII. at the foundation of the college.—King Henry the Seventh's chapel, Westminster.—Great Malvern, Worcestershire, built by Sir Reginald Bray, and John Alcock, bishop of Ely.—Oxford, the roof of Christ Church chapel, added by R. King, first bishop of Oxford.

CONTEMPORARY ARCHITECTURE OF
PAROCHIAL CHURCHES.

SAXON.

Stewkeley, Bucks.—Barfreston, Kent. Many Saxon door-cases have been preserved when other parts of the churches have been rebuilt.

ANGLO NORMAN.

Melton, Suffolk.—Sotterton, Lincolnshire.—Sherbourn minster, Dorset.

SEMI-

SEMI- OR MIXED NORMAN.

Winborn minster, Dorset.—Stowe, Great Grimsby, and Sleaford, Lincolnshire.

LANCET ARCH GOTHIC.

Christ Church, Hants.—Dorchester, Oxfordshire.—St. Mary Ottery, Devon.—Yorkshire, Howden and Doncaster. Stamford, St. George's.

PURE GOTHIC.

Essex, Thaxted and Saffron Walden.—Lincolnshire, Stamford.—Gloucestershire, Cirencester.—Coventry, St. Michael's. — Cornwall, Truro. — Oxfordshire, Witney. — Warwickshire, Stratford-on-Avon.

ORNAMENTED GOTHIC.

Bristol, St. Mary Redcliffe and St. Stephen.—Oxford, St. Mary.—Gloucestershire, Campden.—Somersetshire, Taunton and Chewton Mendip.—Suffolk, Lavenham.—Lincolnshire, Boston, Kirton, and Grantham.

FLORID GOTHIC.

There is perhaps no parish church that exhibits a complete specimen of this style in all its parts. It is principally to be referred to oratories, porches, and chapels, annexed to, or sepulchral sacella included in, parochial churches.

 ROUND CHURCHES.

Of the curious round churches with a circle of pillars in the centre, resembling that which stood over the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, I believe only four are now remaining by which the original form can be ascertained. The Temple Church at London, Holy Sepulchre Church at Cambridge, St. Sepulchre at Northampton, and Little Maplestead near Halsted in Essex. Mr. Essex, in the 6th vol. of the *Archæologia*, says the one at Cambridge is the oldest; he presumes it was built in the reign of Henry I. about the year 1122. The Temple Church in London was built by the Templars in the year 1185. The dates of the erection

erection of St. Sepulchre's and Little Maplestead church are not ascertained;—the latter probably in the reign of King Henry II. by the Knights Hospitallers, as Mr. Britton in his valuable *Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain* very justly supposes. It is dedicated to St. John of Jerusalem, and was given to the Knights Hospitallers by Julian, wife to William, son of William Fitz Adhelm steward to Henry II. Many additions and alterations have taken place since they were first erected.

USES OF DIFFERENT PARTS OF OUR PAROCHIAL CHURCHES, &c.

PORCH.

The niches of stone with a hollow bottom on the right hand of the entrance of the church, were the receptacle for holy water with which all persons crossed themselves before they entered.

CHANCEL.

The skreen or reredosse between the chancel and the nave, had over it, in many churches, the roodloft used as a pulpit.

The stone seats in the south wall near the altar under Gothic arches highly ornamented, were intended for the priest, deacon, and sub-deacon, during mass. The bishop and priests also retired to these seats during the elevation of the host, as is the practice in the great churches on the continent. The small niche called *Piscina* or *Fenestrelle* was to contain the basin for washing the hands before consecration or after communion, likewise for rinsing the chalice and other holy vessels—this niche was generally upon the right hand as you approached the altar¹.

FONT.

Baptism was (until the time of the Saxons) administered in the open air: Paulina, Archbishop of York, baptised thousand persons at one time on the river Swale. Baptisteries were afterwards built in churches, and by the b

¹ *Archæologia*, vol. xi. p. 349.

shop's licence sometimes in private houses; this was however condemned by the ancient councils as an infringement of the sacredness and importance of this religious rite. By the canons of the Church of England, every parish church is directed to have a font made of stone as a typification of the water which flowed through the wilderness from a rock. The hallowing among the ancient ceremonies was performed on Easter or Whitsun Eve.

Previous to the admission of fonts into the churches, the office of baptism was performed in the porch.

The antiquity of many fonts may be discovered by their style of workmanship, and sometimes by their architectural ornaments. The ancient font at Winchester is ornamented with circular arches; another at Alphington in Devonshire, has circular and intersecting arches. The font of St. Martin's Church, Canterbury, is very ancient; it is of a cylindrical form ornamented with interwoven circles. Another font also cylindrical, covered with bands crossing each other lozenge fashion, of very antique workmanship, at Denton Church, Sussex. The font of Felix-Stow Church, Suffolk, is octagonal, one side of which is plain, the other antiquesly sculptured with the instruments of Christ's Passion, as the spear, nails, &c. The font in Luton Church Bedfordshire, in form like a baptistery, is probably of the time of Henry VI.

SPIRES.

There were no spires in England prior to the year 1200. The spire of old St. Paul's was finished 1221. See Dugdale's *St. Paul's*, p. 12. They alluded to the impalement of the ancient martyrs.

VANES,

On the top of the spires and steeples, were anciently (many at this time) in the form of a cock (called from hence weather-cocks), and put up in papal times to remind the clergy of watchfulness. Some were in allusion to the dedicatory Saints, as at St. Lawrence's Church, London.

BELLS.

Bells are stated to have been first used in churches, in 458 by Leo I.; and three years afterwards Scriptural pieces were first painted on walls.

It

It is highly probable that the use of bells gave occasion to the first and most considerable alteration that was made in the general plan of our churches, by the necessity they induced of having strong and high raised edifices for their reception. The æra indeed of the invention of bells is somewhat obscure. Some traces of them may be discovered in our monasteries of the seventh century; but it is believed that such large ones as required distinct buildings for their support do not appear to have been in use in England till the tenth century; about the middle of which we find that several of our churches were furnished with them by the munificence of our kings.

Bells no doubt at first suggested the necessity of towers. Towers promised to the imagination something noble and extraordinary, in the uncommon effects they were capable of producing by their requisite loftiness and a variety of forms; the hint was improved, and towers were built not only for necessary use but often for symmetry and ornament in different parts of the fabric; and particularly when the plan of a cross was adopted, the usefulness of such a building appeared in the intersection of the cross, adding strength to the whole by its incumbent weight on that part.

ORGANS.

Organs were used in churches as early as the reign of Edgar, 961. Some say 680. Malmsbury describes them as having pipes of brass; the History of Ramsey Church speaks of organ pipes of copper. St. Dunstan himself was an organ builder. Their real antiquity is uncertain; but supposed of Greek invention, two or three centuries after Christ.

MONUMENTS.

Church monuments of persons of distinction, about the time of, or soon after, the Conquest, were formed like the shrines in which the relics of saints were deposited; these were similar to the ancient coffins, the bottoms shaped like those of the present times, covered with a lid rising to a ridge or angle in the middle, with both ends sloped off triangularly; the whole resembling the roof of a house.

Other species of early monuments were flat coffin-shaped stones, level with the floor, and serving both as tombstones

stones and pavement, commonly ornamented with crosses of different kinds occasionally held by a hand coming as it were from under the stone :—these were for bishops, abbots, or other dignitaries of the church.

Those with inscriptions cut in the Saxon character are as early as the beginning of the 14th century, 1300. This fashion continued till the beginning of the 16th century, 1500 ; but those which, instead of the Saxon, have the Gothic letter, are of later date. (See *Alphabets*, p. 46.)

Arms first appeared on monuments in 1144. Camden states that the hereditary use did not prevail until Hen. III. 1216.

Where a sword and crosier are upon a tombstone, they denote that the Abbot or Lord of the Manor had temporal authority, and was entitled to the privilege of the *furca*, that is, permitted to have a gallows upon his domains.

The Crusaders (very improperly called Knights Templars) are represented upon their tombs with the right leg crossed over the left, generally in armour with hawberk and hood of mail. Not only those who had actually served in the Holy Land were entitled to this monumental distinction, but it was also assumed by and permitted to persons who had taken up the cross or made the vow to go thither, but died before the accomplishment, and sometimes by those who had contributed a sum of money towards the expenses of that service. Children born in the Holy Land were represented on their monuments with their legs crossed ; there is one in the church of Ayot St. Lawrence in Hertfordshire.

The crusades began A.D. 1096 and ended in 1291. As many who were present at the siege of the last place taken by the Saracens, might survive it 50 years or longer, genuine tombs of the crusaders may have been erected as late as the middle of the 14th century, 1350.

Cumbent figures, on altar tombs under canopies or festoons, were introduced into general use in the 14th century, 1300, and were adopted till the 15th century, 1400. Those without canopies or festoons were in fashion to the middle of the 17th century, 1650.

BRASS PLATES.

Flat stones inlaid with engraved brass plates are not mentioned prior to 1297 ; those with cross-legged figures

upon them are supposed to have been put down about the year 1350.

From about the year 1380 brass plates grew into common use, and till the 15th century had commonly the inscription round the side of the stone; frequently the man has a lion at his feet, to denote generosity and courage; and the lady a dog, the emblem of fidelity.

In figures of armed knights, those with the mail armour and cylindrical helmets flat at the top, are always older than those with plate armour.

The radiating hair curling inwards towards the head, is a mark of a monument of the 13th or 14th century.

A monument adorned with armorial bearings cannot be older than the latter end of the eleventh century; for arms were not used upon monuments in England before that period. Dr. Gale says, not before the year 1147.

The first instance of any subject quartering arms was by John Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, about the year 1380; therefore monuments adorned with quarterings are posterior to that period.

Monuments with supporters to coats of arms are known to have been erected since the time of King Richard II. that prince being the first who used them.

Mural monuments were not introduced into common use till the 16th century ¹.

Ailwin's tomb at Ramsey Abbey in Huntingdonshire is supposed the oldest piece of sculpture in England; Ailwin founded the Abbey A.D. 969, and died A.D. 993².

The age of a monument must not always be judged from the time when the person lived, as many have been erected long after their decease: for instance, King Athelstan's in Malmstury abbey, Ethelred's in Winborne Minster, and most probably Ailwin's at Ramsey, with several others.

Those monumental effigies which have collars of SS were for esquires of the silver spurs. The ceremony used on making these, was, that the king put about the neck of the candidate a silver collar of concatenated esses, and at the same time conferred the gift of a pair of silver spurs; whence the name of the order ³.

¹ Grose's Antiquities.
tongdonshire.

² Beauties of England, Hun-

³ Ibid. Denbighshire, p. 575. STONE

STONE CROSSES.

Stone Crosses in churchyards were erected soon after the establishment of Christianity in the Anglo-Saxon dominions. It was customary to raise Stone Crosses in churchyards at the time of consecrating those places, and in many other situations upon the ratification of any solemn covenant or agreement¹.

The Cross was first adopted in religious use, in 127: but churchyards were not consecrated before 217. Silver Crosses, in fillagree work, were first used in English churches a few years after the Norman Conquest.

Grecian architecture was introduced at Baupre Castle in Glamorganshire by Wm. Roberts in King Edward the Fourth's reign.

PILLAR TOWERS.

These singularly strange and curious structures are only known to be in Ireland and the northern parts of Great Britain².

In Scotland there are two, one at Abernethy in Perthshire, and one at Brechin in Angus-shire: the latter is eighty feet in height from the ground³, and has now an octangular spire about twenty-three feet high; which makes the whole to be about one hundred and three feet, or a little more, to the summit. But this spire can hardly be considered in any other light than as being a very modern addition.

The inner diameter of the tower, within a few feet from the bottom, is only eight feet; and the thickness of the wall near four feet: so that the whole diameter is not more than about fifteen or sixteen feet; and the circumference about forty-eight feet. At the top, the inner diameter is only seven feet eight inches. There are four windows at the top of the tower, facing the four cardinal points: and near the bottom is a door facing the north,

¹ Gough, Sepul. Monum. vol. iii. p. 177. ² Wulfilacius built one at Treves in Germany, which was immediately pulled down by order of the bishops. See Mosheim's *History*.

³ Mr. Gough says 85, in *Archæologia*, vol. ii. p. 85. Mr. Pennant says 80, in his *Tour in Scotland*.

which, by a building of far more recent date, now communicates with the church : besides this, there are two arches on the outer wall carved in relief, one within another, and two small figures, also in relief, are added to them, standing between the mouldings. These two figures are understood to represent the Virgin Mary and St. John ; and between the mouldings at the top of the arches is a representation of the Crucifixion. The tower has at least about sixty courses of stone : it is well built of good masonry ; insomuch that it has been often observed to vibrate with the wind : and it is ascended within merely by ladders, from story to story.

The tower of Abernethy is between seventy-two and seventy-five feet high ; the inner diameter eight feet two inches ; the thickness of the wall at bottom, three feet four inches, or somewhat more ; and at the top two feet seven. The circumference near the ground is about forty-seven feet.

The door of this tower faces the north, and is above eight feet from the ground ; and, like the former, has four windows at the top, each five feet nine inches in height, and two feet two inches in breadth, each having two small pillars ¹.

This pillar has no spire upon the top.

In Ireland there are more than forty of these pillar towers ². Perhaps the best reason that can be assigned for their being found in Scotland, where there are but two of them, is, that they were built in consequence of the migration of some Irish anchorites into Scotland.

In their external form these towers gradually diminish from the bottom to the top ; and they are generally covered with a stone roof ; both in Ireland and Scotland they are all nearly of the same height ; the diameters both within and without are nearly the same, and they have nearly the same thickness of wall ; the door of each also is raised at a distance from the ground, except where the ground has been raised ; and there are never found any means of ascending to the top, but by a ladder from floor to floor ; four

¹ King's *Munimenta Antiqua*, vol. iv p. 245, 246.

² Cumming's *Traveller's Guide in Ireland*.

windows are always formed in the upper story, facing the cardinal points; and their situation is constantly within a few paces of a church, which makes it improbable they should ever have been used for beacons.

The knowledge of their original use and destination has long been buried in the greatest obscurity, and various have been the conjectures formed concerning them.

A long trumpet, of iron, was dug up, from the bottom of one of these towers: and several such are said to have been found in Ireland near these buildings¹. We may therefore perhaps conclude, that they were, at least occasionally, used as stations for the purpose of a person's proclaiming either summons, or alarm.

For a more extended account of these curious pillars, and other important matter with regard to the antiquities and history of Ireland, the reader is referred to the Introduction of a following volume, now preparing, descriptive of the beauties and peculiarities of this interesting division of the British dominions, which will tend to make this work more complete.

SCULPTURED OBELISKS IN SCOTLAND.

The Tourist will meet with several of these curiously carved obelisks in his tour through the North Highlands, many of which have been figured and described in the Rev. Mr. Cordiner's ancient monuments of North Britain; a list is there given, accompanied with his opinion respecting their origin. There are some also in Ireland.

It was a custom of great antiquity, in many nations, to bury or entomb along with eminent persons, instruments of their achievements, or sports; as emblems of their characters, and of the avocations in which they took delight. The transition from this custom, as arts improved, was natural and easy, to the figures of these emblems on stones or monuments erected to their memory.

Instead of the tumuli raised over warriors, in the first and rude state of mankind, these sculptured stones, in a more advanced period of society, became the most distinguished honour paid to the prince or hero.

¹ *Archæologia*, vol. ii. p. 82.

42 SCULPTURED OBELISKS IN SCOTLAND.

The style of these would gradually improve, as artists became more expert, or as accidental advantages enabled them to enlarge their ideas, and improve their representations.

Some time after the thousandth year of the Christian æra, and before the thirteenth century, most of these obelisks appear to have been erected—yet there were a few undoubtedly after, for the sceptres upon the one at Golspie were those used in the reign of King David II. in 1350.

Of these obelisks under consideration, the appendages of the chase are the most general embellishments.

The ornaments round the margin of several of them have been wrought with great mathematical accuracy; and raised with such labour as indicates no small proficiency in the art of sculpture, and clearly shows that the ornamental arts had been cultivated with considerable attention and care in Northern Caledonia, in an age of which we have no annals.

Several of these monuments have a boar, at least an animal more resembling that than any other, sometimes represented as devouring smaller animals or tearing human figures. The daring sportsman, who was fortunate enough to destroy some of these formidable animals, would be proud of having such a memorial of his prowess perpetuated by sculpture.

Mr. Cordiner presumes these obelisks were long prior to any chapel or monastery being erected in Caledonia, and that the embellishment of the cross and much of the ornamental parts were copied, or hints taken, from illuminated missals. Some are supposed to have been raised by the vanity of the living, as a monument of their fame and power; and perhaps more frequently so than as any memorial of the dead; for there never are any emblems of mortality upon them.

Egyptian hieroglyphics are found upon some.

The following are engraved in Mr. Cordiner's valuable work above mentioned.

Ferres pillar, situate near the town of Forres in Morayshire. This is the most superb and majestic column of the kind in North Britain, or probably in Europe, containing a great number of warriors on horseback and on foot

It is thought to have been erected in commemoration of the defeat of the Danes.

There is one in the churchyard of Dyke near to Forres.

A very handsome one near the kirk of Nieg. Several in Ross-shire, particularly a beautiful one a few miles s. of the seat of Mr. McLeod of Guinness, in the peninsula of Tarbetness. A handsome one near Sandwick Castle in Ross-shire. One upon a circular mount at Cariblair in Ross-shire.

The one called the Maiden stone stands halfway up the hill of Ben-a-chie, a lofty mountain in the county of Mar 20 miles n. from Aberdeen. Also another upon the n. side of the same hill.

One with a mere outline lies near the hamlet of Golspie in Sutherland; and near where the chapel formerly stood at Golspie is another well carved, having upon it a man with a cross in one hand, and a knife in the other, in front of a boar. *Vide Frontispiece, vol. ii.*

At Essie near to Glamis in Forfarshire, Mr. Cordiner discovered one near the river: he has given two plates of it.

There is one at Aberlemny in Angus-shire, and a handsome one within a park near to Glaimes Castle in the same county.

Several others may be seen; but the above are the principal ones, and most worthy the attention of the Antiquarian Tourist.

ANTIEN PLASTER BUILDINGS.

The date of these buildings may be nearly ascertained by the projection of the plaster ornaments. Those that consist of circles and scrolls in basso relievo were built generally between the years 1640 and 1680: about this time they had arrived at their acme of plaster ornaments, as may be seen by the dates of many of them now remaining. The fashion continued but a few years after. Many of the figures projected from the wall nearly in alto relievo¹.

¹ *Basso relievo*, when the projection is less than one half of the natural thickness of the object represented, such as is seen upon coins and medals.

Mezzo relievo, when one half of the figure emerges as it were from the substratum or wall.

Alto relievo, when the figure is so completely advanced that it adheres to the wall only by a narrow slip.

Observations and Inquiries to be made by the Topographer and Antiquarian while travelling. (From the MSS. of the late W. Alexander, F.S.A.) of the British Museum.

To ascertain the ancient and modern name of the parish, and its etymology; how situated; what distance from the nearest market town; what rivers or brooks pass near or bound it, with their rise and course; extent of the parish, and by what others bounded, express by compass; to what hundred, division, or liberty belonging, and what hamlets therein; what number of houses and inhabitants; what seats and manors; who the ancient and present lords or proprietors, and what peculiar customs, tenures, or privileges, appertain thereto; what castles, ruins, ancient mansions, or remarkable buildings; and whether any sculptured ornaments, arms, painted glass, &c. are to be found in them; what fairs or markets, when held, by whom granted, and whether continued or disused; what trade or manufactures carried on; whether any remains of religious houses, as monasteries, nunneries, colleges, chapels, hospitals, guilds, or fraternities, alms- or school-houses; when founded, their ancient establishment and present state; what privileges or immunities, charters, deeds, or other writings; what chartularies, genealogical rolls, pedigrees, books of arms, seals, or other fragments, belonging to them; what singular customs, as annual processions, wakes, doles, sports and games; and what peculiar proverbs, phrases, and words.

What crosses, or obelisks, ornamented or inscribed; whether any barrows or tumuli; have any of these been opened, and such articles as weapons, pottery, rings, lachrymatories, &c. found therein?

Whether any beacons or landmarks; what Roman earth-works, as camps, ways, roads, and if any altars, coins, or other fragments of antiquity, have been dug from them; whether any Druid or British monuments, as temples, cromlechs, cairns, rocking-stones, or any such remains, near the place?

Have any famous battles been fought in the neighbourhood? what traditions respecting them, and of the place in general?

Are there any collections of pictures or sculpture, or any museum of natural history, &c.; whether any portraits of eminent men, or other representations of ancient edifices or antiquities of any kind?

To learn if any of the parishioners, or their acquaintance, possess any coins, manuscripts, surveys, plans, or drawings; and to ask for any curious or intelligent inquirer into matters of this nature, from whom much information is often obtained.

In what diocese, deanery, or hundred, does the church stand? whether the living be rectory or vicarage, and what is its value; who the patron and incumbent; to whom the tithe appropriated or impropriated.

Whether any parochial library in the church or parsonage.

By whom the church founded, and to whom dedicated; when supposed to be erected, and of what materials built; to take the ichnography and measurements of the nave, aisles, chancels, chapels, &c.; to note whether it be cieled or paved, what number of galleries, and what the general state of repair; to inquire whether any vaults peculiar to ancient families, and to examine all monuments, tombs, brasses, &c. in the church or church-yard; to describe or draw the several stalls, piscinæ, bells, font, &c. with their devices, ornaments, armorial bearings, inscriptions, dates, dimensions, &c.; as also to make memoranda from pictures, painted glass, sculptures of every kind.

Whether there are any chantries, altars, shrines, images, roods, legends, relics, charities, or benefactions; to note the commencement of the register, and any curious remarks that may be made therein, with the births, marriages, or burials of eminent persons.

To examine the church chests, in which mutilated remains of monumental inscriptions, &c. are sometimes deposited.

To date the time of your survey and observations.

W. A.

The following comparative view of antient alphabets and numerals may be useful in reading inscriptions. The Roman numerals are used with our Saxon inscriptions, the Arabic are supposed to have been brought over on the return of the Crusaders.

<i>English.</i>		<i>Saxon.</i>	<i>Irish.</i>	<i>Gothic.</i>	<i>Runic.</i>	<i>Roman.</i>
A	a	Ā A a	Ḃ Ḃ	ⱁ	ⱁ	A
B	b	B b	b b	ⱂ	ⱂ	B
C	c	Ĉ C c	C c	ⱃ	ⱃ	C
D	d	D d	Ḋ Ḋ	ⱄ	ⱄ	D
E	e	E E e	Ḟ Ḟ	ⱅ	ⱅ	E
F	f	F f	Ḣ Ḣ	ⱆ	ⱆ	F
G	g	G G g	Ḡ Ḡ	ⱇ	ⱇ	G
H	h	H H h	Ḥ Ḥ	ⱈ	ⱈ	H
I	i	I i	Ḧ Ḧ	ⱉ	ⱉ	I
J	j					
K	k	K k				K
L	l	L l	Ḻ Ḻ	ⱊ	ⱊ	L
M	m	M M m	Ḿ Ḿ	ⱋ	ⱋ	M
N	n	N n	Ṁ Ṁ	ⱌ	ⱌ	N
O	o	O o	Ṃ Ṃ	ⱍ	ⱍ	O
P	p	P p	Ṇ Ṇ	ⱎ	ⱎ	P
Q	q					Q
R	r	R r	Ṛ Ṛ	ⱏ	ⱏ	R
S	s	S S s	Ṡ Ṡ	ⱐ	ⱐ	S
T	t	T t	Ṣ Ṣ	ⱑ	ⱑ	T
U	u	U u	Ṥ Ṥ	ⱒ	ⱒ	U
V	v	V v				V
W	w					
X	x	X x				X
Y	y	Y y				Y
Z	z	Z z				
þ	th	þ D þ				
hw						
ch						

Antient Numerals.

j ij iij iv v vj vij viij ix x l c d m
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 20 100 400 1000

INTRODUCTION.

PART II.

THOUGH the primary intention of this little work has been to direct the lover of antiquity and the admirer of nature in their various researches, noticing only a few of the most prominent objects of STATISTICAL OBSERVATION, yet it must be remembered by the traveller, that whilst in search of the *amusing*, he ought also as far as possible to pay attention to the *useful*. It is true that in a flying tour there can be no time for deep investigation; but the volume of Human Life is a work printed in a large type, in which even he who runs may read, especially if he determines, before setting off, to pay attention to such general and leading facts as shall present themselves to his view. We are as yet in the infancy of *Statistical Science*, and therefore the collection of facts is most important, a service which even the most hurried observer may perform; for which purpose the following hints are offered to the notice of the reader.

Generally speaking, the great purpose of *Political Statistics*, which in fact embrace much of the minutiae both of Science and Art, is to render mankind happier—a purpose which, as far as it can be accomplished, leads to an increase of population, and therefore demands additional means and modes of support for the increasing numbers. Here then is a wide field opened for the observant moralist—but to keep within limits and to exemplify the subject, one grand point of observation only shall be briefly noticed. This is the question, whether agriculture or manufactures are the best adapted to the grand purpose, or whether the fact may not be that each is dependent on and improveable by the other. Now in such a disquisition, almost every county in England, and many in Scotland, afford a new leaf in the *volume of human existence*; on these leaves then let the tourist make his marginal notes, whenever occasion offers. He is not called on to reason or to theorize, unless he pleases; but let him preserve and record his facts for the closet of the philosopher and the cabinet of the statesman. For

For instance, let him examine *Rutlandshire*; he will find it a county purely *agricultural*, with, perhaps, not more than six linsey-woolsey or homespun looms throughout, without leading roads of easy access to and from the metropolis, so clear of crime and litigation as to have maiden assizes and an empty civil bill court almost every year, and with so little variation in its population as to afford only a difference of one, in ten years interval of a parliamentary census. Let him then examine *Lancashire*, or any other great manufacturing county. Let him observe how the towns increase in extent, in vice, and in every means of *depopulation*; yet still do they increase, and population consequently, as the agricultural numbers do not diminish. Let him examine how the value of land is there every year increasing, beyond the general ratio of agricultural rise, whilst the *Rutlandshire* lands have scarcely risen up to the general scale, until within these very few years that a branch of inland navigation has enabled its inhabitants to extend their markets. Let him also observe that the agricultural system of management in the latter county is improving, and that the resident population is increasing, because that its surplus is not now obliged to seek employment, as formerly, in the surrounding counties. Let the knowledge of these facts lead to their application in the investigation of other districts; let the coincidences or the variations be recorded; and whilst doing so, let the tourist examine in each specific district, how far its topographical position or moral and artificial advancement may be advantageous or otherwise to itself, its immediate vicinity, or the empire at large: and, whilst tracing the evils, let their causes and probable remedies become also the subject of his inquiry and examination. He will also naturally examine the extent and boundaries of the various divisions, either in topographical and political arrangement, or in *moral distinction*—for such does most markedly exist in many districts, even where the geographical limit of division is only a mountain, a river, or perhaps an imaginary line. To these minute, yet interesting researches, he will be often led by a palpable difference of dialect, marking not only a difference in general manners, but in remote origin; and he will naturally inquire how far the climate, the temperature, or the soil may have operated as additional causes of variation in the genius, temper, and general conduct.

duct of the population. These local investigations will also include the maritime situation of districts on the coast, their bays, creeks, &c. and, in general, the rivers and lakes of all ; also, how far these may be rendered more conducive to particular and national improvement, in the fisheries, in embankments, in draining, in rendering rivers more navigable, or uniting them with other chains of inland navigation, for the transport of produce, or the import of necessaries, especially in connexion with and reference to mines, forests, &c. &c. The observant and patriotic tourist will also notice the lines of internal communication, both terrestrial and aquatic ; he will investigate how far these may be extended for the better subsistence of the inhabitants, and for the improvement of agriculture, of manufactures, of mining, of fisheries, and of general capital. He will see how far superior improvement may be attributed to superior industry ; how far prosperity depends upon capital, upon moral and religious habits, upon the residence or absence of the higher classes, upon local habits and customs, upon the general state of land tenures, whether free-copy- or leasehold, upon the simplicity or the refinement of manners, on the mode and manner of domestic living, on the frequency of fairs, revels, and public pastimes, on the vicinity to watering places, on the number of public houses, on the state of education, of charities, and of prisons, on the parochial police and administration of justice, on the management of the poor, and especially on the dress and manners of the fair sex of all classes. This brief outline will thus hint to the tourist what statistical inquiries he shall make before setting off ; and to what objects he can best direct his attention whilst on his journey.

The tourist who may have applied his thoughts to mechanical objects, will naturally investigate the state of the arts as they respect machinery and engines ; the various application of steam, as it regards manufactories or public works, the machines for weaving, spinning, and dressing ; the improved implements for agricultural purposes ; the general means of excavating, either for mining or wells ; what particular tackle is used in descending the shafts of mines, &c.

GEOLOGICAL INQUIRIES,

Extracted from Queries published by the Geological Society.

§ I. *Concerning Mountains and Hills.*

Are they solitary, or in groups, or do they form a chain?

If solitary,—The general figure, as conical, pyramidal, &c.—more particularly of the summits?—The height above their base, and above the level of the sea?—The length, breadth, and general form of a horizontal section passing through the base, or the *ground plan*; and the points of the compass between which the long diameter lies?—The degree of declivity on every side with regard to the circumjacent plain?—Do they present on any side abrupt craggy faces, and to what points of the compass are these opposed?—Do these precipices extend to the foot of the mountain, or are there at their bottom sloping banks of loose fragments?—Is the surface smooth or rugged?—dry or marshy?—To what height does vegetation ascend, and what are the prevailing plants in different parts of the ascent?—The springs, streams, lakes, hollows, gullies, caverns?—Whether any loose blocks of stone are found on the surface, different from those of which the mountain is composed?

In addition to the preceding inquiries, If in a group,—Are the component mountains of nearly the same height? Which are highest, the central or external ones?

If in a chain, The outline of the chain?—Its highest point?—Its length?—Whether straight or curved, and extended between what points of the compass?—Whether any lateral ridges proceed from the main chain?

§ II. *Concerning Valleys.*

Their geographical boundaries?—Their length, breadth, depth?—Are they occasionally dilated and contracted, or do their sides preserve an uniform parallelism?—Is the bottom or floor even or rugged?—nearly level or much inclined? If inclined, whether regularly or interruptedly, and in what direction?—Are the slopes that form their sides smooth and gentle, or rugged and precipitous?—Do

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the opposite sides consist of the same kind of rock, and do they correspond in the inclination of their beds or strata?—Are there on their sides depositions of waterworn and rounded pebbles, either loose or compacted, and to what height do they reach?—Are the detached fragments, by which the bottom is overspread, angular or rounded? of the same species of rock as composes the sides of the valley, or different?—Of what description is the solid rock or base upon which these rest?—Are they open or closed at one or both extremities?—Do any subordinate lateral valleys open into the main one, and what remarkable circumstances occur at their junction?—Do streams rise in or flow through them, and in what direction?

§ III. *Concerning Plains.*

Their shape and extent, with the nature, height, and general appearance of the hills or mountains by which they may be bounded?—The degree and direction of their inclination or slope?—The nature and character of the different soils by which they are covered?—Whether dry, or abounding in springs and standing waters?—If traversed by streams, in what direction do they flow?—Are the beds of rounded pebbles (if such occur) composed of minerals similar to those which form the surrounding mountains? Have any opportunities presented themselves, in sinking shafts or wells, cutting canals, excavating docks and quarries, and digging foundations, of examining the subjacent strata, and what are the results of such observations?

§ IV. *Concerning Rivers,*

Their source, their mouth?—The direction and length of their course, and whether these are the same now as formerly?—Their breadth, depth, and rapidity?—What is the rate of their descent or fall? is it uniform or interrupted?—The amount of their periodical increase or decrease?—The colour, temperature, and other properties of the water?—Whether any part of their course is subterranean?—Do they run in the same direction as the strata, or cross them, and at what angle?—The nature of the bed, whether rock, mud, sand, or gravel? Are the pebbles of the same rock as that of the adjacent country?

§ V. *Concerning Lakes, Springs, and Wells.*

1.—*Lakes.*—The extent, depth, temperature, and other properties of the water?—The periods and amount of their greatest annual increase and decrease?—Whether supplied by springs or streams, and whether any streams flow out of them?—Of what is the bason composed?—Are there any appearances that indicate the extent to have been formerly different from what it is at present; and does this alteration seem to have been gradual or sudden?—Are there shoals of gravel and low islands in those parts where streams flow in; and do these increase from year to year?

2.—*Springs.*—The physical and chemical properties of the water—the nature of its deposit?—The quantity discharged in a given time, and the degree to which this is affected by dry or wet seasons?—The kind of rock from which the water issues?

3.—*Wells.*—Their depth?—The number, thickness, and species of strata pierced through in sinking, and the order of their position?—Whether all the wells of a district derive their water from the same stratum?—Whether, when the water first flows, it rises rapidly and accompanied by sand?—Is the water liable to periodical increase or decrease?

§ VI. *Concerning Shores or Coasts.*

If the shore is flat, to what extent? and whence are the sand and pebbles derived? Are they part of the adjacent cliffs, or brought down by rivers, or deposited by the sea? in what quantity and of what description?—If the coast is precipitous, the form and elevation of the cliffs, with the nature and disposition of the rocks which compose them?

§ VII. *Concerning the Sea.*

Its depth, tides, currents, inlets, nature of the bottom, &c.—The height to which it rises?—What effects has it produced on the adjacent rocks, &c.?—Are there any indications of its having formerly had a different level?

§ VIII. *Concerning Rocks.*

Their horizontal outline?—Are they separated from each other by thin bands of clay, or other extraneous substances?

stances? or slightly joined to one another? or firmly welded together?—When two rocks of different species come in contact, is any difference in colour, hardness, &c. observable between the adjacent surfaces and other portions of the same rock?—When a rock terminates at the surface of the earth, are any fragments of it to be traced in the form of gravel, &c.?—Does it re-appear after such interruption, and what is the nature of the intervening substance?—The form of their broken ends?—Are any rocks observed to terminate constantly together, and what are they?

If stratified,—Is the stratification distinct or indistinct? What is the number and thickness of the strata, and the order of their position?—Do they alternate or recur at regular intervals?—Do they, whether straight or waved, preserve their parallelism throughout, or are they cuneiform, &c.? When vertical, what points of the compass are opposed to their sides, and what to their edges?—What is the amount of their dip, or the angle which they form with the horizon, and is it the same throughout their whole extent?—To what point of the compass do they decline?—Where several strata, of the same species, are incumbent on each other, do they differ in thickness or consolidation?—Where veins, dykes, or fissures occur, are the strata depressed, elevated, contorted, or altered in any other way?—How far does the external form of the mountain correspond with the position of the strata? If the stratum contains broad and thin distinct particles, (such as mica) do these all lie in the same direction?

Note—Care must be taken in examining strata, not to be deceived by distance or perspective, or by mistaking fissures for stratification, and fallen strata for strata in their natural position; and it should be kept in mind, that before the inclination of a stratum can be determined with certainty, it is necessary that it should be seen on two of its adjacent sides.

If unstratified,—Are they amorphous, columnar, or in globular concretions?—Do they split with the same ease in all directions, or have they what is called a grain?—Do they abound in fissures, and what is the direction and extent of these?

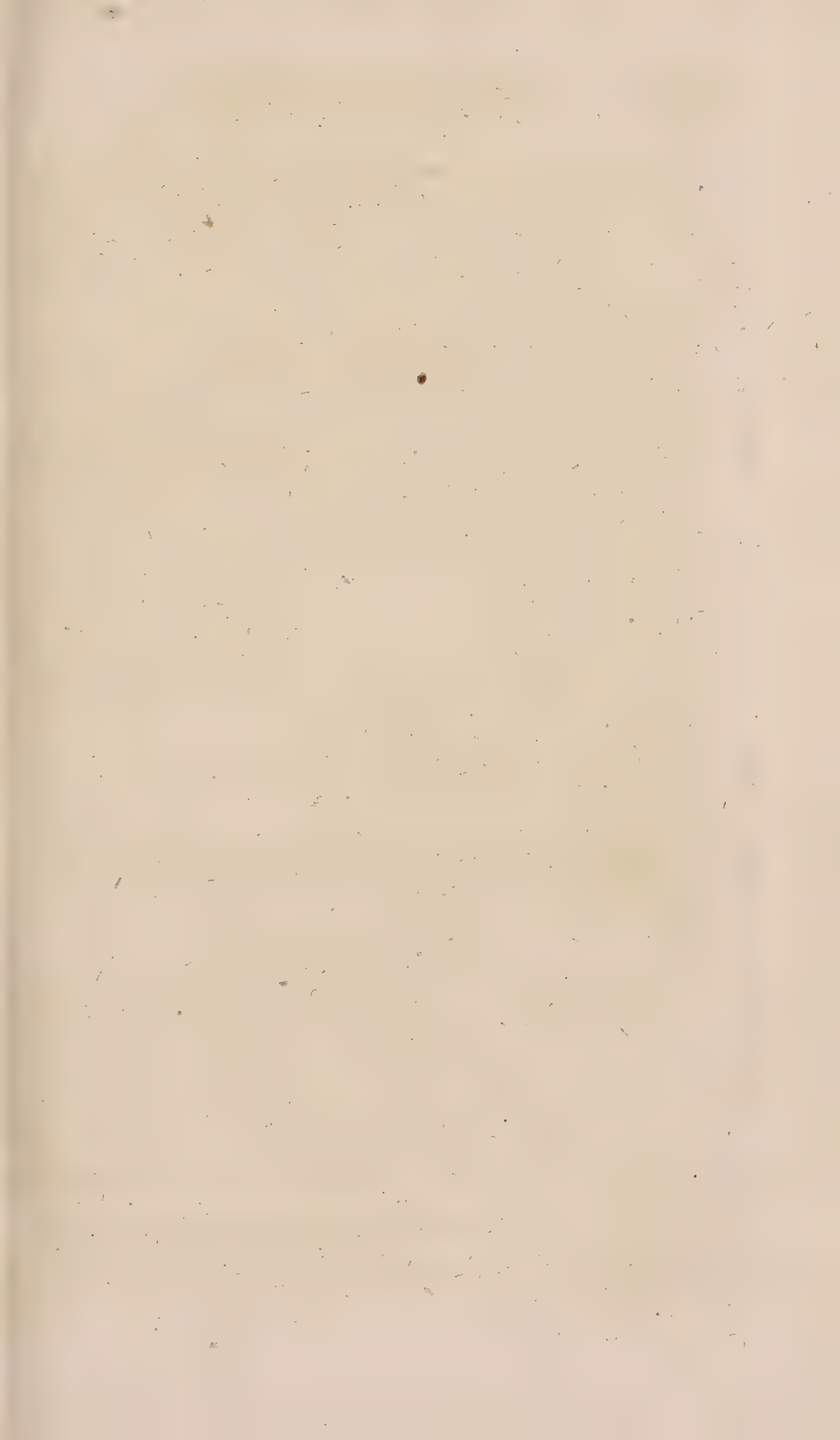
§ IX. *Concerning the Materials of Rocks.*

Are they composed of one mineral substance, or of more? In the latter case, which has impressed the other? Are they composed of parts cemented together, or adhering to each other without a cement?—Are they granular, slaty, porphyritic, amygdaloidal, or any compound of these? If Breccia, are the included nodules large or small, entire or broken, &c.?—Do they contain fragments of other rocks, and of what description? Sand, Shells, Corals, Vegetable impressions, or any thing that appears to belong to a different formation?—Are there hollow nodules, and in what manner are they lined?—Is there any character, by which substances found in one stratum can be distinguished from similar substances found in another? or by which, what have been called primary strata may be distinguished from secondary strata, and strata of transition?—What minerals are found to be generally concomitants of others?—How are the several species affected by the combined action of air and moisture? Where large fragments have been torn by torrents from known rocks, what is the progress of their decomposition, and is there any re-aggregation?—What are the characteristic forms of each species of rock—in mountains,—in detached blocks?—How are they affected by peat moss lying on them?—What are the plants, the presence or absence of which indicates the nature of the soil?—By what local denominations are the different rocks distinguished, and to what economical purposes are they applied?

§ X. *Concerning Veins.*

Are they of the same materials as the rock in which they occur, or of any contiguous rock?—What is their direction with regard to the points of the compass, and the inclination of the adjacent strata?—Are they vertical, horizontal or inclined, and at what angle?—What are their several dimensions?—Are they nearly of the same thickness at different depths? Do they terminate in a wedge, and this at the top or bottom of the vein?—Is their longitudinal course straight or curved?—Is it of uniform breadth, or does it enlarge and diminish?—Do they ramify, and in what direction? Do the branches re-unite?—In what order are the minerals arranged of which the vein is composed?—Are the

the



GEOLOGICAL TABLE of BRITISH ORGANIZED FOSSILS: with the Names, Peculiarities, and Products of the Strata, with reference to Mr. Smith's Geological Maps, published by Mr. Cary.

NAMES AND PECULIARITIES OF THE STRATA.			PRODUCTS OF THE STRATA.	ORGANIZED FOSSILS WHICH IDENTIFY THE RESPECTIVE STRATA.	COUNTIES IN WHICH THE STRATA SEVERALLY PREVAIL.
Plains.	1. LONDON CLAY of Highgate, Harrow, Shooter's and other detached hills		Septarium, from which Parker's Roman cement is made	1. Volutæ, Rostellariæ, Fusus, Cerithea, Nautili, Tereido, Crabs Teeth, and Bones.	1. Dor. Ess. Ham. Hert. Kent. Mid. Norf. Sur. Suss.
	2. CLAY OR BRICK EARTH, with interspersions of sand and gravel		No building stone in all this extensive district but abundance of materials which make the best bricks and tiles in the island	2.	2. Bed. Berk. Buc. Cam. Dor. Ess. Hants. Hert. Kent. Lin. Mid. Norf. Suff. Sur. Suss.
	3. CRAG			3. Murices, Turbo, Pectunculus, Cardia, Venus, Ostrea.	3. Hants. Kent. Norf. Suff.
Chalk hills.	4. SAND AND LIGHT LOAM upon a sandy or absorbent substratum		Potter's clay, glass-grinders sand, and loam and sands used for various purposes	4. [stoma.	4. Bed. Berks. Buc. Cam. Dor. Ess. Hants. Hert. Kent. Lin. Mid. Norf. Oxf. Suff. Sur. Suss. Wilt. York.
	5. CHALK { Upper soft, contains flints Lower hard, contains none		Flints, the best road materials	5. { Upper chalk.—Flint, Alcyonia, Ostrea, Echini,—Plagiostoma. Lower do.—Terebratulæ, Teeth, Palates,—Plagiostoma.	5. Bed. Berk. Buc. Cam. Ess. Hants. Hert. Kent. Lin. Mid. Norf. Oxf. Som. Suff. Sur. Suss. Wilt. York.
	6. GREEN SAND parallel to the chalk		Good lime for water cements	6. Funnel-form Alcyonia, Venus, Chama, Pectines, Terebratulæ, Echini.	6. Ber. Cam. Dev. Hants. Kent. Som. Sur. Suss. Wilt. [Wilt. York.
Clay vales.	7. BLUE MARL, brickearth		Firestone, and other soft stone used sometimes for building	7. Belemnites, Ammonites.	7. Bed. Berk. Buc. Cam. Hants. Hert. Kent. Lin. Norf. Oxf. Som. Sur. Suss.
	8. SAND			8.	8. Bed. Berk. Cam. Hants. Kent. Lin. Norf. Oxf. Sur. Suss. Wilts.
	9. PORTLAND ROCK		The first quarry and building stone downwards in the series—Kimmeridge coal	9. Turritella, Ammonites, Trigonia, Pecten, Wood.	9. Buc. Kent. Oxf. Suss. Wilt. York.
Stonebrash vales.	10. SAND			10. [Bones.	10. Bed. Berk. Buc. Kent. Lin. Norf. Oxf. Sur. Suss. York. Wilts.
	11. OAK TREE CLAY			11. Trochus, Nautilus, Ammonites in masses, Ostrea in a bed,	11. Berk. Buc. Hun. Kent. Lin. Norf. Oxf. Som. Sur. Suss. Wilt. York.
	12. CORAL RAG, and PISOLITE		Fullers-earth, ochre and glass sand; Some lime used on these sands in Sussex and Yorkshire	12. Various Madreporæ, Melania, Ostrea, Echini, and Spines.	12. Berk. Oxf. Som. Wilt.
Marl vales.	13. SAND			13.	13. Berk. Buc. Oxf. Wilts.
	14. CLUNCH CLAY and SHALE		Makes tolerable roads	14. Belemnites, Ammonites, Ostrea.	14. Bed. Berk. Buc. Glo. Hun. Lin. Northam. Oxf. Som. Wilts. York.
	15. KELLOWAYS STONE		Coarse marble, rough paving, and slate	15. Ammonites, Ostrea.	15. Glo. Som. Wilts.
Coal.	16. CORNERASH; a thin rock of limestone chiefly arable, lying in clay			16. Modiola, Cardia, Ostrea, Avicula, Terebratulæ.	16. Bed. Buc. Glo. Hun. Lin. Som. Wilts.
	17. SAND and SANDSTONE			17.	17. Glo. Northam. Oxf. Som. Wilts.
	18. FOREST MARBLE ROCK, thin beds used for rough paving and slating			18. Pectines, Teeth and Bones, Wood.	18. Buc. Glo. Lin. Northam. Oxf. Rut. Som. Wilts.
Mountainous.	19. CLAY over the UPPER OOLITE			19. Pear Encrinus, Terebratulæ, Ostrea.	19. Dor. Oxf. Rut. Som. Wilts.
	20. UPPER OOLITE, GREAT OOLITE ROCK, produces the Bath freestone			20. Madreporæ.	20. Glo. Lin. Northam. Oxf. Rut. Som. Wilts.
	21. FULLERS EARTH and ROCK		The finest building-stone in the island for Gothic and other architecture which requires nice workmanship	21. Modiola, Cardia.	21. Dor. Glo. Lin. Northam. Oxf. Som. Wilts.
Mountainous.	22. UNDER OOLITE of the vicinity of Bath and the midland counties			22. Madreporæ, Trochi, Nautilus, Ammonites, Pecten.	22. Dor. Glo. Lei. Lin. Northam. Oxf. Rut. Som. War. Wilts. Wor.
	23. SAND			23. Ammonites, Belemnites as in the under Oolite.	23. Dor. Glo. Lei. Lin. Northam. Oxf. Rut. Som. War. Wilts. Wor.
	24. MARLSTONE			24. Numerous Ammonites.	24. Dor. Glo. Lei. Lin. Northam. Oxf. Som. Wilt. Wor.
Mountainous.	25. BLUE MARL under the best pastures of the midland counties		Excellent lime for water cements	25. Belemnites, Ammonites in mass	25. Dor. Glo. Lei. Lin. Northam. Not. Oxf. Rut. Som. War. Wilt. Wor. York.
	26. BLUE LIAS		Now used for printing from MS. written on the stone	26. } Pectacrin, numerous Ammonites, Plagiostoma, Ostrea, Bones.	26. Devon. Glo. Lei. Lin. Not. Som. War. Wor. York. S. Wa.
	27. WHITE LIAS			27. }	27. Glo. Som. War. Wor. [War. Wor. York. N. & S. Wa.
Mountainous.	28. RED MARL and GYPSUM, soft sandstone, and salt rocks and springs		Small quantities of lead, and copper, and calamine	28.	28. Che. Cum. Der. Dev. Dur. Glo. Here. Lan. Lei. Lin. Not. Shro. Som. Staff.
	29. REDLAND LIMESTONE, MAGNESIAN LIMESTONE, soft sandstone			29. Madreporæ, Encrini in masses, Producti.	29. Der. Dur. Glo. Here. Lei. North. Not. Shr. Som. Staf. Wor. York. S. Wa.
	30. COAL DISTRICTS, and the ROCKS and CLAYS which accompany the coal generally a sandstone beneath		Grindstone, millstone, pavingstone, ironstone, and fire clay from the coal districts	30. Numerous vegetables. Ferns lying over the coal.	30. Che. Cum. Der. Dur. Glo. Here. Lan. Lei. Mon. Northum. Nott. Shro. Som. Staff. War. West. Wor. York. N. and S. Wa.
Mountainous.	31. MOUNTAIN LIMESTONE, DERBYSHIRE LIMESTONE or metalliferous limestone		Lead, copper, calamine, marble	31. Madreporæ, Encrini in masses, Producti Trilobites.	31. Cum. Der. Dev. Dur. Glo. Here. Lan. Mon. Northum. Shro. Som. Staff. West. York. N. & S. Wa.
	32. RED RHAB and DUNSTONE, RED and DUNSTONE of the southern and northern parts with interspersions of limestone		Some good building stone	32.	32. Cum. Dev. Glo. Dur. Here. Lan. Mon. Northum. Shro. Som. West. N. & S. Wa.
	33. KILLAS or SLATE and other strata of the mountains on the west side of the Island with interspersions of limestone		The limestone polished for marble, Tin, copper, lead, and other minerals	33.	33. Cor. Cum. Dev. Lan. Lei. Shro. Som. West. N. and S. Wa.
Mountainous.	34. GRANITE, SIENITE, and GNEISS		The most durable building stone in the island for bridges and other works	34.	34. Cor. Cum. Dev. Lei. West. N. & S. Wa.

there any fragments of other rocks, any pebbles, any organic remains among them?—When a vein comes in contact with a different species of rock from that in which it was first observed, is the vein abruptly cut off, raised, depressed, turned aside, or are its materials altered?—If the vein is cut off, or shifted by the interposition of a stratum or mass of rock, does it re-appear or recover its direction on the other side of the interposed body?—Is it shifted or cut off without any apparent cause?—Are the neighbouring veins composed of the same materials?—Have veins, consisting of similar materials, the same direction?—What proportion do the several veins bear to the rock in which they are found?—Do they run parallel to each other?—Do they tend to a common centre?—Do they cross each other, and what phænomena occur under these circumstances?—What is the nature of their floor, sides, and roof?—Do the veins seem to have produced any change on the adjacent part of the containing rock, as indurating it, disturbing the regularity of its stratification, &c.?—Can they be traced to beds composed of the same materials as themselves?

§ XI. *Concerning Organic Remains.*

To what class, and species, do they belong?—Do they conform to the direction of the strata in which they occur?—Do particular shells, &c. affect particular strata?—What change have they undergone? Are the vegetables compressed, carbonized, bituminized, silicified, or penetrated with pyrites in whole or in part? Do the shells retain their enamel? The bones their phosphoric acid, &c.?—Do the shells or other organic remains appear perforated or worm-eaten?—What is the nature of the rock or bed in which they are found?—Are the bones disposed in entire skeletons? Are those of different animals mingled together?—Are the shells worn, broken, crushed, or thrown out of their natural position? Are the different species confusedly intermixed?—Does this mixture extend not merely to species and tribes, but even to classes? i. e. Are the remains of fish and sea shells accompanied by those of land animals and vegetables?—Are any analogous living species now found, or known to have been formerly found, in their vicinity or elsewhere?—Among the various organic remains, can any traces be observed of the existence of man?

MINE-

MINERALS.

A concise account of the different minerals, intended to assist the memory of the young student in mineralogy.

CLASS I.—PRIMARY ROCKS.

1. Granite. 2. Gneiss or slaty granite. 3. Mica slate or micaceous schist.

Rocks imbedded in the above.

1. Statuary marble or crystalline limestone.
2. Serpentine. 3. Hornblende rock.

CLASS II.—TRANSITION ROCKS.

1. Slate. 2. Flinty slate, sometimes porphyritic.
3. Graywacke. 4. Common marble or sub-crystalline limestone.

Subordinate.

1. Gypsum. 2. Imbedded trap.

CLASS III.—BASALTIC ROCKS.

1. Trap or basalt. 2. Porphyry. 3. Sienite.

CLASS IV.—SECONDARY STRATIFIED ROCKS.

1. Siliceous sandstone. 2. Argillaceous sandstone.
3. Calcareous sandstone. 4. Earthy limestone.
5. Chalk.

Strata in secondary rocks.

1. Trap. 2. Gypsum. 3. Rock salt. 4. Iron-stones.
5. Coal.

CLASS V.—ALLUVIAL.

1. Clay. 2. Sand. 3. Gravel. 4. Calcareous tufa.
- In this Class occur beds of peat and wood-coal.

CLASS VI.—VOLCANIC ROCKS.

1. Lava. 2. Pumice. 3. Obsidian. 4. Tufa.
 5. Volcanic breccias.
-

Granite,—a hard rock composed of felspar, quartz, and mica. Granites with small grains and large crystals of felspar are called porphyritic granites; the curb-stones of the foot

foot-pavement in London are stones of this kind. In Cornish granite the felspar is white. In Scotch granite the felspar is a reddish brown; the mica frequently black and splendid, which distinguishes it from hornblende, which is sometimes intermixt with this granite.

Granite, called Graphic granite, bearing a faint resemblance to written characters, is found in the island of Rona in Scotland. No organic remains are found in granite; crystals of schorl, topaz, garnet, tourmaline, and wolfram, are sometimes found in it. (*B. M.* 332.)

Gneiss—Is a sort of slaty granite, composed of quartz, mica, and felspar, but contains more mica and less felspar than granite; the mica is generally black, the felspar white-gray or yellowish white; often contains garnets, sometimes talc; it is found perfect only in Scotland. No organic remains in it. (*B. M.* 493.)

Mica slate or Micaceous schist,—is generally incumbent on gneiss or granite, and frequently covered by common slate; it is mostly of a grayish white colour, the finer sort has a pearly lustre: garnets are found in it. Mica slate at the Lizard Point in Cornwall rests upon granite; above it serpentine.

Gneiss, mica slate, and granite, are nearly allied to each other. Mica is so intermixt with common sandstones, that they can scarcely be distinguished from mica slate.

Mica—called Muscovy glass, from its glittering and splendid lustre; consists of very thin leaves which may be separated with a knife; the thin plates are transparent and elastic. Colour of the plates, white, yellow, gray, blackish-green, and brown; fusible with the blow-pipe. (*B. M.* 180, 181. 391. 394, 395.)

Talc—nearly resembles mica in appearance; the plates are flexible but not elastic; it is much softer than mica, and infusible with the blow-pipe. Colour sometimes a silver white, or inclining towards green; has a soapy feel. (*B. M.* 182, 183, 184. 490.)

Statuary marble or Crystalline limestone—may immediately be known by the fracture, which resembles loaf-sugar; colour snow white, sometimes yellowish, greenish, or reddish. Contains no organic remains.

Verd antique marble—is serpentine mixed with statuary marble.

Common

Common Marble or Subcrystalline limestone—is more compact and less transparent than statuary marble; the grains are extremely minute, fracture splintery or undulated [conchoidal] in it are veins of calcareous spar: the variety of colours it contains gives it a marbled appearance, it is sometimes black and gray, and contains many organic remains. (*B. M.* 498.)

Serpentine—is a beautiful rock, called serpentine from its variegated colours supposed to resemble the serpent's skin. The colours are shades of light and dark green with spots and clouds, some varieties are red; it is harder than limestone, but may be scratched with a knife and will receive a high polish. It is found at the Lizard Point in Cornwall.

Beautiful varieties of red and green are worked for chimney pieces at a quarry six miles from Paris Mountain copper mine in Anglesey. (*B. M.* 221. 223.)

Schillar spar—is crystallized serpentine.

Hornblende—is of a black or dark green colour; does not effervesce with acids nor strike fire with steel; it produces a strong earthy smell when breathed upon, has toughness when pounded in a mortar like horn, from whence it takes its name, is heavier but not so hard as quartz or felspar; when scratched with a knife the colour of the streak is a light green, by which it may be known. (*B. M.* 328. 466. 467. 476, 477.)

Slate—is well known. It generally rests upon mica slate, gneiss, or granite; its colours are various shades of gray inclining to blue, green, purple, and red. Vegetable impressions and organic remains are found in some slate rocks.

Flinty slate—differs from common slate by containing a greater quantity of siliceous earth. When it loses its slate structure it becomes hornstone; if it contain crystals of felspar it becomes hornstone porphyry: all these varieties may be seen in the rocks in Charnwood Forest, Leicestershire.

Honestone—is a variety of slate.

Graywacke—is composed of grains of sand which are of various sizes; these are connected together by a basis of common slate which gives the rock a gray colour and solidity; when the grains are very fine it passes into graywacke.

wacke

wacke slate, which is a variety of common slate. Its glimmering is occasioned by scales of mica and sometimes pyrites. It contains no organic remains. In Cornwall it is called *killas*. (*B. M.* 540.)

Siliceous sandstone—is composed of flinty grains; when red, the colour is occasioned by the red oxide of iron.

Earthy limestone—is generally of a light brown colour, sometimes of a yellow colour. The former is quarried near Bath and is there called *lyas*, it contains a variety of organic remains.

Magnesian limestone—is yellowish, and contains twenty or more per cent. of magnesia. Few organic remains are found in this limestone.

Swine stone—a peculiar species of limestone, of a yellowish brown colour. May be known by its foetid smell when fresh broken. (*B. M.* 38, 284.)

Oolite, or roe stone—is a species of limestone composed of small globules resembling the roes of fishes. (*B. M.* 474.) Portland-stone, Bath-stone, and Ketton-stone, are varieties of roe-stone with smaller globules. (*B. M.* 474.)

Chert—nearly resembles flint; it is found in seams in the limestone of Derbyshire.

Gypsum—when compact is called alabaster, when transparent selenite; some varieties are foliated, others fibrous. It is composed of lime and sulphuric acid. Does not effervesce with acids, rarely contains any organic remains. It was formerly used for effigies on monuments, &c. Found at Chellaston near Derby, and Clifton near Nottingham, and near Gotham in the same county. (*B. M.* 67, 68, 234, 235, 236, 406, 417, 425.)

Selenite—as above mentioned, is transparent gypsum. (*B. M.* 67, 68.)

Greenstone—has a slaty structure, and will not strike fire with steel. Colour greenish black, brown, or ash-gray; yields an earthy smell when breathed upon; fusible with the blow-pipe.

Greenstone and basalt frequently pass into each other. Columns of porphyritic greenstone lie in heaps on the north-side of Cader Idris Mountain in Merionethshire, they are hexagonal and pentagonal, from 1 foot to 12 in length.

Graystone—differs only in colour from greenstone; it consists of white felspar and hornblende.

Sienite

Sienite—Composed of felspar and hornblende; felspar gray with a blue iridescence, sometimes red. When the hornblende predominates it is called greenstone; transitions from granite to sienite and greenstone may sometimes be observed in the same block, on Charnwood Forest in Leicestershire; Markfield Knowl, a hill on Charnwood Forest, is composed of a beautiful red and dark green sienite. A transition from sienite to greenstone may be seen in the colossal Egyptian sculpture in the British Museum (B. M. 333.)

Trap—is basalt of no determinate shape, seldom so hard as to strike fire with steel; contains a considerable quantity of iron, and passes from a greenish black or brown to an ash-gray colour: yields an earthy smell when breathed upon, is fusible with the blowpipe. Trap never contains zeolite; but the air holes of the real basalt from the Giant Causeway, and other parts of the county of Antrim in Ireland, are generally filled with it.

Basalt—a dark gray or black stone, with a ferruginous crust; crystallizes into triangular and polyangular columns as may be seen in the Giants Causeway in Ireland. A single pillar about 3 feet high may be seen near a gate behind the Castle at Castleton in Derbyshire. The Isle of Staffa in Scotland abounds with them. Its air holes generally filled with zeolite. (B. M. 468, 469.)

Toad-stone or amygdaloid—is basalt with cavities filled with calcareous spar, which give it a spotted appearance; is frequently met with in Derbyshire. Other amygdaloids consist of chert or jasper, in which fragments of calcareous spar and serpentine of an oval form are contained.

Porphyry.—This name is applied to all rocks that have a compact base or ground, in which crystals of any kind are imbedded and distinctly visible. According to the kind of stone in which the crystals occur, the porphyry takes its name; as, hornstone porphyry, claystone porphyry, pitchstone, and obsidian porphyry. The crystals are either quartz or felspar, generally the latter. Colour either red, purple, gray, green or black, according to the ground; the red commonly contains felspar in small white dots or specks, often with these, black spots of schorle; the green is either jasper or schorl.

Porphyry has sometimes a columnar structure; clin-
ston

stone porphyry is so called from its metallic sound when struck. (*B. M.* 541.)

Pitchstone—nearly resembles opaque dark coloured glass; it is not so much vitrified as obsidian. (*B. M.* 356, 357.)

Obsidian—so much resembles glass from its vitrification being perfect, that it is nearly transparent.

Cluystone,—a compact felspar, but in a more earthy state.

Whitestone—is a compact felspar.

Tufa,—volcanic ashes. When basalt is decomposed and intermixed with fragments of rock cemented by loose clay, it is called basaltic tufa.

Pumice stone—is of volcanic origin. It is hard, rough, and porous. Colour generally gray, sometimes white, reddish brown, or black; very light, swims on water: supposed an asbestos decomposed by the action of fire.

Breccia or pudding-stone,—small stones cemented together by oxide of iron; when the pebbles are large it is called pudding-stone. (*B. M.* 92.)

Osteocolla.—Calcareous incrustations upon roots, reeds, &c. sometimes on stones, and at the bottom of tea-kettles in which calcareous water has been boiled. The Dropping Well at Knaresborough in Yorkshire has the property of incrusting moss and other things deposited in it. (*B. M.* 346.) Also some caves at Matlock.

Asbestos.—There are two sorts, fibrous and coriaceous; the fibrous is generally a green stone, and consists of filaments parallel or interwoven with each other; it is rough to the touch, brittle and uneven in its fracture, does not strike fire with steel nor effervesce with acids. (*B. M.* 226.)

Mountain Cork—is the coriaceous asbestos, called Mountain Cork from its resemblance to cork; it is elastic and light, floats upon water. Colour, brown, green, white, black or yellow. (*B. M.* 227.)

Tremolite or Grammatite—is of a hard rigid texture, and in some specimens the broad laminæ distinguish this from asbestos and talc. The fibres easily divide by the finger nail. Colour from white to light greenish and light brown; lustre nearly silvery, resembles mica; fracture splintery. (*B. M.* 491.)

Actynolite—consists of long splintery fragments, exceedingly sharp, so as to be with difficulty handled without injury;

injury; very brittle; it is often variously striated and undulated, varies much in colour, frequently of a dark shining green, particularly the stellated, which has a satiny appearance: several varieties are found in the Isle of Sky in Scotland, and Maudlin Mine in Cornwall. (*B. M.* 228. 379, 492.)

Jet.—Colour very black; readily inflames, and gives out a bituminous odour; will take a good polish; the streak or powder is always brown, fracture undulated or wavy and glassy. (*B. M.* 51.)

Manganese.—Colour black or brownish, found in solid masses or crystallized in prisms at Aberdeen in Scotland, and Mendip Hill in Somersetshire. (*B. M.* 167, 408.)

Black Wad—is an ore of manganese; has very much the appearance of a small ball of soot. If half a pound be dried before a fire, and afterwards cooled for about an hour and then two ounces of linseed oil be gradually poured over it, mixing them loosely like barm with flour, little clots will be formed, and in something more than half an hour the whole will gradually grow hot, and at last burst into a flame. It is found near Winstre in Derbyshire.

Analcime or Zeolite.—"Found in basaltic pillars in the form of minute crystals, composed of very delicate spiculæ, either diverging from or converging towards a centre." There are two sorts of analcime, compact and fibrous both found in trap or basaltic rocks, have much the appearance of amygdaloid toadstone; the spots or substance have no determined shape; sometimes the form is like a knotted potatoe, sometimes circular; the fibres when broken display irregularly radiating fibres. Colour transparent white or glassy, often pearly or grayish within, the outside coated with a yellowish brown like new-cast bees-wax. (*B. M.* 57, 58, 59.)

Chabasie.—A species of zeolite crystallized in cubes in the hollow of siliceous basalt. Crystals nearly white and shining, sufficiently hard to scratch glass; sometimes the edges of the crystals are truncated. Found at Portrush in Ireland. (*B. M.* 414, 415.)

Stilbite or foliated zeolite.—Crystals on carbonate of lime a laminated texture, often very minute, form 4-sided prisms. Sometimes found in the cavities of basaltic columns.

lums, also at Strontian in Scotland. Red stilbite is found at Hall Hill in Kincardineshire in Scotland. (*B. M.* 258, 259, 260.)

Mesotype.—Crystals springing from a substance very similar to analcime in basalt or trap; the crystals are 4-sided prisms. This substance differs from zeolite, stilbite, &c. not only in the form of the crystals, but in the fracture and being electric by heat. Zeolite may be known by the ebullition forming a frothy enamel under the action of the blow-pipe. Mesotype is found at Dalton in Lancashire, and Raghlin an island on the Irish coast. (*B. M.* 265, 266.)

Laumonite formerly called efflorescent zeolite.—Crystal a tetrahedral prism with rhombic bases, sufficiently hard to cut glass; fusible with the blow-pipe; found mixed with a lamellar carbonate of lime at Portrush in the county of Antrim in Ireland, and Paisley in Scotland. Beautiful red Laumonite, which radiates from a centre, is found in Scotland. (*B. M.* 445, 446.)

Scotch Corundum.—occurs in columns or bars from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick; the columns are 4-sided; its common appearance resembles garnets; is harder than felspar. Colour red with a purplish tinge. (*B. M.* 69.)

Barytes or ponderous spar.—This stone is of a white gray or yellowish white, sometimes reddish, very compact, and very heavy; will not give fire with steel; its texture lamellar or fibrous, its form irregular, sometimes orbicular; when crystallized it is called sulphate of barytes, the crystals are polygon prisms. It may be known from all other minerals by its great weight, if a piece of the same size is compared with it. (*B. M.* 109. 127. 172, 173. 237, 238, 239. 428. 453. 546.)

Blende or Black Jack,—is a sulphuret of zinc; colour a brownish black; there are several varieties. Generally of a lamellar or scaly texture; when heated it burns with a blue flame; produces a sulphureous smell when scraped or muriatic acid dropped upon it; often found crystallized with pyramidal tetrahedrals, may be scratched with a knife. Found in Cornwall, Flintshire, and Derbyshire. (*B. M.* 396.)

Culamine.—An ore or oxide of zinc. Colour white, gray, yellow, brown, red, and green, form irregular, crystallized or stalactitical, texture solid, or cellular like a carious bone;

when the latter it is called bone calamine, frequently has a mammillated appearance, particularly the green and brownish yellow sorts. It is found in Flintshire, Derbyshire, and Mendip Hills in Somersetshire. (*B. M.* 201, 202, 249, 447, 448, 461, 462, 470, 471.)

Staurolite or Harmotome.—Crystals generally a quadrangular prism, formed upon carbonate of lime, frequently assuming a cruciform appearance, somewhat glassy, of a blueish pearly lustre; found only at Strontian in Scotland. (*B. M.* 110.)

Hydrargillite or Wavellite.—The most common appearance is in hemispherical groups of crystals on the surface of the gangue, which terminate with radii. Its colour is white, sometimes with a tinge of gray or green; its lustre silky, nearly opaque, frequently with a cottony appearance. Found at Barnstaple in Devonshire, and Stenna Gwynn in Cornwall. (*B. M.* 134, 243, 433, 434.)

Jasper.—A species of flint of a blood-red colour, when banded or striped it is called ribbon jasper; the latter is generally green or variegated with broad bands of a different colour. The red jasper is also found striped, veined, &c. will take a good polish, cannot be scratched with a knife. Found in gravel-pits. (*B. M.* 218, 219.)

Wolfram or scheelate of iron.—This stone, which is found in tin-mines, is of a black or brown shining colour, of a radiated or foliated texture, moderately hard, yet sometimes so brittle as to be easily broken between the fingers, but very heavy; when scratched with a knife shows a red trace which distinguishes it from tungstein; occasionally has small crystals upon it. Found in Cornwall and the Isle of Man. (*B. M.* 165, 166.)

Prehnites.—A curious arrangement of circular crystals in groups, lining the cavities of the gangue, sometime stellated; colour light green, found in Salisbury Craigs Edinburgh, and at Dumbarton. (*B. M.* 193, 194, 195, 196.)

Apatite.—A phosphate of lime. The crystals are so small and so much imbedded in the talcose rock as scarcely to be discernible; the gangue or matrix is generally supposed to be phosphate of lime; it is infusible by the blow pipe. Found at Stenna Gwynn in Cornwall. (*B. M.* 205, 549.)

Tormaline

Tormaline or Schorle—has either a semi-vitrified or sparry appearance, a filamentous or scaly texture which distinguishes it from garnets; colour violet, brown, reddish-brown, greenish- or yellowish-brown; is always crystallized in some polygonal form. Some think tormaline and schorle are different substances, others that they are only varieties. Tormaline has generally blackish or dark coloured prisms showing a greenish or brownish colour at the edges which are transparent; it is harder than quartz. (*B. M.* 209, 210. 483. 548.)

Schorle—assumes many forms; the pointed schorle is composed of elongated prisms, commencing at a point and often diverging to great lengths, is frequently found among quartz in granite rocks; the prisms are from the eighth of an inch to an inch or more wide. It is found at Portsoy and Aberdeen in Scotland, and near the Logan Rock in Cornwall. (*B. M.* 389, 390.)

Thumerstone—is a violet schorle; it crystallizes in oblique rhombs, generally of a dull purplish colour, sometimes blueish, brownish, or grayish. The crystals are small, the fracture has a glassy appearance; it is rather brittle, with difficulty may be scratched with a knife; melts easily with the blow-pipe into a lightish-green glass. (*B. M.* 320.)

Steatite or Soap rock—is frequently found green, sometimes of a fine waxy white like Windsor soap, which it very much resembles in the feel. Some specimens are yellow like bees-wax, occasionally dendritical, coloured from iron ochre or manganese; the colours of the dendritical veins are yellow, light gray, red, or crimson; it is of various degrees of hardness, from such as may be scraped with the finger-nail to such as can scarcely be scratched by a pin. The white is found in veins in the serpentine rock at the Lizard Point in Cornwall; sometimes specimens of indurated steatites appear like green and white marble; steatite and serpentine differ but little, except in colour and feel. (*B. M.* 222.)

Potstone.—Massive talc, or lapis-ollaris, is of a yellow colour, sometimes whitish or with a green hue. It is a species of steatite but much harder, may be easily worked or turned in a lathe. It is used in Scotland as a building-stone. (*B. M.* 348.)

Kaolin—is an earth used in the porcelain manufactories. It abounds with talcose particles, supposed a kind of decomposed granite, being an aggregate of felspar, quartz, and talc, nearly infusible. Found at St. Stephen's in Cornwall. (B. M. 234.)

Rotten-stone.—Found in broken nodules about 2 miles w. from Bakewell in Derbyshire; the rock varies from a light brown to a deeper, and gray or blackish hue; in decomposition it becomes lighter, and passes from dark to light-yellowish brown, in which state it is called rotten-stone; the inside is like a dark limestone, and has a very foetid odour when scraped. (B. M. 240.)

Lithomarga—called stone marl; it feels smooth with a slippery softness, the looser parts soil the fingers and mark paper; in some specimens the inside is dark gray, the outside yellowish white. Found near the slate quarries at Keswick in Cumberland, called there Moidal. (B. M. 251, 252.)

Green earth or earthy Talc—is of a dark-green colour with irregular spots of white and red. Found at the hill of Kinnoul in Scotland. (B. M. 272.)

Fluor—is well known by the name of Derbyshire spar, being turned into vases, pillars, &c. to ornament chimneypieces. Its colours are beautifully mixed, being either white, gray, yellow, blue, green, reddish, purple, brown, or colourless: some of the pieces when polished have much the appearance of honey-comb cells, and nearly of the colour; it is sparry or shattery, does not effervesce with acids. Crystallizes in cubes or octahedrons. Very beautiful found in Odin Mine at Castleton in Derbyshire. (B. M. 411, 412.)

Felspar or feltspar—is composed of siliceous earth, argyl, ponderous earth, and magnesia. This stone, which is generally opaque, is found of all colours, white, red, yellow, brown, green, violet, or iridescent, sometimes crystallized in rhombic and cubic forms, and often of an irregular shape; texture close but lamellar, breaks like spar, is harder than fluor but not so hard as quartz; is found in loose masses, or mixed with sand or clay or embodied in other stones, as granites, &c. It is very conspicuous in the London pavement, of a reddish white appearance; melts into a white glass. The famous Labrador stone is of this species.

Spar.—Crystallized carbonate of lime, generally of a rhomboidal

rhomboidal form; from an inch to 3 inches wide, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick; very much resembles a piece of ice, particularly the double refracting, which has the remarkable property, if laid over a black line drawn upon a piece of paper, to show the line through it double, or two instead of one. Calcareous spar is never quite opaque; colour mostly white or lightish brown, sometimes yellow. Found in limestone rocks in Derbyshire, Wales, Wilts and Devonshire.

Cubic spar—or spar the form of a die, is found in a mine at Critch near Matlock in Derbyshire. Cubic spar will not effervesce with an acid, rhomboidal will.

Pearl spar.—The crystals are of a singular form, curved and reticulated upon the surface, white, sometimes with the appearance of ivory, generally of a pearly lustre, often curled and darkened, may then be termed spathose iron ore. (*B. M.* 19. 162.)

Satin spar.—Structure fibrous, usually a little waved; lustre satiny, chatoyant, translucent. Found at Alston in Cumberland. (*B. M.* vol. 1.)

Beryl.—A species of emerald of a pure green; sometimes found in flat pieces, but mostly crystallized in hexagonal prisms: it is the softest of all the precious stones. (*B. M.* 421.)

Olivin or chrysolite,—a small species of beryl of an olive-green colour, found in the hollows of basalt at Inimore, in the Isle of Mull in Scotland. It is brittle and cannot be scratched with a knife; nearly infusible without borax; with it, melts into a dark green globule. (*B. M.* 465.)

Epidote.—The crystals are of a light or dark-yellowish green, scattered over a mass of the same substance, sometimes mixed with grains of hornblende; general appearance of a dull green colour. Found in veins of trap on Wolfscraig near Keswick in Cumberland. (*B. M.* 451, 452.)

Pinite.—A light-coloured stone with a greenish cast, containing large hexahedral prisms of dark reddish brown mica, which have numerous vesicles in them; the texture is nearly similar to steatite, but not quite so soft; infusible before the blow-pipe. (*B. M.* 484.)

Rutile or red oxide of titanium—has the appearance of
red

red needles upon a micaceous schist or quartz. Is found upon the Cairngorum Mountain in Scotland. (*B. M.* 488.)

Strontian.—Sulphate of strontian is found at Aust passage and Redland near Bristol, in the fissures of limestone and red argillaceous sandstone; its colour is milky white clouded with blue and red. Crystals rhomboidal or tabular, harder than carbonate of lime and softer than sulphate of barytes. Carbonate of strontian is found at Strontian in Scotland; its crystals are confusedly grouped, diverging from a centre; colour white watery green to a palish brown. It differs from carbonate of barytes (which it very much resembles) by its weight as well as dissolving quickly in nitric acid without leaving any precipitate. A piece of paper or cotton-wick dipped in the solution causes the flame to burn beautifully red. (*B. M.* 65. 117, 118, 119. 444.)

Galena.—An inferior sort of lead ore of a blueish dark lead colour, crystallizes in cubes, sometimes appear as seams or small veins in the gangue: it is brighter or more shining than lead ore; with the blowpipe on charcoal it decrepitates. (*B. M.* 24. 131, 132. 271.)

Iron Pyrites or Sulphuret of iron,—when round are called rust balls, from the outside ferruginous crust; some of them are oblong with tubercles, all are very heavy; when broken they have a striated appearance, with yellow, bright and glittering rays from the centre to the circumference. They are found in clay pits, chalk pits, and in making ditches in a clay soil. (*B. M.* 99. 105. 262. 287. 366, 367. 374. 422. 423, 424. 445. 455.) There is a species found in the mines in Derbyshire, called cockscomb pyrites. Pyrites are frequently found crystallized in cubes from the eighth of an inch or smaller to nearly one inch, mostly of a shining bronze colour upon slate, limestone, spar, &c. in lead mines sometimes in streaks like hair. (*B. M.* 162.) Iron pyrites are manufactured into green vitriol.

Copper Pyrites, Sulphuret of copper.—Found upon the seashore and gathered to make blue vitriol; of no determinate shape; when crystallized are extremely brilliant and beautiful, of a bright gold colour formed upon limestone, lead ore, &c. formerly these crystallized species were called Marcasites; they are not uncommon in the mines of Derbyshire.

byshire and Cornwall, &c. (B. M. 432.) Swimming pyrites are found in Trelistan Mine at Penzance in Cornwall. (B. M. 301.)

Bismuth.—A semi-metal of a reddish- or yellowish-white colour, of a lamellar texture, moderately hard and brittle. Native Bismuth is found in the centre of irregular shaped quartz, in Cornwall. (B. M. 343.)

BOTANY.

The limits of this work will only allow of our giving the different classes with their general character in which the vegetable kingdom is arranged by the Linnean system; in doing which a list is given of the rare plants, which will interest those who are curious in collecting indigenous plants for their gardens; several of them are extremely rare, having only one habitat; these are distinguished by an asterisk. The parts within brackets are inserted to fill up the vacancy of classes in which the more rare plants do not offer specimens.

[CLASS I.—MONANDRIA, one stamen or chive.

Hippuris, Mares-tail.

Salicornia, Sea Grass.]

CLASS II.—DIANDRIA, two stamina.

Circæa alpina, Mountain Enchanters Nightshade.—Lan. West. Cumb. Ross.

* *Veronica hybrida*, Welch Speedwell.—Montg. Lanark. Caern. Somer.

Veronica saxatilis, Blue Rock Speedwell.—Perthsh.

Veronica fruticulosa, Flesh-coloured Speedwell.—Perth.

* *Veronica verna*, Vernal Speedwell.—Norfolk. Suffolk.

CLASS III.—TRIANDRIA, three stamina.

Valeriana pyrenaica, Heart-leaved Valerian.—Kinross.

Cyperus longus, Sweet Cyperus.—Pembroke.

* *Panicum dactylon*, Creeping Panic-grass.—Cornwall.

* *Knappia agrostidea*, Early Knappia-grass.—Angl.

Stipa pennata, Feather-grass.

CLASS

CLASS IV.—TETRANDRIA, *four stamina of equal length*

Rubia peregrina, Wild Madder.—I. of Wight. Dev. Som. Caern. Card. Pemb. Suss. Kent.

Epimedium alpinum, Barren-wort.—York. Cum.

Cornus suecica, Dwarf Cornel.—Northum. Ross. Perth. York.

Alchemilla alpina, Alpine Ladies Mantle.—Cum. West.

Tillæa muscosa, Mossy Tillæa.—Norf. Suff.

CLASS V.—PENTANDRIA, *five stamina, the antheræ not united.*

* *Anchusa officinalis*, Common Alkanet.—Northum.

* *Pulmonaria angustifolia*, Narrow-leaved Lungwort.

Primula farinosa, Bird's-eye Primrose.—Westm. Durh. Yorks. Flint.

Azalia procumbens, Trailing Azalia.—Dumbart. Perth.

Campanula latifolia, Giant Throatwort.—Lanark. Perth.

Phyteuma orbicularis, Round-headed Rampion.—Sussex. Surry. Hamps.

* *Lobelia urens*, Acid Lobelia.—Devonshire.

Lonicera Xylosteum, Upright Honeysuckle.—Sussex.

Gentiana verna, Spring Gentian.—Durham.

* *Bupleurum odontites*, Narrow-leaved Hares-ear.

* *Tordylium maximum*, Great Hartwort.—Oxfordsh.

* *Athamanta Libanotis*, Mountain Stone Parsley.—Camb.

Ligusticum scoticum, Scottish Lovage.—Fife.

* *Ligusticum cornubiense*, Cornish Lovage.—Cornw.

Sibbaldia procumbens, Procumbent Sibbaldia.—Dumbar. Perth.

* *Lysimachia thyrsiflora*, Tufted Loosestrife.—Angl.

CLASS VI.—HEXANDRIA, *six stamina of equal length.*

* *Allium Ampeloprasum*, Great Round-headed Garlic.

Allium carinatum, Mountain Garlic.—Yorksh. Westm.

Tulipa sylvestris, Wild Tulip.—Norf. Suff. Midd.

Scilla verna, Vernal Squill.—Caern. Cornw.

* *Anthericum serotinum*, Mountain Spiderwort.—Caern.

Convallaria verticillata, Narrow-leaved Solomon's Seal.—Perth.

* *Convallaria Polygonatum*, Angular Solomon's Seal.—York. Wiltsh. Pemb.

Acoru.

Acorus Calamus, Sweet Flag.—Norf. Suff. Surr. Chesh.

Ox. Ess.

**Scheuchzeria palustris*, Marsh Scheuchzeria.—Yorksh.

CLASS VII.—HEPTANDRIA, *seven stamina*.

Trientalis europæa, Winter Green.—York. Dumb. Perth.

CLASS VIII.—OCTANDRIA, *eight stamina*.

**Erica vagans*, Cornish Heath.—Corn. Glam.

**Erica Dabeoci*, Irish Heath.

Menziesia cærulea, Scottish Menziesia.—Banff.

[CLASS IX.—ENNEANDRIA, *nine stamina or chives*.

Butomus, Flowering Rush.]

CLASS X.—DECANDRIA, *ten stamina*.

Pyrola rotundifolia, Round-leaved Wintergreen.—York.

Suff. Lanark.

Pyrola media, Intermediate Wintergreen.

Pyrola secunda, Lesser Wintergreen.—Perth. Banff.

Pyrola uniflora, Single-flowered Wintergreen.—Banff.

All the *Saxifrages* are worthy of culture; the *Hirculus* has only one habitat.—Knutsford Moor, Cheshire.

**Dianthus cæsius*, Mountain Pink.—Somersetsh.

Silene acaulis, Moss Champion.—Caern. Dev. Dumb.

Stellaria scapigera, Many-stalked Stitchwort.—Perth.

Inverness.

Cherleria sedoides, Dwarf Cherleria.—Perth.

Sedum Forsterianum, Forsterian Stonecrop.

Lychnis alpina, Red Alpine Champion.—Angus.

Cotyledon Umbilicus, Navel-wort.—Merion.

CLASS XI.—DODECANDRIA, *twelve stamina to nineteen fixed to the receptacle*.

Asarum europæum, Asarabacca.—Lanc. Westm. Berk.

Lythrum hyssopifolium, Hyssop Grass-poly.—Hunt. Oxf.

Nott. Carm.

Euphorbia Peplis, Purple Spurge.—Corn. Devon. Meri.

Euphorbia Esula, Leafy-branched Spurge.

Euphorbia Characias, Red Spurge.—Stafford.

Euphorbia Lathyris, Caper Spurge.—Berks.

CLASS

CLASS XII.—ICOSANDRIA, *twenty stamina and more fixed to the calyx.*

Pyrus domestica, Service Tree.

Pyrus pinnatifida, Bastard Mountain Ash.

Rubus arcticus, Dwarf Crimson Bramble.—Perth.

Rubus Chamæmorus, Cloudberry.—Dumb. Dur. Caern Mont. Westm.

Potentilla fruticosa, Shrubby Cinquefoil.—Dur. York.

Potentilla opaca, Saw-leaved Hairy Cinquefoil.

Potentilla tridentata, Trifid-leaved Cinquefoil.—Angus.

Dryas octopetala, Mountain Avens.—York. Argyle.

CLASS XIII.—POLYANDRIA, *twenty stamina and upwards fixed to the receptacle.*

Actæa spicata, Herb Christopher.—York. Westm. Ess.

Papaver cambricum, Yellow Poppy.—Westm. York. Glam. Mont. Den.

* *Cistus polifolius*, White Mountain Cistus.—Devon.

Anemone Pulsatilla, Pasque Flower.—Camb. Oxf. Nor. Glou.

Anemone ranunculoides, Yellow-wood Anemone.—Herts. Kent.

Anemone appennina, Blue Anemone.—Herts. Mid. Bedf.

Thalictrum majus, Great Meadow Rue.—Westm. Cumb. Dur.

Ranunculus alpestris, Alpine White Crowfoot.—Angus.

Trollius europæus, Globe Flower.—Yorks. Westm. Dur. Shrop. Merio.

CLASS XIV.—DIDYNAMIA, *four stamina, two long and two short.*

Mentha rotundifolia, Round-leaved Mint.—Heref. Nor. Ang. Mer.

Mentha odorata, Bergamot Mint.—Bedf.

Galzopsis versicolor, Large-flowered Hemp-nettle.

Stachys germanica, Downy Woundwort.—Oxf. Linc.

Leonurus Cardiaca, Mother-wort.—Surry. Norf.

Melittis Melissophyllum, Reddish Bastard Balm.—Devon. Hants. Suss. Pem.

Melittis grandiflora, Purple and White Bastard Balm.—Dev.

Bartsia alpina, Alpine Bartsia.—Westm. Dur.

Bartsia

Bartsia viscosa, Yellow viscid Bartsia.—Corn. Lan. Arg.
Antirrhinum repens, Creeping Toadflax.—Cornw. Isle of
 Wight, Caern.

**Scrophularia Scorodonia*, Balm-leaved Figwort.—Corn.
Scrophularia vernalis, Yellow Figwort.—Suff. Sur. York.
 Merion.

Linnæa borealis, Two-flowered Linnæa.

CLASS XV.—TETRADYNAMIA, six stamina, four long
 and two short.

**Draba aizoides*, Yellow Alpine Whitlow Grass.—Glam.

Draba incana, Twisted-podded Whitlow Grass.—York.
 Dur. Caer. Edin.

Dentaria bulbifera, Coral-wort.—Suss.

Arabis stricta, Bristol Rock Cress.—Som.

**Arabis turrita*, Tower Wall Cress.—Cam. Oxf.

CLASS XVI.—MONADELPHIA, filaments of the stamina
 united at bottom but separate at top.

**Geranium nodosum*, Knotty Cranes-bill.—Hert.

Geranium silvaticum, Wood Cranesbill.—Durh. Lanc.

Noef. Shrops. West. York.

Geranium Phæum, Dusky Cranes-bill.—Dur. York. Bed.

Cam. Flint. Heref. Nott. Suff. York.

Erodium maritimum, Sea Storks-bill.—Gloc. Pem. Worc.

Lavatera arborea, Tree Mallow.—Angl. Cornw. Devon.

Dor. Hants. Pem.

CLASS XVII.—DIADELPHIA, filaments of the stamina
 united into two sets.

Fumaria solida, Solid Bulbous Fumitory.—Lan. West.
 Warw.

Fumaria lutea, Yellow Fumitory.—Som.

Genista pilosa, Hairy Greenweed.—Merion. Pem. Suff.

Pisum maritimum, Sea Pea.—Corn. Dor. I. of Wight, Kent.

Orobis tuberosus, Tuberous Orobis.—Highlands.

Orobis silvaticus, Wood Orobis or Vetch.—Breck. Card.

Cum. Pem. Mer. Mont. Lanark.

Vicia silvatica, Wood Vetch.—Angl. Lanark. Edin.

**Vicia hybrida*, Hairy-flowered Yellow Vetch.—Som.

Astragalus campestris, Yellow Mountain Vetch.—Angus.

Astragalus uralensis, Hairy Mountain Milkwort.—Scotl.

VOL. I. g CLASS

CLASS XVIII.—POLYADELPHIA, *filaments of the stamina united into three or more sets.*

Hypericum Androsæmum, Tutsan.—Commons.

Hypericum barbatum, Bearded St. John's Wort.—Perth.

CLASS XIX.—SYNGENESIA, *anthers united, five stamina.*

Hieracium alpinum, Single-flowered Hawkweed.—Caern. Argyle.

Hieracium aurantiacum, Orange Hawkweed.—Banf.

* *Hieracium Murorum*, Wall Hawkweed.—York.

Hieracium cerinthoides, Honeywort-leaved Hawkweed.—Highlands.

Hypochæris maculata, Spotted Hawkweed.—Cam. Lan. Suff. West.

Serratula alpina, Alpine Saw-wort.—Lan.

* *Cnicus tuberosus*, Plume Thistle.

Santolina maritima, Sea Cotton Weed.—Ang. Corn. Ess. Kent. Suff.

Gnaphalium dioicum, Catsfoot.—Common.

Erigeron alpinum, Alpine Fleabane.—Perth.

Erigeron uniflorum, Pale-rayed Mountain Fleabane.—Perth.

Senecio saracenicus, Broad-leaved Groundsel.—Lan. Som. West. Che. Aber.

* *Chrysocoma Linosyris*, Flax-leaved Goldy-locks.

Cineraria integrifolia, Mountain Fleawort.—Dor. Ox.

Doronicum Pardalianches, Leopard's-bane.—Shrop. York. Dumf.

CLASS XX.—GYNANDRIA, *stamina upon the pistil.*

Orchis militaris, Narrow-lipped Military Orchis.—Mid. Oxford.

Satyrium hircinum, Lizard Satyrion.—Kent. Der. Not.

Satyrium albidum, White Satyrion.—Caern. Card. Dur. York.

Satyrium repens, Creeping Satyrion.—Northumb.

Ophrys corallorrhiza, Coral-rooted Ophrys.—Ross.

Ophrys cordata, Heart-leaved Ophrys.—Dur. Lan. York.

Ophrys spiralis, Ladies Traces.

Ophrys muscifera, Fly Orchis.—Common.

Oph

Ophrys aranifera, Spider Orchis.—York. Camb. Lin. Northamp. Oxf. Suff. Sur.

Cypripedium Calceolus, Ladies-Slipper.—Dur. Glo. Lan. York.

Serapias grandiflora, White Helleborine.—Wilts. Gloc. Bedf. Buc. Dor. Oxf. Sur. Suss.

Serapias ensifolia, Narrow-leaved Helleborine.—Wilts. York.

Serapias rubra, Purple Helleborine.—York. Glo. Hun.

CLASS XXI.—MONOECIA, *stamina and pistilla distinct, in separate flowers upon the same plant.*

Carex digitata, Fingered Carex.—Som.

Carex depauperata, Starved Wood Carex.—Kent.

Littorella lacustris, Plantain Shoreweed.—Angl. Camb. Caern. Den. Dor. Flint. Mid. Norf. Northumb. Suff. Suss. Warw. York.

Betula nana, Dwarf Birch.—Scotl.

CLASS XXII.—DIOECIA, *stamina and pistilla distinct, upon different plants.*

Salix herbacea, Least Willow.—Brec. Carn. Cum. York. Dum.

Salix reticulata, Wrinkled Willow.—Cam.

Salix Stuartiana, Shaggy Mountain Willow.

Empetrum nigrum, Crow-berries.—Caerm. Brec. Cumb. Der. Dur. Flint. Mer. Northum. Shrop. Staff. York.

Rhodiola rosea, Roseroot.—Dur. Lan. West. York.

CLASS XXIII.—POLYGAMIA, *stamen and pistil variously situated both in the same flower, stamen only, or pistil only.*

Atriplex portulacoides, Shrubby Sea Orach:—found at Harwich, &c.

CLASS XXIV.—CRYPTOGAMIA, *fructification concealed.*

Osmunda regalis, Flowering Fern.—Common.

Osmunda Lunaria, Moonwort.—Common.

Blechnum boreale, Northern Blechnum.—Common in the North.

Scolopendrium Ceterach, Scaly Spleenwort.—Common.

Asplenium Adiantum-nigrum, Black Maiden-hair.—Linlithgow.

Asplenium lanceolatum, Lanceolate Spleenwort.—Shrop. Cornw.

Asplenium Trichomanes, Maidenhair Spleenwort.

Asplenium viride, Green Maidenhair Spleenwort.—Leic. Caern.

Asplenium marinum, Sea Spleenwort.—Corn. Lan. Ang. Caern. Glam. Pem.

Asplenium Ruta muraria, White Spleenwort or Wall Rue.—Buc.

Asplenium alternifolium, Alternate-leaved Spleenwort.

Asplenium septentrionale, Forked Spleenwort.—Kent. Som. Caern. Den.

Adiantum Capillus Veneris, True Maidenhair.—Glam.

Polypodium Dryopteris, Three-branched Polypody.—Shrop. Glo. Oxf. Som. Dur. York.

Aspidium cristatum, Lesser-crested Shield Fern.

Hymenophyllum Tunbrigense, Tunbridge Filmy-leaf.—Brec. Som. Suss. Dumb.

The small plants which grow upon rocks and walls should be planted in garden-pots or upon walls, and all the ferns upon a shady border.

THE SCIENTIFIC TOURIST.

Southern Counties of England.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Which refer to Authors where a full account of the objects here mentioned may be seen.

- A. Archæologia.
 - B. E. Beauties of England.
 - B. M. British Mineralogy, by Sowerby.
 - C. B. Camden's Britannia, by Gough.
 - Car. Carlisle's Topographical Dictionary.
 - Cor. Cordiner's Letters to Pennant.
 - C. T. Cambrian Tourist.
 - E. Evans's Tour in Wales.
 - G. A. Grose's Antiquities.
 - G. M. Gentleman's Magazine.
 - G. T. Geological Transactions.
 - H. Houseman's Tour.
 - H. G. History of Glasgow.
 - L. M. B. Lysons's Magna Britannia.
 - M. A. King's Munimenta Antiqua.
 - M. E. Morant's History of Essex.
 - N. D. E. Newberry's Description of England.
 - P. Pennant's Tour.
 - Po. Pope in Pennant's Tour.
 - T. G. Traveller's Guide in Scotland.
 - To. Topographer.
 - W. Warner's Walk through Wales.
 - Wo. Wood's History of the Isle of Man.
-

The figures after plants denote the months in which they are in flower. The dates following buildings apply to the original foundation, and not in all cases to the existing structure.





BEDFORDSHIRE

IN its greatest length is about thirty-five miles, and twenty in breadth: small hills and valleys, affording few extensive level tracts, generally vary the face of the county. The N. and E. parts have a deep soil, producing large crops of corn under good cultivation: from S.E. corner, to the middle of the county, runs a line of good dairy land. On the S. the ridge of chalk hills rises to a considerable height, frequently projecting abruptly into the valleys in a striking and picturesque manner, and having under them a large tract of sterile land, giving this part a dreary and uncomfortable appearance. About Woburn in the S.W. are large tracts of deep sand; great quantities of firs are planted on the sandy soil, which give the appearance of an American plantation; the west side is for the most part flat and sandy. The system of agriculture pursued in this county on the N.E. side is nearly similar to that in Kent; whilst that on the N.W. partakes of the Norfolk mode. The manufactures are chiefly confined to lace-making, and straw-plaiting; whilst the products are principally corn and butter. The chief rivers are the Ouse, the Lea, the Ouzel, the Ivel, and the Hyee, the first of which divides Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire: the Ouse is navigable from Bedford to its exit into Huntingdonshire, and the latter from Biggleswade to its junction with the Ouse. The Grand Junction Canal passes Leighton-Bosard.

DUNSTABLE.—Very fine remains of the Priory Church (temp. Hen. I.); small remains of the Palace called Kingsbury, opposite, built by Hen. I. Telegraph on the Downs. Ancient House of the Priors. The Ikniel Street way crosses the town, as also Watling Street, which runs through the town. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Dunstable is Maiden Bower, a circular fortification such as Strabo described the British towns. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Maiden Bower the site of Totternhoe Castle, a strong fortification, also a Promontory overlooking a vast tract of country. B.E. Red Lion Inn, where

BEDFORDSHIRE.

BIGGLESWADE, 10 m. E. by S. from Bedford.—A considerable town, agreeably situated on the Ivel, to which place it is navigable, is very near the Roman road to Godmanchester. About 2 m. S.W. is Southill, the fine seat of Mr. Whitbread.

SUTTON, near Pottou, is the seat of Sir John Montague Burgoyne, bart., with a curious earthwork in the Park, the site of John of Gaunt's castle.

SANDY, 3 m. from Biggleswade and 9 m. E. of Bedford.—A place of great antiquity, mentioned by Ptolemy, with Verulam (St. Alban's), a Roman station*; on the hill above the village is Cæsar's Camp. Earthworks of large dimensions, once possibly the British post, Nature having formed many requisites as a place of defence: many urns, pottery, and coins, have been dug up at and about Chesterfield on the Roman Way, a ground which adjoins Sandy. Ancient seat of Lady Monnoux.

EATON SOCON, 3 m. from St. Neots in Huntingdonshire.—In a field near the Ch. are to be seen extensive vestiges of a castle. 2 m. from Eaton, Bisseméde Pr. temp. Hen. II. At Barford, between Bedford and Eaton Socon, was the birth-place of Rowe the poet. Near it is Tempsford Hall, the fine seat of Sir Charles Payne, bart.

YILDEN (3 m. from Higham Ferrers in Northamptonshire).—Considerable earthworks of a castle. M.B.

FELMERSHAM.—The west end of the Ch. affords a curious specimen of the earliest Gothic architecture. Between the nave and chancel a screen very richly ornamented. M.B.

STEVINGTON, 6 m. from Bedford.—In the centre of the village is an ancient Cross. M.B.

MINERALS.

There are no minerals of any consequence in this county. The Fuller's-earth Pits, 2 m. from Woburn, are in the parish of Wavendon in Buckinghamshire, near the 46-mile stone.

The pits at Aspley-Guise have not been worked for many years. A specimen from these pits is figured in B.M. p. 231.

* The Bishop of Cloyne mentions that Bedfordshire is crossed by three Roman roads, viz. the Ikniel Street way, the Watling Street, and a considerable Roman road which came from Hertfordshire to the station near Sandy. M.B.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

RARE PLANTS.

Lythrum hyssopifolium, Hyssop-leaved Loosestrife:—fields between Oakley and Clapham, 8.

Malaxis paludosa, Marsh Tway-blade:—near Potton, 7.

Campanula latifolia, Giant Bell-flower:—8.

Eryophorum polystachion, Broad-leaved Cotton-grass:—near Dunstable, 4.

Geranium Phæum, Dusky Cranesbill:—near Eversholt, 5, 6.

Hyoseris minima, Swines Succory:—near Aspley and Ampthill, 6.

Centunculus minimus, Bastard Pimpernel:—near Ampt-hill, 6, 7.

Euphorbia Cyparissias, Cypress Spurge:—Barton Leat Woods, 5, 6.

Anemone apennina, Blue Mountain Anemone:—wood near Luton-Hoe, 4.

Dianthus deltoides, Maiden Pink:—near the Roman Camp at Sandy, 7, 10.

Stachys germanica, Downy Woundwort:—on a hill 2 m. from Bedford, 7.

Erodium moschatum, Musky Storks-bill:—on Ampthill Warren, 6, 7.

Mentha odorata, Bergamot Mint:—near Bedford, 7, 8.

Lathyrus latifolius, Broad-leaved Everlasting Pea:—Hawnes and Bromham, 7, 8.

Pulmonaria officinalis, Common Lungwort:—between Thurleigh and Milton Ernys, 5.

Gentiana campestris, Field Gentian:—Barton Hill, 9.

Bupleurum rotundifolium, Thorow-wax:—cornfields at Barton Hill, and Woburn, 7.

Drosera longifolia, Long-leaved Sundew, 7, 8:—*Drosera anglica*, Great Sundew:—Ampthill bogs, 7, 8.

Ornithogalum pyrenaicum, Spiked Star of Bethlehem:—between Eaton Socon and Thurleigh, 6, 7.

Ornithogalum umbellatum, Common Star of Bethlehem:—Evertton Heath, 4, 5.

Acorus Calamus, Sweet Flag:—moat at the Hassocks Farm, 6.

Monotropa Hypopitys, Yellow Birds-nest:—Hostler's Wood near Market-Street, 6.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Pyrola minor, Lesser Winter-green:—Whipsnade wood and woods near Luton, 7.

Silene noctiflora, Night-flowering Catchfly:—Oakley West-field, 7.

Silene anglica, English Catchfly:—cornfields at Woburn and Barton, 7.

Anemone Pulsatilla, Pasque-flower:—Barton Hill and Luton Downs, 4, 5.

Helleborus viridis, Green Hellebore:—pastures at Goldington, 4.

Ajuga Chamæpitys, Ground Pine:—dry pastures on Luton Downs, 4, 5.

Leonurus Cardiaea, Motherwort:—road-side at Ford End, 7, 8.

Lathræa Squamaria, Toothwort:—hedges at Whipsnade and Studham, 4.

Limosella aquatica, Mudwort:—Goldington Green, 7, 8.

Draba muralis, Speedwell-leaved Whitlow-grass:—Wardon Hills near Barton in the Clay, 5.

Iberis nudicaulis, Naked-stalked Candy Tuft:—sandy banks at Ampthill, Clapham, and Aspley, 5.

Vicia sylvatica, Wood Vetch:—Sherchatch, and Eversholt woods. 7, 8.

Ophrys Nidus avis, Birdsnest Ophrys:—Clapham Park-Wood, and Chiltern Green, near Dunstable, 5, 8.

Serapias grandiflora, White Helleborine:—in many woods, 6.

Equisetum sylvaticum, Wood Horsetail:—Hawnes Wood, Ampthill Park, 4.

Osmunda Lunaria, Moonwort:—Oakley West Field.

Osmunda regalis, Flowering Fern:—Aspley Wood, 6, 7.

Lycopodium inundatum, Marsh Club-moss:—Ampthill bogs, 7.

BERKSHIRE.

BERKSHIRE

HAS on the N. Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire, separated by the Thames; on the E. Surrey; on the S. Hants; and on the N.W. Wilts. Shape irregular, from the winding of the Thames on the N. side. Extends from E. to N.W. 50 miles; N. to S. about 20 in its widest, but narrowest part not more than 6. Is 120 miles in circumference, and contains 682 square miles. Western and middle most fertile; eastern occupied by Windsor Forest. A range of chalk hills enters Oxfordshire, and crosses the county westerly. The general face of the county is agreeably varied with gentle eminences, and the soil of the cultivated part produces excellent grain, particularly barley, of which great quantities are made into malt and sent to London. There are several good dairies, &c. Majority of people employed in agriculture: the county is well stocked with timber, particularly oak and beech. The rivers are the Thames, the Isis, the Kennet, the Lambourn, the Ock, and the Loddon.

Produce.—Barley, wheat, and beech-trees.

Manufactures.—Paper, blankets, &c.

EASTHAMPTSTEAD.—On an elevated spot on Bagshot-Heath near Easthampstead, is a strong camp commonly called Cæsar's camp, the view from it is very extensive. M.B.

WINDSOR.—The magnificent Castle and fine collection of paintings, among which is the celebrated picture of the Two Misers by Quintin Matsys. In St. George's Chapel window above the altar, is the Resurrection beautifully painted upon glass. Near Windsor is Eton College. M.B.

SUNNING HILL, 6 m. S.S.W. of Windsor.—Church a Saxon building, in which is an inscription in very ancient characters, read, —*Undecimo Kalendarum Martii obiit Livingus presbiter.* M.B.

SANDHURST, near Hartford Bridge.—The Royal Military Coll. an elegant building from the designs of J. Sanders, esq.

MONKEY ISLAND, 2 m. from Maidenhead.—Upon this island

BERKSHIRE.

island is a rustic building called Monkey-Hall, from the sides of the apartment being painted with monkeys in different dresses and employments. Also a temple with an elegant saloon. B.E.

BISHAM, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Maidenhead.—Temple mills for rolling of copper, &c. Here was an Abb. (1338).

HURLEY, 5 m. from Maidenhead.—Lady Place, a curious mansion, where the pannels of the saloon are decorated with landscapes, the leafings of which are executed with a kind of silver lacker. In this mansion is a vault where the principal papers that produced the revolution in 1688 were signed. B.E. Here was Hurley Pr. temp. Will. I.

REMENHAM, 2 m. from Henley-upon-Thames.—Park-Place. The plantations are admired for having a secluded valley terminated by a Grecian ruin very happily designed and executed. On the hill a little beyond the pleasure-ground is the Druidical temple brought by Marshal Conway from St. Helier in Jersey, 1785: there is likewise a very singular bridge thrown across the high road. B.E.

READING.—Some Saxon arches may be seen at the Abbey mills (1121). The gateway of the abbey is not so ancient. M.B.

BASILDON.—8 m. from Reading is Basildon House, a fine seat and pleasure grounds, the seat of Sir R. Borough, bart.

DONNINGTON, 2 m. from Newbury.—The gateway of the castle a handsome ruin. M.B. An hospital was also here.

WELFORD, 6 m. from Newbury.—The Ch. has a circular tower. M.B.

GREAT SHEFFORD, 7 m. from Newbury.—The Ch. has a circular tower and a Saxon font. M.B.

AVINGTON, 3 m. from Hungerford.—Within the Ch. some Saxon architecture, and a curious old font. M.B.

LETCOMBE, 2 m. from Wantage.—A fortification nearly circular with a double vallum, supposed from its situation to be British. M.B.

SPARSHOLT, 3 m. from Wantage.—In the Ch. some curious ancient monuments with wooden effigies.

UFFINGTON, 5 m. from Wantage.—Uffington Castle, a large camp upon White Horse Hill, surrounded with a high vallum: the views from this camp are very extensive in every

BERKSHIRE.

every direction; near this castle is the celebrated White Horse, cut out upon the side of a chalk hill. 1 m. w. of the above is Wayland Smith, a mutilated Druidical remain; and 1 m. further the 7 Barrows. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. n.w. of Uffington Castle is Hardwell Castle, another camp with a double vallum.

M.B.

CHOLSEY, 3 m. from Wallingford.—A remarkably great barn, 303 feet long, 54 wide, and 51 high. In this barn March 15, 1747, John Lanisley thrashed 5 quarters of wheat and $7\frac{1}{2}$ bushels in thirteen hours. M.B.

WHITTENHAM, 4 m. from Wallingford.—In this parish on Sinodun-hill (near the Roman station of Dorchester) is a large irregular camp with a very strong vallum. M.B.

WITHAM, 2 m. n. of Hinksey near Oxford.—In this village is an ancient mansion erected about the reign of K. Hen. VI., a perfect specimen of the architecture of that age.

M.B.

APPELTON, 3 m. from Abingdon.—The manor-house, from the style of the principal doorway, is thought to be as ancient as the reign of King Henry II., and never to have formed any part of a religious house. M.B.

FARRINGDON.—2 m. from this town on Badbury-hill is a strong camp supposed to be Danish. M.B. Blowingstone in the road to Uffington. C.T. Here was an Abb. (1202), as also a Castle.

LITTLE COXWELL, 2 m. from Farringdon.—In this village are Coles Pits, 273 in number, mostly circular, supposed to have been the habitations or hiding-places of the ancient Britons. M.B.

PUSEY, 4 m. from Farringdon.—1 m. from Pusey is Cherbury camp surrounded by a triple vallum. M.B.

ABINGDON.—5 m. from Oxford are a few remains of the Abbey to be seen at the brewery; the gateway used as a prison (M.B.) before 955.

WALLINGFORD.—A Stone Bridge, 300 yds. 19 arches: remains of Cast. temp. Ed. the Confes. A Priory was here temp. Will. I. Hosp. Edw. I. Coll. temp. King John. Was a British and a Roman town.

ALDWORTH, 3 m. from Streatly.—In the Ch. are eight ancient altar tombs, most of them for Crusaders M.B. Here in former times was a Castle.

MINERALS,

BERKSHIRE.

MINERALS.

This county does not produce any valuable minerals. A vein of Fuller's Earth may be seen near Reading in a field called Catsgrove.

RARE PLANTS.

Asarum europæum, Asarabacca :—beech woods between Henley and Maidenhead, 5.

Antirrhinum repens, Creeping Snapdragon :—Henley-Hill in Remenham parish, 7, 9.

Iberis amara, Bitter Candy Tuft :—cornfields near Wallingford, 7.

Gentiana Pneumonanthe, Marsh Gentian :—on Sulhamsted common, 8, 9.

Astragalus glycyphyllos, Sweet Milk-vetch :—near Twyford turnpike, 6.

Galanthus nivalis, Snowdrop :—in Ufton Woods, 2.

Euphorbia Lathyris, Caper Spurge :—in and near Ufton by Reading, 7.

Myrica Gale, Sweet Gale :—corner of Old Windsor Park, 5.

Lathyrus palustris, Marsh Lathyrus :—in a wood near Abingdon, 7, 8.

Caucalis daucoides, Fine-leaved Bastard Parsley :—cornfields near Reading, 6.

Convallaria multiflora, Common Solomon's Seal :—field adjoining the Wash at Newbury, 5, 6.

Salix rubra, Green Osier :—osier holt between Windsor and Maidenhead, 4, 5.

Scutellaria minor, Lesser Scullcap :—boggy part of Inkpen Common, near Hungerford, 8.

Rubus idæus, Raspberry :—Ilsley Downs, 5, 6.

Stachys arvensis, Corn Woundwort :—borders of cornfields at Ilsley, 7, 8.

Littorella lacustris, Plantain Shoreweed :—at Hermitage, 6.

BUCKING-

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

AN inland county, bounded on the n. by Northamptonshire; on the e. by Bedfordshire, Herts, and Middlesex; on the s. Berks, and part of Surrey; on the w. Oxfor^ds. Irregular form; has considerable and picturesque undulations, its length about 50 m les, and about 18 broad. The climate is generally mild; the greater portion of the soil is clay and loam. Its rivers are the Ouse and Thames, but there are lesser streams: this county has considerable facilities in its navigable intercourse with the metropol^{is}, as the Grand Junction Canal much assists its natural watercourses.

The products are barley, wheat, beans, cattle, early ducks, and beechwood in particular. A marble quarry is at Newport Pagnel, and near Olney is one of freestone. Its manufactures—paper, lace, and malt.

ETON COLLEGE.—A beautiful building near Windsor. In the provost's apartments is a portrait of Jane Shore upon pannel, supposed an original. B.E. Hen. VI. (1440).

UPTON, 3 m. from Colnbrook.—In a garden at Slough, a hamlet to Upton, is the 40 feet telescope of Dr. Herschel. M.B.

STOKE POGIS, 1 m. from Slough.—Stoke Park; the house contains some good pictures, and commands some pleasing views, one of them terminated by a monument to the poet Gray, who is buried in the adjoining church-yard. B.E.

BEACONSFIELD.—3 m. E. is Bulstrode, now in possession of the Duke of Somerset, containing a variety of fine paintings: in the garden and grounds is a choice collection of exotic trees and shrubs. On a hill s.e. of the house is a large circular entrenchment. B.E.

GREAT MARLOW.—2 m. s.w. are the ruins of Medenham Abbey (about 1204) mantled with ivy. Near the abbey, Danesfield House, an elegant residence; and not far distant is an encampment in the form of a horse-shoe, with a double vallum. B.E.

HIGH WYCOMBE.—Desborough Castle, a strong double entrenchment,

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

entrenchment, thought to have been thrown up to check the Danes. At Wycombe Abbey, the seat of Lord Carrington, is a well executed artificial cascade. B.E.

WEST WYCOMBE, 2 m. from High Wycombe.—On the top of the hill surrounding the Church are the remains of a circular camp, upon the east side a double vallum.—West Wycombe House contains a large collection of pictures; the pleasure-grounds are extremely beautiful. M.B.

AMERSHAM.—Near is Shardeloes, the beautiful seat of Thos. Drake, esq. in which are some good paintings. B.E. 2½ m. Missenden Abb. (1133).

RISBOROUGH.—2 m. from Risborough, near the hamlet of Whiteleaf, is a cross, cut on the side of a high and steep chalk hill, 100 feet high, the transverse line nearly 70 feet in length; supposed of Saxon origin. B.E.

LONG CRENDON.—1 m. from Thame in Oxfordshire are the ivy-clad ruins of Netley or Nutley Abbey (1162). B.E.

ELLESBOROUGH, 2½ m. s.w. of Wendover.—Near this village are some strong earthworks, with a high circular mount called Kimble Castle, supposed to have been the Castle of Cunobeline; likewise a moated site called the Grove. M.B.

CHOLSBURY, 5 m. E. of Wendover.—A circular entrenchment with a double ditch. M.B.

WOOTTON UNDERWOOD, 9 m. w. of Aylesbury.—Wootton House, a seat of the Grenville family. In the Ch. is a large columbarium built by the Marquis of Buckingham. M.B.

DRAYTON BEAUCHAMP, 6 m. E. of Aylesbury.—In the Ch. some fine monuments, and in the north window of the nave are eight apostles in stained glass. M.B.

DINTON, 4 m. s.w. of Aylesbury.—The manor-house is an ancient mansion, the seat of — Goodall, esq. who has a collection of extraneous fossils and some curious antiquities. The Ch. has a beautiful Norman doorway with an inscription over the door:

Præmia pro meritis si quis desperet habenda

Audiat hic precepta sibi quæ sint retinenda. M.B.

STEWKLEY, 6 m. E. of Winslow.—The Ch. is considered as one of the most complete Saxon buildings in this kingdom. M.B.

CHETWODE

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

CHETWODE, 5 m. s.w. from Buckingham.—In the chancel of this Ch. is some of the most elegant stained glass in England, supposed as ancient as the first erection of the Ch. M.B. A Pr. was here in 1244.

LISCOMBE, near Leighton Beds.—The antique seat of Lady Lovett, with battlements, neat chapel, and pretty wooded park.

STOW, 3 m. n.w. of Buckingham.—The magnificent seat of the Marquis of Buckingham. The house and grounds are equal if not superior to any in this country. The principal objects in the grounds are: the Corinthian arch or gateway 60 feet high—Hermitage—Boycott pavilions—Queen's statue—Temples of Venus, Bacchus, Friendship, antient Virtue, British Worthies, Concord, and Victory, and Gothic temple—Rotunda—Doric arch—Grotto—Lord Cobham's pillar—Queen's building. In the house are several statues and some fine paintings. M.B.

BORSTAL, 9 m. n.w. of Thame.—A fine turreted gate, the only remains of Borstal House. M.B.

BLETCHLEY, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Fenny Stratford.—In the Ch. are some curious monuments, one in particular to Mr. Ed. Taylor. M.B.

NEWPORT PAGNEL.—3 m. from Newport Pagnel is Gotherst, the front of which is a complete specimen of the Elizabethan style of architecture: the rooms are adorned with a number of portraits of the Digby family. B.E. In the house is shown a small room as Digby's Hole, the retreat of Sir Everard Digby, one of the Guy Fawkes conspirators, who evaded all search for many months. The Digby snail is peculiar to this spot.

WESTON UNDERWOOD, 2 m. w.s.w. from Olney.—The residence of Cowper the poet, and the scene of his Task.

CHEYNIES, 4 m. from Rickmansworth.—In the Ch. several fine monuments of the Bedford family, and the ancient mansion of the Earls of Bedford. M.B.

Near COLNBROOKE was Ankerwike Nun. temp. Hen. II.

ASHRIDGE Coll. (1283) 4 m. from Ivinghoe, and Burnham Nun. (1265) near Maidenhead, were also in this co.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

MINERALS.

At Wavendon, between Woburn and Newport Pagnel, are the celebrated Fullers-earth Pits; one only is now worked. M.B. Rhomboidal selenites in clay near Long-Crendon, striated nautilus of large size in the yellow limestone near Dinton, with other extraneous fossils. M.B.

RARE PLANTS.

Dentaria bulbifera, Bulbiferous Coral-wort :—in woods not far from Harefield in Middlesex; between Beaconsfield and Wickham, 4, 5.

Astragalus glycyphyllos, Sweet Milk-vetch :—near Wolverton and Haversham, 6.

Convallaria multiflora, Solomon's Seal :—Beechwood near High Wickham, 5, 6.

Helleborus viridis, Green Hellebore :—woods near Denham, 4.

Hieracium Murorum, Wall Hawkweed :—wall against Hillingdon Ch. and garden wall at Cheynies, 7.

Jasione montana, Sheep Scabious :—between Denham and Iwerheath, 6, 7.

Melampyrum cristatum, Crested Cow-wheat :—in a field near Moreton Green, 7.

Ophrys Monorchis, Musk Orchis :—chalk-pit at Gerard Cross, 6, 7.

Serapias grandiflora, White Helleborine :—wood near the Duke of Bedford's seat at Cheynies, 6.

Asplenium Ruta muraria, Wall Rue :—on walls near Beaconsfield.

Aspidium fontanum, Smooth Rock Shield Fern :—Amerham ch. walls.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE has Lincolnshire to the N. w. Norfolk, N. E. Suffolk, E. Essex and Herts to the s. Beds. Hunts, and Northampt. to the w. Its limits for its northern parts are rivers or their branches. The southern are irregularly divided by adjacent counties: its form resembles the human ear: its length about 50 m. its breadth at the s. about 25 m. its circumference 130 m. containing 686 square miles. The Isle of Ely forms a separate district with its jurisdiction. The inhabitants are now more healthy than formerly in the fenny parts: the air and soil in some parts are very good. Its Rivers are the Ouse, Cam or Grant, Glen, New Rhee.—Navigable rivers, Wisbeach Canal, &c.

Productions. Corn, oats; from the Isle of Ely, butter, cheese, hemp, flax, saffron, eels.

Manufactures. White brick and coarse earthenware.

SAWSTON, 6 m. s. of Cambridge.—Paper manufactory, and an ancient seat of the Huddleston family. M. B.

GREAT SHELFORD, 4 m. from Cambridge.—On the north side of the village is a camp called Granhams. M. B.

TRUMPINGTON, 2 m. s. of Cambridge.—In the Ch. is a monument of a Crusader, and some painted glass. M. B.

CAMBRIDGE.—King's College Chapel; the painted glass, and fine carving upon a pannel between the nave and choir, representing the Almighty hurling the rebel angels from heaven (*Vide Cam. Guide*). B. E.

Curious ancient silver gilt cup at Pembroke Hall, given by the foundress in the reign of K. Edward III.

Ancient drinking-horn at Bene't College.

Greek marbles, in the vestibule of the Public Library.

The busts of Newton, Bacon, Ray, and Willughby, by Roubilliac, in Trinity Library. M. B.

Statues in the Senate House. B. E.

College Walks and Bridges. Botanic Garden.

St. Sepulchre's Ch. called the Round Church.

Castle gate and Keep.

Conduit, opposite the Town Hall. M. B.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

1 m. from Camb. was Barnwell Pr. (1092).

7 m. ——— was Anglesey Pr. temp. Hen. I.

CHESTERTON, 1 m. N. of Cambridge.—At Kings-hedges are the remains of a camp called Arbury. M.B.

GOGMAGOG HILLS, 4 m. E. of Cambridge.—On the top a triple entrenchment, in which are Lord Osborne's house and gardens. B.E.

HASLINGFIELD, 5 m. S. of Cambridge.—In the Ch. fine monuments. M.B.

WATERBEACH, 5 m. N. of Cambridge.—Here was a Nun. (1293), and near are the ruins of Denny Abbey (1160), having pillars with various Saxon capitals (1160). M.B.

WILLINGHAM, 10 m. N. of Cambridge.—In the Ch. is a chapel with a stone roof of very singular construction. M.B.

HILDERSHAM, 8 m. S.E. of Cambridge.—Several monuments in the Ch.; one, with the effigies of a Crusader, carved in oak, now in the belfry. M.B.

HORSEHEATH, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Linton.—Ch. monuments and a dormitory for the Montford family. M.B.

NEWMARKET.—2 m. S. is the Devil's Ditch, a high vallum, supposed the boundary of the East Angles; it runs nearly straight from Reche to Catlage. M.B.

WESTLEY WATERLESS, 5 m. S. of Newmarket.—The Ch. has a circular tower with round-headed windows, supposed Saxon, except the upper part of the tower, which is more modern. M.B.

SWAFFHAM ST. CYRIC, 4 m. W. of Newmarket.—The tower of the Ch. is remarkable, from having the lower part square, the second story octagonal (both with roundheaded windows), and the upper story more modern, with sixteen sides. M.B. Here was a Nunn. before the reign of John.

CHIPPENHAM, 5 m. from Newmarket.—Chippenham House, the seat of —— Thorp, esq. M.B.

BURWELL, 4 m. N. W. of Newmarket.—Earthworks and ruins of a Castle. M.B.

SNAILWELL, 3 m. N. of Newmarket.—The Ch. has a circular tower and round-headed windows, supposed Saxon. M.B.

FORDHAM, 5 m. N.W. of Newmarket.—The Chapel of Our Lady in Fordham Ch. is a very elegant building, and has an undercroft with a groined roof. About the time of Henry III. a Pr. was here.

KIRTLING

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

KIRTLING OR CATLAGE, 5 m. s. of Newmarket.—A handsome brick Gateway, and fine monuments in the Ch. M.B.

LONG STANTON, 6 m. n.w. of Cambridge.—In All-Saints Ch. are several monuments and a columbarium of the Hatton family. M.B.

OVER, 3 m. from St. Ives.—Above the west door of the Ch. is a rude carving in bas-relief of the virgin described in the Revelations as clothed with the sun and standing on the moon. M.B.

SWAVESEY, 4 m. E. of St. Ives.—S. of the Ch. about half a m. are the earthworks of a Castle (temp. W. I.).

ELY, 15 m. from Cambridge.—The Keep of a Castle; Cathedral (673), where may be seen all the different styles of ecclesiastical architecture from the eleventh century to the sixteenth. A beautiful doorway s. side of the nave; Bishop West's Chapel is extremely rich; at the west end of the N. aisle of the nave is part of an ancient cross, inscribed *Lucem tuam Ovino da Deus et requiẽ amen*. M.B.

STUNTNEY, 1½ m. from Ely.—The Ch. entirely Saxon architecture. M.B.

ISLEHAM, 6 m. E. of Ely.—Ruins of a Priory converted into a barn. M.B.

STRETHAM, 7 m. s. of Ely.—In the highway near the Ch. stands an elegant Gothic cross. M.B.

WIMPOLE, 8 m. n.w. of Royston.—Wimpole House; seat of the Earl of Hardwicke; some fine paintings; in the Ch. some handsome monuments. M.B.

WHITTLESEA, 5 m. E. of Peterborough.—The Ch. tower with its spire is the most elegant of any in the county. M.B.

THORNEY, 10 m. n.w. from March.—Fine remains of the Abbey (972). B.E.

WISBEACH.—Site of a Castle.

LEVERINGTON, 2 m. N. of Wisbeach.—In the Ch. a curious font and some fine painted glass. M.B.

MINERALS.

Sulphate of iron or pyrites, in the Chalk Pits at Cherry Hinton, which likewise produce a number of extraneous fossils.—The Clunch Pits at Burwell produce large *Cor-nua Ammonis*, and *Nautili*.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

RARE PLANTS.

Veronica spicata, Spiked Speedwell:—near the King's Chair, Newmarket, 7, 9.

Herniaria glabra, Smooth Rupture Wort:—near Newmarket, 7, 8.

Selinum palustre, Marsh Milk Parsley:—sides of the drains that run eastward from Prickwillow, 7.

Athamanta Libanotis, Mountain Stone Parsley;—chalk-pits near Cherry Hinton, 8.

Cicuta virosa, Water Hemlock, or Cowbane:—fens between Ely and Prickwillow, 8.

Statice reticulata, Matted Thrift:—Tydd Marsh, 7, 8.

Linum perenne, Perennial Flax:—Gogmagog Hills, 6, 7.

Ornithogalum pyrenaicum, Spiked Star of Bethlehem:—Little Eversden, 6, 7.

Frankenia laevis, Smooth Sea Heath:—Tydd-gate near Wisbeach, 7.

Silene anglica, English Catchfly:—corn-fields near Newmarket, 7.

Silene Otites, Spanish Catchfly:—on the balks near Chippenham, 7, 8.

Lythrum hyssopifolium, Hyssop-leaved Loosestrife:—Hinton and Teversham Moors, 8.

Euphorbia stricta, Upright Warty Spurge:—N. side of Eversden Wood, 7, 8.

Chelidonium hybridum, Violet-horned Poppy:—corn-fields near Newmarket, 5.

Stratiotes aloides, Water aloe:—fen ditches in the Isle of Ely, 7.

Anemone Pulsatilla, Pasque Flower:—Gogmagog Hills, 4, 5.

Thalictrum minus, Lesser Meadow Rue:—about Linton, 6, 7.

Teucrium Scordium, Water Germander:—in the Isle of Ely plentifully, 7.

Ajuga Chamæpitys, Ground Pine:—borders of Triplow Heath, 4, 5.

Leonurus Cardiaca, Motherwort:—near Trumpington, 7, 8.

Galeopsis

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Galeopsis versicolor, Large-flowered Hemp Nettle:—Aldreth Causeway, and near Wisbeach, 7, 8.

Melampyrum cristatum, Crested Cow-wheat:—Madingley and Kingston, 7.

Arabis turrita, Tower Wall Cress:—walls of Trinity and St. John's Colleges, 5.

Geranium phæum, Dusky Cranesbill:—near Teversham, 5, 6.

Geranium sanguineum, Bloody Cranesbill:—Devil's Ditch near Newmarket, and Wood-Ditton, 7.

Lathyrus Aphaca, Yellow Lathyrus:—near Newmarket, 6, 8.

Lathyrus latifolius, Broad-leaved Lathyrus:—woody part of the Devil's Ditch, 7, 8.

Lathyrus sylvestris, Narrow-leaved Lathyrus:—wood near Linton, 7, 8.

Lathyrus palustris, Marsh Lathyrus:—Little Eversden, 7, 8.

Astragalus hypoglottis, Purple Mountain Milk Vetch:—Gogmagog Hills, 6, 7.

Astragalus glycyphyllos, Sweet Milk Vetch:—near Madingley, 6.

Hippocrepis comosa, Tufted Horse-shoe Vetch—chalky hills, 5, 7.

Medicago falcata, Yellow Medic:—Qui and Chippenham, 7.

Lactuca saligna, Least Lettuce:—between Histon and Cottenham, 8.

Crepis biennis, Rough Hawkweed:—between Bottisham and Newmarket, 6, 7.

Hypochaeris maculata, Spotted Hawkweed:—Gogmagog Hills, 7.

Gnaphalium luteo-album, Jersey Cudweed:—between Hawkston and Shelford, 7.

Gnaphalium dioicum, Mountain Cudweed:—Gogmagog Hills, 6, 7.

Cineraria integrifolia, Mountain Flea-wort:—Gogmagog Hills, 5, 7.

Ophrys Loeselii, Dwarf Ophrys:—Hinton and Teverham Moors, 7.

Ophrys

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Ophrys muscifera, Fly Ophrys :—about Hinton and Faversham, 6.

Ophrys monorchis, Musk Orchis :—chalk pits near Hinton and Gogmagog Hills, 7, 8.

Ophrys aranifera, Spider Orchis :—a pit near Abington, and chalky pastures near Shelford, 4.

Malaxis paludosa, Marsh Tway-blade :—Gamlingay Bogs and Hinton Moor, 7.

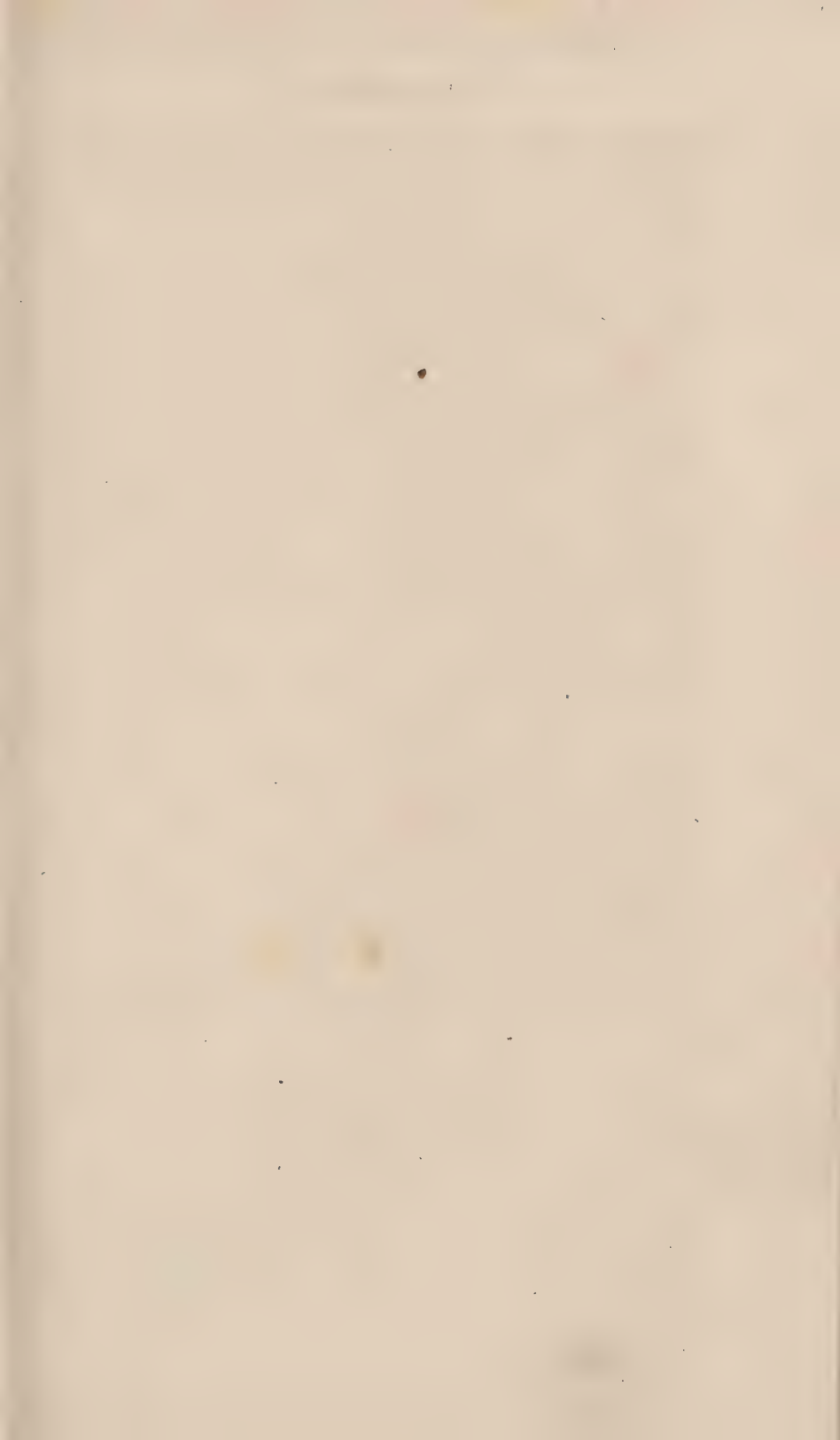
Sparganium natans, Floating Bur-reed :—Wilbraham Moor and Burwell Fens, 7.

Littorella lacustris, Plantain Shoreweed :—Gamlingay Bogs, 6.

Equisetum sylvaticum, Wood Horsetail :—Madingley Wood.

Osmunda Lunaria, Moonwort :—in Little Linton warren, and gravel pits near the park gate at Chippenham, 7.

CORNWALL.



WATERING AND SEA BATHING PLACES
IN THE
SOUTHERN COUNTIES OF ENGLAND.

[Those with an asterisk are not in the Guides.]

CORNWALL.—Fowey.

DEVONSHIRE.—Dawlish, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Teignmouth; Teignmouth, 15 m. from Exeter; Shaldon, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Teignmouth; Exmouth, 10 m. from Exeter; *Sidmouth, $14\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Exeter; Ilfracombe, 10 m. from Barnstaple; *Torquay, 6 m. from Teignmouth.

DORSETSHIRE.—Weymouth; *Abbotsbury, $8\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Dorchester; Lyme Regis; Charmouth, 2 m. from Lyme Regis.

ESSEX.—Harwich; Southend, 5 m. from Rochford; *West Mersey, 10 m. from Colchester.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Cheltenham; Clifton near Bristol.

HAMPSHIRE.—Cowes, in the Isle of Wight; *Ride, in the Isle of Wight; Lymington; Southampton.

KENT.—Margate; Broadstairs; Ramsgate; *Dover; *Folkstone; *Sandgate, 1 m. from Folkstone; Tunbridge Wells.

NORFOLK.—Cromer; Yarmouth; Mundesley.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—Bath.

SUFFOLK.—*Aldborough; *Lowestoff; Southwold.

SUSSEX.—Brighthelmstone; Rottingdean, 4 m. from Brighton; *Seaforth; Hastings; Eastbourne, 7 m. from Seaforth; Worthing, 5 m. from New Shoreham; Little Hampton, 4 m. from Arundel; Bognor, 6 m. from Chichester.

WARWICKSHIRE.—Leamington Spa, 3 m. from Warwick.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—Malvern, 5 m. from Upton.

CORNWALL,

THE most western county in England, (excepting on the E. by Devonshire) is bounded by the sea. Its form nearly resembles a cornucopia; the N. side has the Bristol Channel, the S. the British; which Channels both meet at the point called the Land's End. Its greatest width is about 43 m. but generally not more than 20, but at St. Ives it is only $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. the length 90, in circumference 200:—square miles 1,407.—The aspect of Cornwall is in the central parts often barren and unpromising, but it presents many picturesque and rich views as we approach the southern coast. It is very rich in its mineral produce, which is of considerable importance to the commerce of Great Britain.—*Rivers.* Tamer, Alan or Camel, Fal, Looe, Fowey, &c. The inland navigation is defective: the lakes Loe and Dozmary.—*Produce.* Tin, copper, lead, china stone, clay, slate, quartz or Cornish diamonds, pilchards, &c.—*Manufactures.* Crucibles, coarse woollen, carpets, &c.

CALSTOCK, 5 m. E. from Kellington.—Ch. monuments and Holy Well at the Parsonage. Cotehele or Cuttaye, a seat of the Earl of Mount Edgecombe: the furniture of the date of K. Henry VIII. and Elizabeth: in the Hall is a great collection of ancient armour: at one end is the complete figure of a man armed cap-a-pee. In the woods adjoining are some immense Spanish chesnuts, and at the bottom of one of the hills a small Gothic chapel. B.E.

KELLINGTON OR CALLINGTON.—The prospect from St. Kits-hill on Hengeston Downs comprehends a vast extent of country. B.E.

SALTASH.—2 m. W. of Saltash are the beautiful remains of Trematon Castle. B.E.

ST. GERMAINS, a market town.—The ancient and curious Priory (Ch. 1150): Port Eliot, the seat of Lord Eliot, where may be seen some fine portraits and other paintings. B.E.

MORVAL, 3 m. N. from East Looe.—Blackstone Camp with double foss. L.M.B.

DUNLOE, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Looe.—In the Ch. some
curious

CORNWALL.

curious monuments sculptured in slate: about forty rods north-east of the Ch. is a Druidical Circle consisting of seven or eight stones, one of them nine feet high. B.E. 3 m. N.W. from West Looe, the Valley, where is Trelawn Mill, is one of the finest things in the West of England. C.B.

LISKEARD, a market town.—At St. Cleer, 4 m. N., in the north wall of the Ch. is a round Saxon doorway: St. Cleer's Well is about a quarter of a mile from the Ch., near the Well is a Stone Cross ornamented with some rude sculpture. In the vicinity of this village are the Hurlers, Cheese Wring, and other half stone: the Hurlers are a druidical circle of stones: the Cheese Wring is a natural pile of rude rocks thirty-two feet high, resting upon a small base: upon the same hill are several other groups of granite stones; one of them eleven yards in length and nine in breadth; the other half stone appears to have been the shaft of a cross; near it is the plinth of a monumental cross inscribed *Doniert rogavit pro anima*.

1½ m. N.E. of St. Cleer is a large Cromlech, called Tre-
vethy stone; it consists of six upright stones and one large slab reclining over a smaller one. B.E.

4 m. W.N.W. Painted glass in St. Neot's Ch. L.M.B.

BOCONNOC, 3 m. E. from Lostwithiel.—Boconnoc House, the seat of Lord Grenville, has a fine collection of paintings, and a curious antique cabinet of tortoise shell inlaid with silver: the grounds are pleasing, having upon an eminence an obelisk 123 feet high within a square intrenchment: on a neighbouring hill is another intrenchment, called St. Nighton's Beacon. B.E.

LOSTWITHIEL, a market town.—1 m. N. are the magnificent remains of Restormel Castle. B.E. Here was also Pel-
lin Castle.

3 m. S.E. In Winnow Ch. a curious painted window. L.M.B.

FOWEY, a market town.—At St. Blaise is a stone seven feet high, inscribed on both sides, supposed *Aldren Vili-
lici fillius*. C.B. Here was a Castle.

3 m. W. from Fowey is Menabilly, the seat of — Rashleigh, esq. containing a fine collection of minerals and several British instruments. In the Cove of Polredmouth is a most beautiful grotto, made by Mr. Rashleigh. B.E.

ST. AUSTEL, a market town.—Round the second story
of

CORNWALL.

of the Ch. Tower are eighteen statues in richly ornamented niches: over the south porch is an inscription in relief on stone: the font is likewise curious. On the downs, between St. Austel and Pothmear, are several Barrows, supposed British: near St. Austel, in a plantation of Mr. Rashleigh, are a Hermitage, two fish-ponds with gold and silver fish, and a small building inclosing the Holy Well.

2 m. s. w. at Polgooth, are rich Tin Mines. B.E. Crennis copper mine, one of the richest in the county, is about 3 m. s.e. of St. Austel.

PENNARE or PENARTH, 8 m. s.e. from Tregony.—Near Deadman's Point an entrenchment with double foss. L.M.B.

PROBUS, 3 m. w. from Grampound.—The tower of the Ch. is one of the finest in Cornwall, built with granite, and nearly covered with lichens. B.E.

Near are Golden Camp and Carfossa, L.M.B.

TRURO, a market town.—In the Vicarage ground of St. Clements, near Truro, is a stone now used as a gate-post, inscribed, *Vital fili Torrici*. c.B. On the road from Truro to Falmouth, the great stream-work at Carnon, where tin is procured by removing a superstratum of sand and mud nearly fifty feet thick.

FALMOUTH, a market and sea-port town.—Arwinnick House, an ancient mansion: in the grove adjoining is a pyramid: near is Pendennis Castle, and opposite is St. Mawes Castle; near the latter is found coral-formed carbonate of lime. See *Brit. Min.* plate 9.

ST. ANTHONY, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. s. by w. from Falmouth.—Little Dinas Camp with double foss. L.M.B.

CONSTANTINE, 5 m. s.w. from Penryn.—1 m. from Constantine is the famous stone called Tolmen, a huge stone resting upon two others with a space beneath sufficient to walk under. B.E. Here was a Coll. Ch.

See Piskey Hole Cave at Bos-au-an. L.M.B.

HELSTONE, a market town.—At Mawgan 3 m. from Helstone, near the Ch. is a stone called Mawgan Cross, inscribed *Cenegumi fil Enans*. c.B.

3 m. n.e. by n. on Karn Menez Hill is a druidical circle. L.M.B.

10 m. s. from Helstone, and 1 m. n. from the Lizard Point, Kynance Cove, one of the most extraordinary spots on the

CORNWALL.

the coast: the Cove is composed of huge rocks, which at one place form a fine natural arch into a sort of grotto: the rocks are entirely serpentine-stone of various colours.

Between the Lizard and Mullion is the Soap Rock or Steatite:—letters written with soap rock upon glass are not to be moved by washing, but always appear by being moistened by the breath. Dendritrical copper (see *Brit. Min.* plate 17) is likewise found in these rocks, also asbestos. B.E.

4 m. N.W. from Helstone, at Sithney, is a Logan-stone called Menamber. N.D.E.

PENSGERSWICK, 6 m. W. from Helstone.—Near Breage are the ruins of a Castle, the wainscot of one of the Towers is curiously carved and painted. B.E.

GODOLPHIN, 6 m. N.W. from Helstone.—At Bossens in the parish of St. Erth is a square entrenchment. B.E.

TYWIDNECK OR TOWIDNACK, 3 m. S. of St. Ives.—At Tywidneck is a remarkable rocking stone on Karn-le-haw, called the Great Quoit. M.A.

CROWAN, 8 m. N. from Helstone.—Clowance, a seat of Sir John St. Aubyn: the pleasure grounds are beautiful; in the house several valuable pictures and prints. 3 m. N.E. of the above is Pendarvis, the seat of J. Stackhouse, esq. erected on an eminence commanding extensive views: in a field contiguous is a Cromlech. B.E.

MERAZION OR MARKET JEW, a market town.—Opposite is St. Michael's Mount; upon the summit is the seat of Sir John St. Aubyn, formerly a Pr. temp. Edw. Confess. Sir John has a fine collection of minerals.

At Gulval, 2 m. from Market Jew, is Boskednam Druidical circle. B.E.

PENZANCE, a market town.—In the mines near are cobalt ore, tormaline or schorl, and swimming pyrites. B.M.

At Marden, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Penzance, are two grand and beautiful Cromlechs, particularly the one called Lanyon Quoit; the other is at Molfra. Near Lanyon Quoit stand threestones erect on a triangular plane. One of them called the Holed Stone has an aperture through which children are drawn. Here also may be seen Marden Well, and a monumental stone called Men Skryfa, inscribed *Riolabran Cunoval fil.*

CORNWALL.

In Barlowena bottom, between Marden Ch. and Gulval, is a stone serving as a bridge, inscribed *Quenatavus Ic divini filius*. C.B.

ST. PAULS, 2 m. s. from Penzance.—At a place named Kerris is a circular inclosure called the Roundago, composed of stones. At Senar and Tredineck are inclosures of the same kind. B.E.

LUDGVAN, 3 m. E.S.E. from Penzance.—Castle-An-Dinas, a fortification of singular curiosity. L.M.B. In this parish is the famous Collurion Well.

BURIAN, 5 m. S.W. by w. from Penzance.—In the Coll. Ch. is a curiously carved Rood-loft, and many of the seats handsomely carved. There are also some ancient monuments, and near the s. entrance a small carved Cross; without the churchyard is another Cross nearly similar. In this parish is the perfect Druidical circle called Dance Maine or the Merry Maidens, consisting of 19 upright stones. In a field half a mile w. of Burian is Boscawen-un, a Druidical circle with a stone in the centre. See Plate, No. 1.

At Karn Boscawen in this parish is a singular monument of the pensile kind: it is a large flat stone resting upon a rock and three other stones. N.D.E.

3 m. s. of St. Burian is a rocking stone called Castle Treryn, the most curious in Cornwall. Near is a large entrenchment. B.E.

MORVA, 6 m. N.W. from Penzance.—Castle Choon, another of those curious and singular Hill Castles: it is the most regular British hill castle in this county; from the summit is a very extensive view.

Near Morva is Chun Quoit, a fine Cromlech near the Castle. N.D.E.

SANCRED, 5 m. w. from Penzance.—At Caerbran in this parish, 2 m. N.E. from St. Burians, is a circular fortification on the top of a hill with a deep vallum edged with stone. N.D.E.

In Boswen's Croft is a very curious stone of memorial. M.A.

At Bodinar is Giants Holt Cave. L.M.B.

SENNAN, a short distance from the Land's End.—Beneath the cliffs are three caverns, and a rock called Irish Lady. B.E.

CORNWALL.

ST. JUST'S, 8 m. w. from Penzance.—In this parish near the Ch. is an amphitheatre with stone benches for Cornish interludes. At or near St. Just's were Kernejach and Boscajal Castles.

Upon the top of Bartine Hill are the remains of a circular fortification with three circles of stones near the centre, called Bottallick Circles, a curious cluster of circles that intersect each other. N.D.E. Near is Rockingstone. L.M.B. Between St. Just's and St. Ives is Wicka Cove, a curious natural cavern.

PENDEEN VAU, 3 m. N. from St. Just's.—In this village is a curious artificial cave consisting of three galleries. N.D.E.

ZENNOR OR SENNOR, 5 m. s. from St. Ives.—In this parish is a remarkable circle formed of loose stones thrown together in a ridge: at the entrance is a pillar about 6 feet high. About half a mile E. of Zennor is a large handsome Cromlech on the top of a hill, round the cromlech is a stone Barrow. About forty rod distant is another Cromlech not so large. N.D.E.

REDRUTH, a market town, is the central town of the great mines, and where a traveller who wishes to examine them should take his principal station. 4 m. N. is Tehiddy park, the seat of Lord de Dunstanville, with fine grounds and a choice collection of paintings. About 2 m. s. from Tehiddy is Carnbre Hill, the summit of which contains Rock Basons, Karns, &c. Upon the E. side of the hill are the ruins of Carnbre Castle, and near the top of the hill is a circular fortification called the Old Castle. N.D.E. 3 m. N.E. at Basset Cove is Tabin's Hole, a curious cavern. L.M.B.

CAMBORNE, 4 m. w.s.w. from Redruth.—Near the Churchyard is a stone inscribed *Leviet jussit hoc altare pro animæ sua*. Leviet is Cornish for a pilot or sailor. Carwynne Cromlech is in this parish. L.M.B.

ST. AGNES, 8 m. N. from Redruth.—Here are several rich tin mines: the rocks near the shore are worthy the tourist's attention. On the summit of St. Agnes Beacon are three spar-stone Tumuli. B.E. At Peranin the sands a large amphitheatre. N.D.E.

ST. COLUMB, a market town.—Upon an eminence near is a great circular earthwork triple trenched, called
Cast

CORNWALL.

Castle An-Dinas or the Hill Castle, B.E. 1 m. w. is the Giants Quoit or Cromlech. 2 m. N. a line of stones called the Nine Maidens, L.M.B.

LANHIVET, 3 m. w. from Bodmin.—The ruins of St. Bennet's Monastery: in the churchyard are two stone Crosses. Lanhydroc is a venerable mansion, the ceiling and other parts of the rooms are curiously ornamented. The porter's lodge is of singular shape. B.E.

ROACH, 7 m. s.w. from Bodmin. The rocks in this village are singularly curious, upon the centre mass stands a Hermitage or Chapel. B.E.

LAUNCESTON, a market town.—Fine remains of a Castle ante Will. I. At the White Hart inn a Saxon doorway. St. Mary Ch. is embellished with elegant sculpture. Pr. was here temp. Hen. I. In the castle walls were found (1540) leather coins with fair stamps. *Carew's Cornw.*

KEW, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Wade Bridge in the road to Camelford.—Fine painted glass in the Church. L.M.B.

TINTAGELL, 6 m. N.W. from Camelford.—Near Bossiney was a strong fortress called King Arthur's Castle, now in ruins; beneath is a cavern. The rudeness of the scenery will delight the tourist. N.D.E.

WHITSTONE, $5\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.S.E. from Stratton.—Hilton Wood Castle, a very perfect camp. L.M.B.

LAUNCELS, 1 m. S.S.W. from Stratton.—At East Leigh Berrys are three oval camps joined. L.M.B.

KIRKHAMPTON, 6 m. N. from Stratton.—The Ch. has a curious Norman doorway, large font, ancient monuments, and a handsome carved pulpit. B.E.

MINERALS.

TOR POINT, opposite Plymouth Dock—Green stone at Peter Point, and in a quarry s. side of Lyhner Creek.

FOWEY.—Sulphuret of Molybdenum, 288 B.M. at Menabilly.

TRURO.—Hydrargillite or Wavellite, B.M. 134 and p. 142. Stellated sulphuret of antimony, B.M. p. 365*.

FALMOUTH.—Coral-formed Carbonate of Lime, B.M. p. 9, at St. Mawes. Oxide of Uranium, Uran-glimmer, B.M. p. 487, at Tolcairn Mine.

ST. STEPHENS.—4 m. N.W. from St. Austel. Hydrargillite,

CORNWALL.

gillite, B.M. p. 243. Apatite or Phosphate of Lime, B.M. p. 205. Talc, B.M. 182. Kaolin or China stone, B.M. 224. The above are found in Stenna Gwyn Mine.

HELSTONE.—Grauwacke slate. At Mullion 5 m. s. from Helstone, Dendritical Copper, B.M. p. 17, in the Lizard Rock. Red and Green Serpentine, B.M. p. 221. Steatite, Soap Rock or Soap Stone, B.M. p. 222. These are met with at Kynance Cove 10 m. s. from Helstone, and between Mullion and the Lizard Point. B.M.

CLOWANCE.—8 m. N. from Helstone. Steatitic Pitchstone, B.M. 357, found in the vale near Clowance Park.

MARKET JEW.—Pinite, B.M. p. 484. At St. Michael's Mount. Capillary or native Silver, B.M. p. 16. At Herland, Copper Mine near Gwinear 7 m. from Market Jew.

PENZANCE.—Cobalt Ore. Tormaline or Schorl, B.M. p. 209. Schorl is called Cockle in Cornwall.

ST. JUST'S, 8 m. from Penzance.—White Tormaline or Schorl, B.M. p. 331. Crystals of Axinite. At Bottallack, in St. Justs and also at Lanlivery.

REDRUTH.—Arseniate of Lead, B.M. p. 295, and Oxy-sulphuret of Zinc or Blende, B.M. 249. At Huel Unity mine near Gwennap, Cubical Red Oxide of Copper, B.M. 100. Filamentose Oxide of Copper, B.M. 146. Leaf-like Native Copper, B.M. p. 216. The above at Huel Vor and Tresherby mines. Native Copper, B.M. 25; and Tin Crystals or Gowan, at Huel Jewel mine. Vitreous Copper Ore, B.M. p. 359, at Cooks Kitchen mine. Various Arseniates of Copper at Huel Gorland and Huel Unity. A perfect list of the curious minerals of this district would comprise most that are known.

Native Silver and silver ores, red and vitreous, at Herland mine, Camborne, or Gwinear.

ILLOGAN, 3 m. N.W. from Redruth.—Cobalt ore at Dudnam and Huel Trugo mine near St. Columb.

ST. DAY.—2 m. N. by w. from Redruth. Arseniate of copper, B.M. 31. Red oxide of Copper, one sort called Tile Ore. Cubic arseniate of Iron. Fibrous arseniate of Copper. Blue and Green Carbonate of Copper. The above may be had in Huel Gorland and Huel Unity mines, particularly in Muttrel Lode near St. Days.

ST. AGNES, 8 m. N. from Redruth.—Oxide of tin in veins,

CORNWALL.

veins, in Schist or Killas, B.M. 338. Sulphuret of Tin, B.M. 339. Carbonate of Bismuth, B.M. 344. Mines near St. Agnes. Crystallized Muriate of Silver or Horn Silver, B.M. 244. At Mexico Mine in Cuthbert parish between St. Agnes and St. Michael's.

ST. COLUMB.—Wood Tin, B.M. 352, found also near St. Denis, 4 m. S.E. from St. Columb Major. Cobalt, at Huel Trugo Mine.

BODMIN.—Ferriferous Carbonate of Lime, B.M. p. 198. Scheelate of Iron or Wolfram, B.M. p. 165. The above found at Audline Mine, 8 m. from Bodmin.

ENDELLION, 6 m. W. from Camelford.—Ore of Antimony or sulphurated Cupreo-antimoniatic lead, B.M. 135. This rare mineral is found on Huel Boys Mine.

LAUNCESTON.—Manganese in Mary Magdalene mine. Stalactitical Calcedony, B.M. p. 309. At Travascus, which I presume is not far from Mevagissey, Swimming Pyrites, B.M. 301: in Trelistian mine, Pointed Schorle, B.M. 390. Near the Logan Rock, Adularia: in Dennyball quarries, Menachanite, Ferriferous Oxide of Titanium, B.M. p. 277, found in Menachan Valley. Fibrous Tormaline, B.M. 483, in Unanimity Mine. I have not been able to ascertain in what parish the last five places are situated. Gneiss, called by the miners Growan, is found in Cornwall.

COPPER MINES.

In the year 1811 there were in Cornwall 61 productive copper mines, which produced 68,886 tons of ore in that year. *Rees's Cyclop.*

The most productive copper mines, Dolcoath, Camborne, Wheal Alfred, Wheal Crennis, near St. Austel, Wheal Unity, Gwennap, United Mines,

TIN MINES.

7 in St. Agnes, 4 in Wendron, 3 in Gulval, 2 in Lelamt, Redruth and Perran, and 1 in Gwennap.

LEAD MINES.

2 in Sithney, 4 m. N.W. from Helstone: a mine of lead and silver in Wendron: a mine of silver in Cubert, and Manganese near Launceston: also Antimony at St. Austel

CORNWALL.

and Endellyon. G.T. Besides the above there were others, in all 99 worked, in the year 1800.

The most productive tin mines now working (1814), are Cook's Kitchen in Illogan: Wheal Unity in Gwennap: Trevenan near Helstone: and Bottallak, in St. Justs. L.M.B.

Steatites Asbestos, in the parish of St. Clear. G.T.

RARE PLANTS.

Antirrhinum repens, Creeping Snapdragon:—in hedges near Penryn, 7, 9.

Arenaria verna, Vernal Sandwort:—on a wet bank $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Land's End, 5, 8.

Asparagus officinalis, Asparagus:—on the cliffs at the Lizard Point, 8.

Avena nuda, Naked Oat:—in fields near the Land's End, 7, 8.

Bartsia viscosa, Yellow Bartsia:—in marshy ground at the Land's End, 7, 8.

Beta maritima, Sea Beet:—on Mullion Gull rocks in Mounts Bay, and Godwry Island, St. Ives Bay, 8.

Cheiranthus sinuatus, Sea Stock:—On the coast, 8.

Crithmum maritimum, Sea Samphire:—on the cliffs of St. Justs, and shore at Piran Uthno, 8.

Drosera rotundifolia, Round-leaved Sundew:—bogs at Ludgvan and Senan, 7, 8.

Erica vagrans, Cornish Heath:—on Goonhilly Downs, going from Helsdon to the Lizard Point, and hedges near Treloarwarren, 7, 8.

Eryngium maritimum, Sea Holly or Eringo:—between Penzance and Marazion, 7, 8.

Euphorbia Peplis, Purple Sea Spurge:—between Penzance and Market Jew, and between Torquay and Paynton near Torbay, 7, 8.

Gentiana Pneumonanthe, Marsh Gentian:—between Penzance and St. Ives, also at the Land's End, 8, 9.

Gentiana campestris, Field Gentian:—mountainous pastures about Perian Round, 9.

Geranium maritimum, Sea Cranesbill:—near the sea at Penzance, 5, 9.

Gnaphalium dioicum, Mountain Cudweed:—dry mountainous pastures, 6, 7.

Herniaria

CORNWALL.

Herniaria glabra, Smooth Rupture Wort:—on gravelly ground at the Lizard Point, 7, 8.

Hypericum elodes, Marsh St. John's Wort:—boggy ground near the Land's End, 7, 8.

Illecebrum verticillatum, Whorled Knotgrass:—in watery places near springs about Penzance, on the rocks of Castle Treryn, 7.

Lavatera arborea, Tree Mallow:—on Mullion Gull rocks in Mount's Bay, and Godwry Island in St. Ives Bay, 8.

Lepidium didymum, Procumbent Pepperwort:—on rubbish about Truro and Penryn, 7.

Lepidium ruderale, Narrow-leaved Pepperwort:—on the sea shore, and on rubbish about Truro, 6.

Ligusticum cornubiense, Cornish Lovage:—about Bodmin, on the skirts of St. Margaret's Wood 1 m. from Bodmin, 7.

Linum angustifolium, Narrow-leaved Flax:—in pastures by the sea side at Truro and St. Ives, 7.

Corrigiola littoralis, Sand Strapwort:—beech near the tin mine at Helstone, 7, 8.

Myrica Gale, Sweet Gale:—in damp meadows, 5.

Panicum dactylon, Creeping Panic-grass:—on a sandy bank between Penzance and Market Jew, 7, 8.

Pinguicula lusitanica, Pale Butterwort:—in the marshes at Kilkhampton, 6, 7.

Pisum maritimum, Sea Pea:—on the sea shore near Penzance, 7.

Santolina maritima, Sea Cotton Weed:—on the sea shore near Penzance, towards St. Michael's Mount, 8, 9.

Rhodiola rosea, Rose Root:—on the rocks at the Land's End, 5, 6.

Saxifraga stellaris, Hairy Saxifrage:—on wet stones and rocks near Castle Treryn in St. Leven parish, 6, 7.

Sedum anglicum, English Stonecrop:—on stony, sandy, and sparry rocks, 7.

Scilla autumnalis, Autumnal Squill:—in dry pastures at the Lizard Point, 9.

Scilla verna, Vernal Squill:—pastures about St. Ives, 4.

Schoenus Mariscus, Prickly Bog Rush:—between Penzance and Market Jew, 7, 8.

Scrophularia

CORNWALL.

Scrophularia Scorodonia, Balm-leaved Figwort:—near the sea shore at St. Ives, 7, 8.

Genistapilosa, Hairy Greenweed:—near Kynance Cove, 5.

Sibthorpia europæa, Cornish Moneywort:—in shady places near springs, 7, 8.

Tragopogon porrifolium, Purple Goats-beard:—in meadows and fields, 5, 6.

Urtica pilulifera, Roman Nettle:—in a ditch at Velin-vran, near Tregony, 6, 7.

Osmunda regalis, Flowering Fern:—boggy valleys at Boconnoc, 7, 8. roadside between Market Jew and Penzance.

Asplenium lanceolatum, Lanceolate Spleenwort:—old walls and rocks about St. Ives.

Asplenium marinum, Sea Spleenwort:—on Tintagel and Carnbree rocks, Lizard Point, and Castle Treryn, 6, 9.

SCILLY ISLANDS,

30 m. w. from Land's End.—This cluster of Islands affords a particular description of scenery. St. Mary's is the largest. St. Agnes has a fine Light-house, and particularly from its moving lights. There are several ruins of Castles on the Islands.

A number of beautiful SHELLS are found upon the shore of St. Mary's Island.

DEVONSHIRE.

DEVONSHIRE, one of the most valuable counties in England, is bounded on the N. and N.W. by the Bristol Channel, on the W. by Cornwall, on the S. and S.E. by the British Channel, on the E. and N.E. by Dorset and Somerset.—Its length is 71 m. its breadth 72, circumference 287; square miles 2,488.—The external aspect is extremely varied and irregular, and the heights in many parts, particularly about Dartmoor, swell into mountains.—On approaching this tract, from the S. and S.E. the eye is bewildered by an extensive vale, exhibiting gigantic tors, large surfaces covered with granite, and immense rocks which indicate their having been precipitated from the steep declivities into the valleys.—The climate of the S. parts is particularly genial, and by many of the faculty thought preferable even to Lisbon and the south of France: and generally the temperature of the county is mild.—The spontaneous growth and richness of the grass, and its cattle, indicate its quality of soil.

The Navigable Rivers are the Exe, the Torridge, &c. The grand Western Canal is only in small part executed, and little used;—the canal called the Haven, from Topsham to Exeter;—one, private property, at Mr. Templar's clay works near Teignmouth; and the Tavistock Canal now just finished—are the only canals.

The metals produced in Devon are copper, tin, lead, and silver; all now raised in the neighbourhood of Tavistock, on the western side of the county: their proportions are in the order in which I have placed them.

To these must be added manganese, which is raised in large quantities both near Exeter and Tavistock. Very fine slate is likewise raised near Tavistock; and marbles are sent from the south coast. A great quantity of cider is produced. It is besides rich in its agricultural products. *Manufactures*: Serge, kerseys, carpets, ship-building, &c.

AXMINSTER, A Carpet Manufactory.—The Ch. has several specimens of Saxon architecture (temp. Athelst). 7 m.

N.E.

DEVONSHIRE.

N.E. from Axminster is Ford Abbey (1141), the seat of J. I. Gwynn, esq. B.E. Newenham Abbey (1246).

HONITON.—3 m. N. of Honiton is Wolford Lodge, a seat of Mrs. Simcoe, containing some good portraits and fine collection of maps and plans. S.W. from the House is Hembury Fort, a treble entrenchment. B.E.

COLITON, 6 m. S.W. from Axminster.—Near is Menbury or Musbury Castle, in a fine situation. B.E.

SIDMOUTH, 9 m. E. by N. from Exeter.—Is a sea bathing place: near the beach is an ancient stone building, supposed to have been a chapel: between Sidmouth and Otterton an ancient cross, called Go-Church. The scenery from this bathing-place to Seaton is the finest on the southern coast of Devon: half a mile from Seaton is Honey Ditch: a moated Camp: in the road to Newton Poppleford: Woodbury Castle: with deep entrenchments. B.E.

EXMOUTH, 6 m. S. of Topsham—is one of the most fashionable watering-places in Devonshire. B.E.

TOPSHAM, 4 m. S.E. from Exeter.—From the Church-yard the eye commands some fine scenery.—4 m. S. from Topsham is Nutwell, the beautiful seat of Lord Heathfield. B.E.

EXETER. The Cathedral (1050); remains of Rougemont Castle;—2 m. S. in Alphington Church is a curious sculptured font, engraved in the Antiquarian Repertory, also Cross in the street.—At Exeter the Haven, one of the oldest canals in England, said to have been executed by Dutchmen. 4½ m. S. of Exeter is Haldon House, the seat of Sir L. Palk, bart. with a choice collection of paintings, and elegant grounds; near is Haldon Hill, from whence are grand and extensive views: on the Ken side of this hill are a number of Cairns. B.E.—8 m. from Exeter Crediton Church (*circa* 905).

POWDERHAM, 6 m. S.E. by S. from Exeter.—At Powderham Castle, the seat of the Courtenays, are some good paintings, and extensive plantations, with a tower called Belvidere from which are beautiful views. B.E.

MANMHEAD, 4 m. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. by N. from Chudleigh. Here is seat of Lord Lisburne's, with beautiful grounds, and a fine Obelisk. B.E.

CHUDLEIGH, 9½ m. S.S.W. from Exeter.—About half a mile from the town is Chudleigh Rock; from the summit, the view

DEVONSHIRE.

views are fine : midway down the cliff is a large cavern.—1 m. s. of Chudleigh is Ugbrooke, the seat of Lord Clifford, where are many valuable pictures ; also a fine Library, and Chapel : near the Lake is a Cascade. B.E.

TEIGNMOUTH, 12 m. from Exeter. This is one of the fashionable bathing-places : here are public Rooms, and a Theatre. The Ch. of both East and West Teignmouth are worthy the notice of the antiquary. B.E.

DAWLISH, $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. by E. of East Teignmouth, is a watering-place much frequented. B.E.

TORQUAY, 6 m. from Teignmouth, is a small watering-place, upon the north side of Torbay. Between one and two m. from Torbay is Kent's Hole, a cavern in the cliffs : near is Tor Abbey, the seat of G. Carey, esq. Some of the ruins of the ancient Abbey (1196) are elegantly mantled with ivy : at a small distance is a rocky island, with some rude natural arches ; a few yards from this is a large cavern 130 feet long and 30 feet high. B.E.

TOTNESS.—The situation of this town is very fine, improved by the keep of its ancient Castle, and two ancient Gates.— $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. E.N.E. are the magnificent ruins of Berry Pomeroy Castle : in the Ch. near the Castle is a fine Monument.—Sharpham, the seat of E. Bastard, esq. is 2 m. below Totness. B.E. A Priory was here in the reign of William the Conqueror.

DARTINGTON, 2 m. N. by w from Totness.—The Manor-House, the seat of A. Campernowne, esq. is a very curious ancient building, with some good pictures.—The scenery round the estate is beautiful and romantic. B.E.

DARTMOUTH.—The Castle : at the south end of the Town are the venerable walls of Kingswere, a more ancient Castle.—5 m. s. by w. of Dartmouth is Slapton Lea, a remarkable Lake two miles long. B.E.

IVY BRIDGE, between Ashburton and Plymouth.—The scenery at Ivy Bridge is beautifully romantic, and will amply repay the tourist for a short stay : the Granite here is of a dead whitish colour, composed of felspar, pellucid quartz, schoerl, and a few specks of mica. B.E.

PLYMOUTH and Dock.—Near the citadel is the Victualling Office, where the preparation of bread is curious and amusing.—Dock is 2 m. from Plymouth town, and now one of the most populous towns in Devonshire : the Dock-yard,

DEVONSHIRE.

one of the finest in the kingdom. St. Andrew's Ch., Guildhall, Citadel.

DOCK.—Theatre, and Assembly Rooms, public Walks Mount Wise, Brass Gun near the Government House, Richmond Walk and Sea Baths, Ordnance in the Gunwharf.—1 m. from Dock, at Stoke, are several Tea gardens, &c. Marble Quarry near the new road to Plymouth: Cave at Sharrow grot.

At St. Nicholas Isle was a Castle: opposite Dock is Mount Edgcombe, the seat of the Earl of Mount Edgcombe, a most charming romantic spot, where myrtles, oranges, and magnolias &c. flourish in the open air: here is a French and English garden, with a magnificent Orangery.—4 m. w. of Plymouth is Saltram, the seat of Lord Borringdon, containing a choice collection of paintings. B.E.

MONKS BUCKLAND, 2 m. N.E. from Bere Alston.—The Ch. and Monuments are entitled to particular notice. B.E.—Here was an Abbey (1278)

PLYMPTON, 1½ m. from Saltram.—Ruins of a Castle: Guildhall and Ch. Was a Priory, Aug. ord. (1121).

MODBURY, 4¼ m. from Ivy Bridge.—Ch. Monuments: and machinery of the Plush manufactory. Was a Priory temp. Steph.

TAVISTOCK.—Ch. Monuments: here was an Abbey (961). This is the central town of the Devon mining district, and is curious for the application of water power to the machinery. Some of the most powerful overshot wheels in England, at Wheal Crowndale mine and Wheal Crebor mine, near Tavistock, and at Wheal Friendship and Wheal Betsy mines, Mary Tavy.

Near Tavistock on the canal is a tunnel cut through a hill of hard rock, schistus with veins of granite or porphyry, 1¾ miles long, took 13 years to execute. Curious machine and inclined plane near the mouth of the tunnel for raising ores from the mines by water, erected by Mr. John Taylor. Another inclined plane at the south end of the tunnel which raises goods 240 feet from the river Tamer to the canal.

Near Morweldown, beautiful views of the Tamar and its rocky banks, particularly a wonderfully projecting precipice called Morwel Rock.

DARTMOOR.

DEVONSHIRE.

DARTMOOR.—11 m. N.W. by N. from Ivy Bridge is Tor Royal or Princes Town, near the Prison of War.

BRENT-TOR, 5 m. N. from Tavistock.—Brent Tor a vast mass of craggy rock, from the summit a very extensive prospect, and near the top is the parish ch. B.E.

LYDFORD, 7 m. N. of Tavistock.—Ruins of a Castle; the scenery round this village is singularly picturesque and romantic, with its curious bridge and two cascades, one of them called Skaits Hole. On Blackdown, parish of Mary Tavy, is a copper mine called Wheal Friendship, the deepest and most extensive in the county, the lowest part being near 140 fathoms or 840 feet from the surface. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Wheal Friendship is Wheal Betsy lead mine, interesting for its fine machinery and for its smelting works.

MORETON HAMPSTEAD, 3 m. N. of this town, and 12 m. from Exeter, is Drewsteignton, where upon a farm called Shilstons is a fine Cromlech, called Spinster Rock, in high preservation: this appears by the map to be nearer Chagford than Drewsteignton: a little distance from the Cromlech is a curious Logan or Rockingstone in the middle of the river Teign. On the brow of a hill near the river, at Holy-street in the parish of Chagford, is another Rockingstone; on Quarnel Down are numerous druidical circles. B.E. About 5 m. W. of Moreton Hampstead on the road to Tavistock over Dartmoor is Vitifer, the largest tin mine of the county. 5 m. N. by W. of Hampstead is Great Fulford House, the seat of B. Fulford, esq. where are several fine and curious paintings.

WITHECOMBE OR WIDECOMB, 8 m. S. by W. of Moreton Hampstead.—Between the Ch. and Reppen Tor is a Logan or rockingstone, called the Nutcracker. Upon Dartmoor, towards Whiston's Wood, are a number of round structures resembling British houses, supposed to have been erected to protect the flocks and herds against wolves. B.E.

OAKHAMPTON.—The ruins of a Castle; a curious old Chapel in the market-place. B.E.

COMBE MARTIN, 10 m. N. of Barnstaple.—The scenery in the dale is magnificent, and near are mines of lead and iron. 8 m. E. by N. is Linton, where the view from the church-yard is grand and interesting. Half a mile N. from

DEVONSHIRE.

Linton is that singular curiosity called the Valley of Ston
B.E.

SOUTH MOLTON.—3 m. N.W. from S. Molton is Cass Hill, a fine seat of Earl Fortescue, with many ornamental buildings in the grounds. B.E.

TIVERTON.—Ruins of a Castle; the south side of the C is ornamented with curious sculpture, withinside are some costly monuments and a fine altar-piece. B.E. Near Tiverton was a Nunnery (Aug. ord.) temp. Ed. I.

BARNSTAPLE.—Near this town was a Castle temp. Athelst. and a Priory temp. W. the Conq.

ASHBURTON.—Ch. 3 m. from Ashburton remains Buckfastleigh Abbey (1137).

MINES.

In 1811, there were seven productive mines in Devon producing 4452 tons of ore in the year. *Rees's Cyclop.*

At Beer Alston, 6 m. S. of Tavistock, ancient and extensive lead and silver mines, now working on a large scale.

MINERALS.

Near CHUDLEIGH.—Resinous bitumen. B.M. 186. Bovey Heathfield, Bovey coal. B.M. p. 187, 188. Globular balls of pyrites in schistus, antimony, and petrosilex.

Near EXETER.—Manganese very fine. At Upton P. and Newton St. Cyres, ironstone, whinstone, and basalt.

Near SIDMOUTH.—Chlorite marle. B.M. p. 324. Under the marly rocks, limestone that bears some resemblance to chalk at Salcombe.

Near TEIGNMOUTH.—Best pipe clay. B.M. p. 245. At Wear Gifford.

TORBAY.—The cliffs near Mary Church contain a variety of marbles superior in beauty to any in Devonshire.

Near SOUTH MOLTON.—Black marble quarries.

BEERE FERRIS.—Fluor spar of several varieties in mines.

DREWSTEIGTON.—Schistus of a black colour.

BEER ALSTON.—Octaedral fluor, globular fluor, beautiful cubic fluor, and crystals of quartz.

DEVONSHIRE.

Near BEER ALSTON.—Octaedral and cubic calcedony. B.M. p. 307, 308.

Near SAMPFORD.—Cobalt ore.

TOR POINT.—South side of Lyhner Creek is a quarry of greenstone near the Ferry.—Greenstone consists of hornblende and felspar with less crystalline grains. At Peter Point is a bed of greenstone.

Near TAVISTOCK.—Native copper, various copper ores, equiaxe carbonat of lime. Bronzed pearl spar. Iron pyrites. B.M. p. 454. A bed of greenstone in the grauwacke slate, 2 m. E. near where the roads join. Veins of granite or porphyry in killas or schist in the tunnel of the Tavistock Canal.

Tors on Dartmoor, supposed druidical.

Near CULLUMPTON.—Ligniform quartz. B.M. p. 473. in the whetstone pits at Blackdown.

OAKHAMPTON.—Grauwacke between Exeter and Oakhampton and the S. side of Mount Edgecombe.—Grauwacke is composed of separate siliceous particles united by an argillaceous cement with a little magnesia and iron. It might be called a sandstone, having a base so fine that the rock appears homogeneous.

FOSSILS.

A variety of fossils in a stratum near the surface of Halton Hill, 4 m. S. from Exeter.

RARE PLANTS.

Scirpus Holoschænus, Round cluster-headed Club Rush :—Braunton Boroughs, 8, 11.

Scirpus setaceus, Least Club Rush :—near Plymouth, 7, 8.

Lobelia urens, Acrid Lobelia :—upon Kilmington Hill near the road 2 m. from Axminster towards Honiton; and near Ottery St. Mary among heath. This very rare plant flowers in September.

Corrigiola littoralis, Sand Strapwort :—Slapham Sands near Dartmouth, 7, 8.

Cistus polifolius, White Mountain Cistus :—Babbicombe near Newton Abbot, 6, 7.

Melittis Melissophyllum, Reddish Bastard Balm :—near Totnes, 5, 6.

DEVONSHIRE.

Melittis grandiflora, Purple and White Bastard Balm
—near Ashburton, 5.

Sibthorpia europæa, Cornish Moneywort:—borders of
springs, 7, 8.

Alyssum maritimum, Sweet Alyssum:—on the cliffs at
Budleigh-Salterton, 7.

Erysimum præcox, Early Winter Cress:—near Teign-
mouth and Dawlish, 4, 10.

Silene acaulis, Moss Campion:—hills on Dartmoor
6, 7.

Euphorbia Peplis, Purple Spurge:—between Torquay
and Paington, 7, 8.

Euphorbia portlandica, Portland Spurge:—near Ex-
mouth, 8.

Eryngium campestre, Field Eryngo:—on a rock leading
to the Ferry from Plymouth into Cornwall, 7, 8.

Lavatera arborea, Sea Tree Mallow:—sea shore, 7, 10.

Rubia peregrina, Wild Madder:—rocks near the bridge
at Bideford, and near Exmouth, 6, 7.

Verbascum Blattaria, Moth Mullein:—sands about Ply-
mouth and Ashburton, 7.

Hymenophyllum tunbridgense, Tunbridge Filmy-leaf:—
rocks on Dartmoor.

Targionia hypophylla, Dotted Targionia:—banks of
ditches near Exmouth.

Bupleurum Odontites, Narrow-leaved Hare's-ear:—rock
about Torquay, 7.

Chrysocoma Linosyris, Flax-leaved Goldy-locks:—cliff
of Berryhead, near Dartmouth, about 300 paces from the
westernmost battery, 8, 9.

DORSETSHIRE,

SOMETIMES called the Garden of England, from its mildness of air and beauty of situation, has Wilts on the N.E.; Somerset N.W.; Hants E.; the English Channel S.; Devon W. Its form is irregular: from N. to S. about 35 m.; from E. to W. 55 m.; circumference 160; square miles 1129. The principal part of its inhabitants are occupied in agriculture, from which arises its great natural produce. The isles of Purbeck and Portland famous for their stone quarries, lead to great commerce. There are also some manufactures of sail cloth, cables, twine, nets, shirt buttons, &c. Its most striking picturesque features are the open and uninclosed parts covered with numerous flocks of sheep feeding on the verdant produce of the downs. The rivers and waters of this county are pleasant and useful, and produce good fish.

CRANBORNE.—2 m. S.W. at Wimborne St. Giles, was an Abb. (980). Near the Ch. is a mansion of Lord Shaftsbury, with a spacious garden highly ornamented, and containing one of the finest grottos in England, said to have cost 10,000*l.* B.E.

HORTON, 10 m. E. from Blandford. Two barrows and some remains of an entrenchment: in the vicinity are a great number of tumuli. B.E. Here was a Priory of black monks temp. W. the Conq.

WIMBORNE MINSTER has a beautiful collegiate Ch. part Saxon and part Gothic: on the N. side of the altar is the tomb of King Ethelred: also many other curious monuments, and beneath the choir is a crypt. 3 m. N.W. is Kingston Hall, the seat of H. Banks, esq. where is a fine collection of paintings, &c. 3½ m. E. from Wimborne is Badbury Ring, a celebrated encampment, supposed British. 5 m. N. is More Critchell, the magnificent seat of Charles Sturt, esq. B.E.

BLANDFORD.—The Ch. is an elegant modern structure. ½ m. W. of the town is Brianston, the elegant seat of B. Portman, esq. containing some valuable pictures and beautiful grounds. 3 m. from Blandford is Spetisbury Ring, a
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very

DORSETSHIRE.

very perfect encampment. B.E. Chidrick Castle is 4 m. from Blandford.

MILTON ABBAS, 8 m. s.w. from Blandford.—Milton Abbey, the grand seat of the Earl of Dorchester, has a fine collection of paintings. The Abbey Ch., now a private chapel, has a few ancient Monuments and a very rich stone screen. 4 m. n.w. from Milton is Bullbarrow, a large encampment. B.E.

MELCOMBE HORSEY, 9 m. n.n.e. from Dorchester.—On Nettlecomb Fort, a high hill, is an ancient fortification: the prospect from this hill is very extensive. B.E.

MILBORNE ST. ANDREW, 2 m. n.w. from Bere Regis.—On a hill in this neighbourhood, near the seat of M. Pleydell, esq. is an ancient fortification, in which is an obelisk erected by Mr. Pleydell. B.E.

PIDDLETON, 11 m. s.w. from Blandford, in the road to Dorchester.—In the Ch. are many curious monuments. B.E. Upon the Heath some singular kinds of pits like inverted cones. C.E. They are 3 m. n.e. from Piddleton. M.A.

BERE REGIS, 10 m. s. from Blandford.—Half a mile n.e. from the town, upon Woodbury Hill, is a large circular entrenchment with triple ramparts commanding very extensive prospects. In the Ch. are several ancient monuments. B.E.

ISLE OF PURBEGK.—The quarries, shores, and cliffs on the south side of the isle afford an inexhaustible fund of natural curiosities, particularly near Swanwich, Langton Worth, and Kingston: at the former is a white stone full of shells which take a fine polish and look like alabaster.

CORFE—Is situated near the middle of the isle, highly ornamented by its beautiful ruins of the Castle; the part called the Kings Tower is perfect Saxon. These fine ruins are separated from the town by a strong bridge of four very high arches. Between 2 and 3 m. e. from Corfe, upon Nine Barrow Down, are many barrows supposed British nine of them in a line: from the eminence on which they are situate is a fine view. B.E.

SWANWICH, 6 m. s.e. from Corfe.—The numerous stone quarries are worthy observation; they contain a great variety of extraneous Fossils. Mr. Bonfield has two perfect resemblances of bream fish. B.E.

STUDLAND, 5 m. e. from Corfe. The Cliffs are very romanti

DORSETSHIRE.

romantic, with several small caves. On the common are many barrows; but the most remarkable curiosity is Agglestone Barrow, called by the country people the Devil's Nightcap. Opposite Studland is Brownsea Isle, with plantations and artificial ruins of a castle. Many curious plants are found upon this island. B.E.

KIMERIDGE, 4 m. S.W. from Corfe.—Near Smedmore in this parish is found coal money of a circular form from one to three inches diameter, supposed British; but whether coins or amulets is not yet ascertained. Encombe is a beautiful seat of W. Pitt, esq. and not far from it, upon Adhelm's Head, are the ruins of a curious little Chapel supported by one pillar in the centre. B.E.

BINDON ABBEY, 4 m. N. of Lulworth Castle.—The remains and foundations of the Abbey Ch. (1172). B.E. To the south of Bindon is a double formed Camp. D.E.

WEST LULWORTH, 12 m. E. from Weymouth.—On the coast is Lulworth Cove, a sort of natural basin nearly surrounded with high rocks which consist of shelly limestone and chert. The rocks west of the Cove have been undermined in a singular manner, forming grotesque caverns. About a mile from the Cove is the curious arched rock. Near is Lulworth Castle, the elegant seat of T. Weld, esq., near which is a beautiful little Chapel the inside of which cannot be too much admired. About 1 m. from the Castle on a high hill is a fortification with triple ramparts called Flowers Barrow. B.E.

WARMWELL, 6 m. S.E. from Dorchester.— $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.E. of Pokeswell, upon a small hill is a Druidical circle, and near are the remains of two others. B.E.

DORCHESTER.—Here was a society of Grey Friars before 4 Edward II. Monuments in St. Peter's Ch.— $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.E. of the town is the Roman Amphitheatre, called Maumbury, the most perfect of any in Britain: $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. is Poundbury Camp; and 1 m. S.W. is Maiden Castle, one of the strongest and most extensive camps in England, with triple ramparts and ditches, supposed British.—2 m. S. of Dorchester is Winterborne Herringstone, the seat of E. Williams, esq. a curious old mansion with some good paintings.—2 m. N.E. is Kingston House, the elegant seat of W. M. Pitt, esq.—8 m. from Dorchester is Milton Abbey (933).

DORSETSHIRE.

CHARMINSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by N. from Dorchester.—Near is Wolveton House, the magnificent seat of the Trenchard family, where the ancient carvings and painted glass are objects of great curiosity. B.E.

WEYMOUTH.—A celebrated and fashionable bathing-place, containing public rooms, libraries, and theatre; also several small forts: in the Ch. is a fine altar-piece. On a high cliff 1 m. from the town is Sandisfoot Castle erected by Henry VIII. B.E. 4 m. N.N.E. at Ormington, an equestrian figure of George III. formed in chalk on the hills.

ISLE OF PORTLAND.—The Vicars Chapel: Portland Castle, a modern fortress: ruins of Bow-and-Arrow Castle: the Light-house: Cave Hole, a remarkable cavern, near the Light-house. B.E. And the stone quarries at Kingston; also those near the Castle, where is a species called Sugar-candy stone: in many of the quarries are found a variety of fossils: upon the Chesil bank are found pebbles of quartz, jasper, chert, and white calcareous pebbles called Portland pebbles.

ABBOTSBURY, 9 m. S.W. from Dorchester.—The ruins of the Abbey (1026): Chapel of St. Catherine: the Decoy and Swannery. The Ch. is worthy of notice; over the western door is a carved representation of the Trinity. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. is Abbotsbury Castle, an old fortification. On an eminence named Ridgehill, N. of Portisham, is a Cromlech on a tumulus, called Hell Stone; near it is a small barrow. A little N. of the above is Blackdown Hill, from which is an extensive prospect. At Chilcomb is a large fortification with two or three barrows in the middle. B.E.

WINTERBORNE ABBAS, 4 m. W. from Dorchester. A Roman Temple; and near is a small Druidical circle of nine stones: in the vicinity are several erect stones, and many barrows. B.E.

BRIDPORT, was a Priory.—On Farnham Downs near Bridport are several barrows: and 2 m. S.E. is Shipton Hill, an immense barrow like a ship reversed. M.A.

LYME, 9 m. W. from Bridport, has nothing very curious except the Cob, and the ruins of Chidioc, a circular castle, said to be British. M.A.

ASKERWELL, 4 m. N.E. from Bridport.—2 m. N. of this village is Eggerdon Camp, a large and strong fortification:

DORSETSHIRE.

tion: being situate upon a hill, the prospects are extensive.
B.E.

CHIDRICK, 4 m. s.w. from Bridport.—Considerable ruins of the Castle. D.E.

PILSDEN, 6 m. N.W. from Bridport.—1 m. from the village is Pilsden Pen, a very high hill, with a large and strong entrenchment upon the summit, with triple rampart and ditches.—2 m. s.w. from Pilsden Pen is Lambarts Castle Hill, likewise of great height, fortified on the top with triple trenches and ramparts. B.E.

RAMPISHAM, 8 m. w. of Cerne Abbas.—In the churchyard are the remains of a Cross curiously sculptured: at a little distance are the remains of two smaller crosses. B.E.

CERNE ABBAS.—Here are some fine remains of the ancient Abbey (987): north of the Abbey are earthworks with double banks, likewise a large entrenchment called Trendle Hill: on the declivity of this hill is a gigantic figure of a man holding a club, 180 feet high, cut in the chalk.—3 m. s.w. at Catstock is a circular fortification called the Castle.—3 m. N. at Duntish is a circular Camp. C.B.

MELBURY SAMFORD, 10 m. w. by s. of Sherborne.—The Ch. in the form of a cross has many ancient and curious monuments. Near the Ch. is the noble mansion of the Strangeways: from the hills adjoining are fine views.
B.E.

SHERBORNE.—Near the town are the ruins of Newton, the ancient Castle. The Ch. is a fine building, containing a superb monument of the Earl of Bristol: near the Ch. was the Abbey (705), now a silk-mill: on the south side of the Ch. yard, the Alms-houses formerly an Hospital: at the east end of the Ch. yard is an old Gateway leading to the Conduit, a curious octagon building. Sherborne Castle or Lodge, the seat of the Earl of Digby, is a singular structure; the grounds about it picturesque.

STALBRIDGE.—In the centre of the town is a neat Cross 30 feet high adorned with bas-reliefs. B.E.

STURMINSTER NEWTON, 4 m. S.E. from Stalbridge.—The ruins of an ancient Castle upon a high hill.—5 m. S.E. on Hambledon Hill, near Hanford, are the remains of an extensive fortification: s. of this, on the other side the vale,

DORSETSHIRE.

vale, is another ancient fortification, upon Hod Hill, with double ramparts and foss. B.E.

SHAFTSBURY.—Pleasant walks upon Park Hill. Here are 4 Churches: St. Peter's the principal, in which is a curious font: in Holy Trinity Ch. yard, a Cross and part of the Abbey ruins (888). Castle Green has a mount from which is a very extensive prospect. B.E.

MINERALS.

Tobacco-pipe clay, at Hunger Hill near Wareham. Firestone of an iron colour, near Wareham and Morden.

ISLE OF PURBECK.—Paving stone called Purbeck stone. White limestone without shells. Brown limestone with shells. A stone that splits, used for tiling. A coarse sort of marble, of various colours, at Dunshay.

SWANWICH.—A white stone full of shells. Pyrites, selenites, and fossils of different species of fish, with other marine productions. Cornua Ammonis from two to three feet diameter.

KIMRIDGE.—Alum mines, and fossil coal or argillaceous slate.

PORTLAND ISLAND.—Freestone called Portland stone. Topaz-coloured carbonate of lime (B.M. p. 143) called Sugar-candy stone. In many of the quarries are found a variety of fossils; and upon the Chesil bank, pebbles of quartz, jasper, chert, and white calcareous pebbles called Portland pebbles.

FOSSILS.

Petrified wood, at Charmouth.—A variety of fossils in the stone pits of Portland Island.

RARE PLANTS.

Iris foetidissima, Stinking Iris:—near Weymouth and Blandford, 6.

Milium lendigerum, Panick Millet Grass:—near Weymouth turnpike gate, 8.

Festuca uniglumis, Single-husked Fescue:—in Portland Island, 6.

Triticum loliaceum, Dwarf Sea Wheat grass:—Weymouth pier, 6, 7.

Polycarpon

DORSETSHIRE.

Polycarpon tetraphyllum, Four-leaved Allseed :—Chesil Bank, Portland Isle, 6.

Rubia peregrina, Wild Madder :—in Portland Isle, 6, 7.

Exacum filiforme, Least Gentianella :—on Wareham Common, 7.

Centunculus minimus, Bastard Pimpernel :—Poole and Wareham Heaths, 7.

Potamogeton gramineum, Grassy Pondweed :—river Stour and ditches near, 7.

Campanula patula, Spreading Bell-flower :—Corfe Mullein Woods, 7, 8.

Impatiens noli tangere, Yellow Balsam :—Deans Court Grove, Wimborne.

Salsola fruticosa, Shrubby Saltwort :—Chesil Bank, 7, 8.

Cuscuta europæa, Greater Dodder :—near Blandford, 8, 9.

Gentiana Pneumonanthe, Marsh Gentian :—Purbeck Isle on the Heath, 8, 9.

Bupleurum rotundifolium, Round-leaved Thorow-wax :—near Blandford, 7.

Bupleurum tenuissimum, Slender-leaved Thorow-wax :—fields near Weymouth, 7, 8.

Myosurus minimus, Mouse-tail :—Langton-fields, Blandford, 5.

Asparagus officinalis, Asparagus :—Chesil Bank, 8.

Convallaria multiflora, Common Solomon's Seal :—Woods at Ashcomb, 5, 6.

Acorus Calamus, Sweet Flag :—river between Blandford and Sturminster Newton, 6.

Daphne Mezereum, Mezereon :—Cranborne Chase, 3, 4.

Euphorbia Peplis, Purple Spurge :—sand at Bridport, 7, 8.

Euphorbia portlandica, Portland Spurge :—east side of Portland Isle, 8.

Adonis autumnalis, Corn Adonis :—fields near Blandford, 5, 10.

Scutellaria minor, Lesser Scullcap :—Wareham Heath, 8.

Cochlearia danica, Danish Scurvy Grass :—Cliffs, Portland Isle, 5, 6.

Turritis glabra, Smooth Tower Mustard :—walls at Dorchester, 5, 6.

Turritis hirsuta, Hairy Tower Mustard :—old walls, 5.

Lavatera

DORSETSHIRE.

Lavatera arborea, Sea Tree Mallow:—Chesil Bank, 7, 10.

Pisum maritimum, Sea Pea:—Chesil Bank, 7.

Vicia sylvatica, Wood Vetch:—between Stoke Hill and Bullbarrow, 7, 8.

Vicia bithynica, Rough-podded Vetch:—in Purbeck and near Weymouth, 7, 8.

Hypericum Androsæmum, Tutsan, St. John's-wort:—about Henbury, 7, 8.

Santolina maritima, Sea Cotton Weed:—near Poole and Burton by Bridport, 8, 9.

Inula crithmoides, Samphire-leaved Fleabane:—Weymouth and Portland Isle, 8.

Cineraria integrifolia, Mountain Fleawort:—top of Hod and Hambleton Hills, 5, 7.

Serapias grandiflora, White Helleborine: in Purbeck, and Blandford Down House Grove, 6.

Typha angustifolia, Lesser Reed Mace:—ditches near Sturminster Newton, 6, 7.

Littorella lacustris, Plantain-leaved Shoreweed:—Wareham Heath near Sherford Bridge, 6.

Myriophyllum verticillatum, Whorled Water Milfoil:—ditches near Wareham, 7.

Osmunda Lunaria, Moonwort:—Sturminster Newton meadows, 7.

Osmunda regalis, Osmund Royal:—Wareham by Sandford Bridge, 7, 8.

Asplenium marinum, Sea Spleenwort:—Cliffs Portland Island, 6, 10.

Scolopendrium Ceterach, Scaly Spleenwort:—stone walls and bridges, 5, 10.

Pilularia globulifera, Pill-wort, or Pepper Grass:—between Corfe Mullein and Poole, near the 11-mile stone, 6, 9.

Vicia lævigata, Smooth-podded Sea Vetch:—Weymouth beach, 8.

Pinguicula lusitanica, Pale Butterwort:—bogs near Blandford, 6, 7.

ESSEX

Is bounded on the E. by the German Ocean; on the N. by Suffolk and Cambridgeshire; on the W. by Herts and Middlesex; on the S. by Kent. From E. to W. 60 m.; N. to S. 50; Circumference 225; Square miles 525. The air is mild and genial; agues in certain parts are not so prevalent, since the improved cultivation of the land. The surface is mostly open, though not quite flat, having many rising hills and dales;—the most level are the S. and E. parts. The soil is much varied; generally rich and fruitful—is well watered. The material produce of this county is live stock, corn, potatoes, &c.

The rivers are various, but there are few canals. The river Thames, which borders the W. part, and its own rivers, &c. contribute much to the irrigation and fertility of its soil.

LOW LEYTON, 6 m. N.E. by N. from London.—Ch. monuments to the memory of several literary characters. 1 m. S. of Leyton is Ruckholt, where are some remains of an ancient entrenchment. At Temple Mills, not far from the river Lea, a sheet lead manufactory. B.E.

WANSTEAD, 8 m. N.E. from London.—Wanstead House, the elegant seat of Wm. Long Wellesley, esq. containing some fine paintings and handsome gardens. In the chancel of the Ch. is a beautiful window of stained glass. B.E.

WALTHAM ABBEY (1062), 12½ m. N. by E. from London. The Abbey Ch. Under the school-room is a curious crypt. Linen and pin manufactories. Near the town are gunpowder mills.

BRENTWOOD.—2 m. from Brentwood is Thorndon Hall, the seat of Lord Petre, one of the finest houses in the county: in it are some good paintings and a beautiful chapel. B.E.

HAVERING BOWER, 3 m. N. of Romford.—Fine views. Was part of the demesnes of the Saxon kings, and has peculiar

ESSEX.

cular prescriptive rights. Lord Burleigh in Elizabeth's time resided here. A ground plan in his Lordship's writings exists, a fac simile of which will be published in Ogborn's History of Essex, part 2.

SOUTHWEALD, 2 m. w. from Brentwood.—Weald Hall the seat of C. Towers, esq. In the grounds is a prospect house commanding a fine view. On the s.w. verge of the park is a circular camp. B.E.

WRITTLE, 3 m. s.w. from Chelmsford.—In the Ch. some fine monuments. B.E. King John's Palace. Writtle Green.

CHELMSFORD (the county town).—Town-hall. Ch. bridge, and county gaol. On Gallywood common is the race ground. B.E.

BOREHAM, 4 m. N.E. from Chelmsford.—Newhall, now occupied by English Nuns. Ch. In the ch.-yard a mausoleum for the Waltham family. B.E.

DANBURY, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by s. from Chelmsford.—The Ch. stands in a Danish encampment upon the summit of a hill from whence is a very extensive view. Within the ch. are the effigies of three cross-legged Knights curiously carved in wood. B.E.

LITTLE BADDOW, 2 m. N. by w. from Danbury.—In the Ch. a costly monument, and in the recesses of the south wall of the centre aisle are the carved figures of two females supposed the founders of the Ch. B.E.

BILLERICAY, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. s.s.w. from Chelmsford.—Gabion parsonage. 1 m. from Billericay, Blunt's Walls, ancient earthworks supposed Roman. Between Billericay and Tilbury Fort are Langdon Hills, from whence are very extensive prospects. B.E.

GRAYS THURROCK, 12 m. s. from Billericay.—In the adjoining parishes of Chadwell and Little Thurrock are curious caverns, supposed to have been the granaries of the Britons. They are called Danes Holes. At Purfleet are chalk quarries: at a little distance a gunpowder magazine and not far from Thurrock is Tilbury Fort, a regular fortification. B.E.

RALEIGH, 3 m. w. from Rochford.—Ch. Ruins of Castle supposed Danish.

HADLEIGH, 5 m. s.w. from Rochford.—Ruins of a Castle

PRITTLEWELL, 3 m. s. from Rochford.—The Ch. serves as

ESSEX.

a sea-mark. Remains of Prittlewell Priory (Hen. II.). In a mill in this parish Sir John Holland, Duke of Exeter, was taken in the reign of Hen. IV., and beheaded at Plessy.

SOUTHEND, 3 m. E. from Hadleigh—Is a fashionable bathing-place. At Shoebury, 3 m. further E., are remains of Danish entrenchments. B.E.

CANEWDON, 3 m. N. of Rochford.—The remains of a Camp, supposed to be that occupied by Canute. B.E.

MALDEN, 10 m. E. from Chelmsford.—Ancient walls S. of the town, and fine view over Blackwater River.—1 m. W. from Malden are the remains of Bileigh Abbey (1180). The chapel, now a hog-stye, has groined arches and three pillars. B.E. In 1292 was a Priory of Carmelites; and in 1176 Stansgate Pr.

GREAT TOTHAM, 3 m. N.N.E. from Malden.—A considerable number of defaced tumuli, called Borough Hills. B.E.

TOLLESHUNT MAGNA OR BECKINGHAM, $5\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.E. by E. from Malden.—A very handsome brick gateway to the manor-house. B.E.

WITHAM, 8 m. N.E. from Chelmsford.—Ch. Between the town and ch. is a circular camp: $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the town is a shalybeate spring called the Spa. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Witham is Faulkborne Hall, an ancient mansion; in the plantations is a cedar-tree supposed the largest in the kingdom. B.E. Tiptree Priory.

COLCHESTER.—The Castle, a fine specimen of Norman architecture. In a garden in the High-street are the remains of a Roman tessellated pavement. Fine ruins of St. Botolph Priory (Henry I.). Roman bricks principally used in the Castle and Priory. Also ruins of St. John's Abbey Gate (1104). M.E. Hockesley Parva Pr. (Hen. II.). Birch Castle, near Colchester.

LAYER MARNEY, 6 m. S.W. from Colchester.—At the Hall is an elegant tower gateway; the towers at the corners are eight stories high. Near is the Church, containing some fine old monuments. Not far from the ch. an artificial mount. B.E.

WEST MERSEY, 9 m. S. from Colchester.—This village is frequented as a bathing-place. In the Ch.-yard remains of a Roman pavement. M.E. A Priory was here in the time of Edw. the Conf.

ESSEX:

ST. OSYTH, 11 m. S.E. from Colchester.—Fine ruins of the Abbey with an elegant gateway (1118).

WALTON, 12 m. S.E. by E. from Manningtree.—Light house 80 feet high: also copperas works. In the cliffs is found that rare and curious fossil *Murex contrarius*. Left-turned Whelk, not to be met with in any other part of England, but in the cliffs on this coast: likewise upon the shore, copper pyrites, and selenite called Frinton glass. E.C.

MANNINGTREE. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. is Mistley-Hall, the seat of F. H. Rigby, esq. with elegant gardens and plantations. A beautiful view of the Stour at Mistley. B.E.

HARWICH.—Dock-yard, Lighthouse, Martello Tower, Barracks. Company resort to this place for sea-bathing. In the cliffs a variety of fossil shells are found; among them that very rare and curious fossil the *Murex contrarius*. Opposite Harwich is Land-guard Fort. B.E.

GOSFIELD, $2\frac{1}{2}$ w.s.w. from Halsted.—Gosfield-Hall, the ancient seat of the Marquis of Buckingham: in the library over the fire-place is a curious carving of the battle of Bosworth: in the park a noble sheet of water. The Ch. contains some handsome monuments. B.E.

EARLS COLNE, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Halsted.—Front of the tower in Ch. arms of the Earls of Oxford. Ch. monument B.E. formerly a Priory (Hen. I.).

MOUNT BURES, 3 m. N. by W. from Halsted.—An artificial mount about 80 feet high, remains of an entrenchment. B.E.

GREAT MAPLESTED, 3 m. N. by W. from Halsted.—The Ch. has a circular east end and some costly monuments.

LITTLE MAPLESTED. Has a very curious small Ch. resembling the Ch. of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. B.

CASTLE HEDINGHAM.—Ch. and fine remains of a Castle. The keep in fine preservation.

BORLEY, $6\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.E. by N. from Castle Hedingham.—The Ch. a superb monument. B.E.

PENTLOW, 4 m. N.W. from Borley.—The Ch. has a circular tower, and semicircular east end, likewise a fine monument of the Kemps.

SAFFRON WALDEN.—Elegant Ch. Ruins of a Castle and earthworks called Peddle Ditches. Maze. Near is Ayley End, the magnificent seat of Lord Braybrooke, containing

ESSEX.

ing some fine paintings, and elegant grounds ornamented with many beautiful buildings. The Temple of Concord stands within an ancient entrenchment. B.E. Saffron Abbey was founded 1136.

HEMSTEAD, 5 m. from Saffron Walden.—Ch. monuments. Dr. Hervey, who discovered the circulation of the blood, was buried here. His leaden coffin is shown with his name on it.

ASHDON, 4 m. N.E. by E. from Saffron Walden.—Three large barrows, called Bartlow Hills. Bartlow Ch. (on the edge of the county) has a round tower.

DUNMOW.—3 m. N.N.W. from Dunmow is Easton Lodge, the seat of Lord Maynard. In the Chapel some painted glass. Little Eiston: Church, Monuments. B.E. Pr. founded 1104. Dunmow Hatfield Broadoak, Pr. (1140.) Tiltey Abb. 4 m. from Dunmow (1152).

LITTLE DUNMOW, 2 m. E.S.E. from Great Dunmow.—In the Ch. ancient monuments, and the chair in which the persons were carried, that received the gammon of bacon after having taken the oath of agreement and fidelity.

GREAT CANFIELD, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Dunmow.—Old Ch. Earthworks of a Castle.

STANSTED MOUNTFITCHET, between Stortford and Walden.—Earthworks of a Castle. Near was Thremhall Pr. (William the Conq.)

GREAT HALLINBURY, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. by E. from Bishop Stortford.—An irregular oval Camp, called Wallbury (supposed Roman). B.E.

PLESSY, $6\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.N.W. from Chelmsford.—A Norman fortification with some of the walls remaining. B.E.

CHIPPING ONGAR, 10 m. W. by S. from Chelmsford.—A mount upon which formerly stood the keep of the castle.

HIGH ONGAR.—A fine Saxon arch, and pleasing views.—At East Greensted, an adjoining village, is a very curious little Ch., the most singular in Great Britain, having the sides formed of trees split or sawn asunder. B.E.

EPHING, $16\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by E. from London.—2 m. from this town is Copped Hall, the elegant seat of J. Conyers, esq. Adjoining the park near the London road is a very ancient encampment called Ambersbury Banks, supposed British.

ESSEX.

ROYDON, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. w. by s. from Harlow.—A curious gate-way at Netherhall. B.E.

MESSING, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. s.e. from Coggeshall.—Beautiful painted glass in the Ch.

WEST HAM, near Stratford.—Ancient gate-way to the Abbey (1135), and doorway to the Chapel.

BARKING, $7\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. from London, where was formerly the famous Abbey (675), very few remains now visible. The Danes destroyed the town 870, and rebuilt by Alfred. To this town William the Conqueror repaired, while the strong places about London were perfecting. The river Thames inundated 5000 acres of ground, which was repaired in 1735.

MINERALS.

The only minerals this county contains are flint, chalk, blue, red, and white clays, in the latter iron pyrites are sometimes found. Upon the sea-shore between Little Holland and Harwich, copper pyrites, and selenite, called there Frinton glass, from being most plentiful opposite that village.

The most valuable Fossil is the *Murex contrarius*, or Left-turned Whelk, found in the cliffs of Harwich and Walton, but in no other part of England, except the Suffolk coast adjoining. Many fossil bivalve shells are likewise found in these cliffs.

The chalk pits at Purfleet and adjoining villages produce a variety of echini.

Striped Flints (B.M. 388) at Woodford.

FOSSILS.

Limpets, *Volutes*, and a variety of bivalve shells :—Harwich Cliffs, and along the coast to Walton.

Pholas crispata :—Walton Cliffs.

Strombus Pelicanus :—Walton Cliffs.

Murex rugosus :—Walton Cliffs.

Murex erinaceus :—Walton Cliffs.

Murex contrarius :—Walton Cliffs.

Trochus :—Walton Cliffs.

Bones of the ox, stag, Irish elk, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, and elephant :—Walton Cliffs.

Linnæan

ESSEX.

Linnaean names.

Patella ungaria
 ——— *laevis*
 ——— *fusca*
 ——— *fissura*
 ——— *sinensis*
Buccinum glabratum
Murex corneus
 ——— *erinaceus*
 ——— *contrarius*
Trochus sulcatus
 ——— *alligatus*
Arca senilis
Venus gallina
Solen siliqua
Ostrea deformis

Lamarck's names.

Ampullaria rugosa
Natica canrena
 ——— *glaucina*
Mactra
Pholas crispata
Pecten plebeius
 ——— *infirmatus*
Balanus

All the above are found at Harwich. G.T.

RARE PLANTS.

Valeriana dentata, Oval-fruited Valerian :—cornfields near Southend, 6, 7.

Iris foetidissima, Stinking Iris :—wood at Purfleet; Whitley Pond; bank at Birdbrook, 6.

Scirpus acicularis, Least Club-Rush :—on the edge of the pond called the Bason in Wanstead park, 8.

Poa procumbens, Procumbent Meadow-Grass :—road-side near Grays Thurrock, 7, 8.

Dactylis stricta, Smooth Cocksfoot-Grass :—at Crixey Ferry and Southend, 8.

Festuca uniglumis, Single-husked Fescue-Grass :—shore near Southend, 6.

Triticum loliaceum, Dwarf Sea Wheat Grass :—on the shores of Southend and Harwich, 6, 7.

Galium tricornis, Corn Bedstraw :—cornfields at New-
 port and Birdbrook, 7.

Centunculus minimus, Bastard Pimpernel :—bog on Ep-
 sing Forest near Highbeech, 6, 7.

Ruppia maritima, Sea Ruppia :—ditch by the roadside between Heybridge and Goldhanger, 7.

Anchusa sempervirens, Common Alkanet :—by the road-
 side at Great Yeldham, 5, 6.

Menyanthes nymphæoides, Fringed Buckbean :—in the
 river Roden, near Woodford bridge, 8.

Campanula

ESSEX.

Campanula hederacea, Ivy-leaved Bell-flower :—bog at Epping Forest near Highbeeche, 6, 8.

Chenopodium hybridum, Maple-leaved Goosefoot :—Sibley Heddingham churchyard, 8.

Chenopodium olidum, Stinking Goosefoot :—wayside near Walthamstow, Nunnery St. Castle Heddingham, 8.

Cuscuta europæa, Greater Dodder :—on nettles at Castle Heddingham, 8, 9.

Bupleurum rotundifolium, Thorow-wax :—cornfields about Ugley and Newport, and near Purfleet, 7.

Bupleurum tenuissimum, Slender Thorow-wax :—Marshes near Maldon and Southend, 7, 8.

Myosurus minimus, Mouse-tail :—cornfields about Walthamstow, 5.

Acorus Calamus, Sweet Flag :—lane between Chigwell and Hainault Forest, in Whitley Ponds at Birdbrook, 6.

Juncus Forsterii, Narrow-leaved Hairy Rush :—on Hainault Forest between Hoghill and Collyer Row, 5.

Frankenia lævis, Smooth Sea Heath :—Wakering Shore near Southend, shore at Little Holland, 7.

Alisma Damasonium, Star-headed Water Plantain :—pools about Woodford, and pools upon Epping Forest, 6.

Silene anglica, English Catchfly :—cornfields about Chichester, 7.

Silene noctiflora, Night-flowering Catchfly :—in fields opposite Wicken Church, 7.

Actæa spicata, Herb Christopher :—wood two miles from Thorndon, 5, 6.

Ajuga Chamæpitys, Ground Pine :—in cornfields near Purfleet, 4, 5.

Mentha rotundifolia, Round-leaved Mint :—roadside Wendon, opposite a haybarn at Bathorne End, Birdbrook, 8.

Scrophularia vernalis, Yellow Figwort :—hedges Hempsted near the direction-post, and between that and Sampford, 4, 5.

Lepidium latifolium, Broad-leaved Pepperwort :—at Hembridge near Maldon, 7.

Lepidium rudemale, Narrow-leaved Pepperwort :—shore of St. Osyth and Harwich, 6.

Iberis nudicaulis, Naked-stalked Candy-tuft :—old gravestone near Ilford, 5.

Erodium moschatum, Musky Storks-bill :—at Debham, 6.

Turritis

ESSEX.

Turritis glabra, Smooth Tower Mustard :—hedge near Mistley, banks between Lexden and Colchester, 5, 6.

Hypericum Androsæmum, Tutsan St. John's-wort :—Epping Forest, near Woodford, in a wood near Thorndon, 7, 8.

Tragopogon porrifolium, Purple Goatsbeard :—marshes near Purfleet, 5, 6.

Crepis fœtida, Stinking Hawkweed :—chalk pits at Purfleet, 6, 7.

Crepis biennis, Rough Hawkweed :—chalk pits at Purfleet, near Southend, 6, 7.

Santolina maritima, Sea Cotton Weed :—at Landguard Fort, 8, 9.

Doronicum Pardalianches, Leopards-Bane :—by the side of the lane leading from Widdington to the Jock Wood, and roadside near Saling Hall, 5.

Ophrys Nidus-avis, Birdsnest Ophrys :—near Sale Wood gate, Epping Forest, and in a wood on Laindon Hills, 5, 6.

Ophrys Monorchis, Musk Ophrys :—near Newport, and Four Ash Ley at Birdbrook, 6, 7.

Ophrys muscifera, Fly Ophrys :—chalk pit near Newport, and at Birdbrook, 6.

Aristolochia Clematitis, Birthwort :—in a wood two miles from Thorndon, 7, 8.

Urtica pilulifera, Roman Nettle :—N. side of Harwich church, near the steeple, and Canvey Island, 6, 7.

Hippophae rhamnoides, Sea Buckthorn :—near Canvey Island, 5.

Atriplex laciniata, Frosted Sea Orach :—shores of Little Holland, and Mersey Island, 7.

Atriplex portulacoides, Shrubby Orach :—shore of Little Holland, 7, 8.

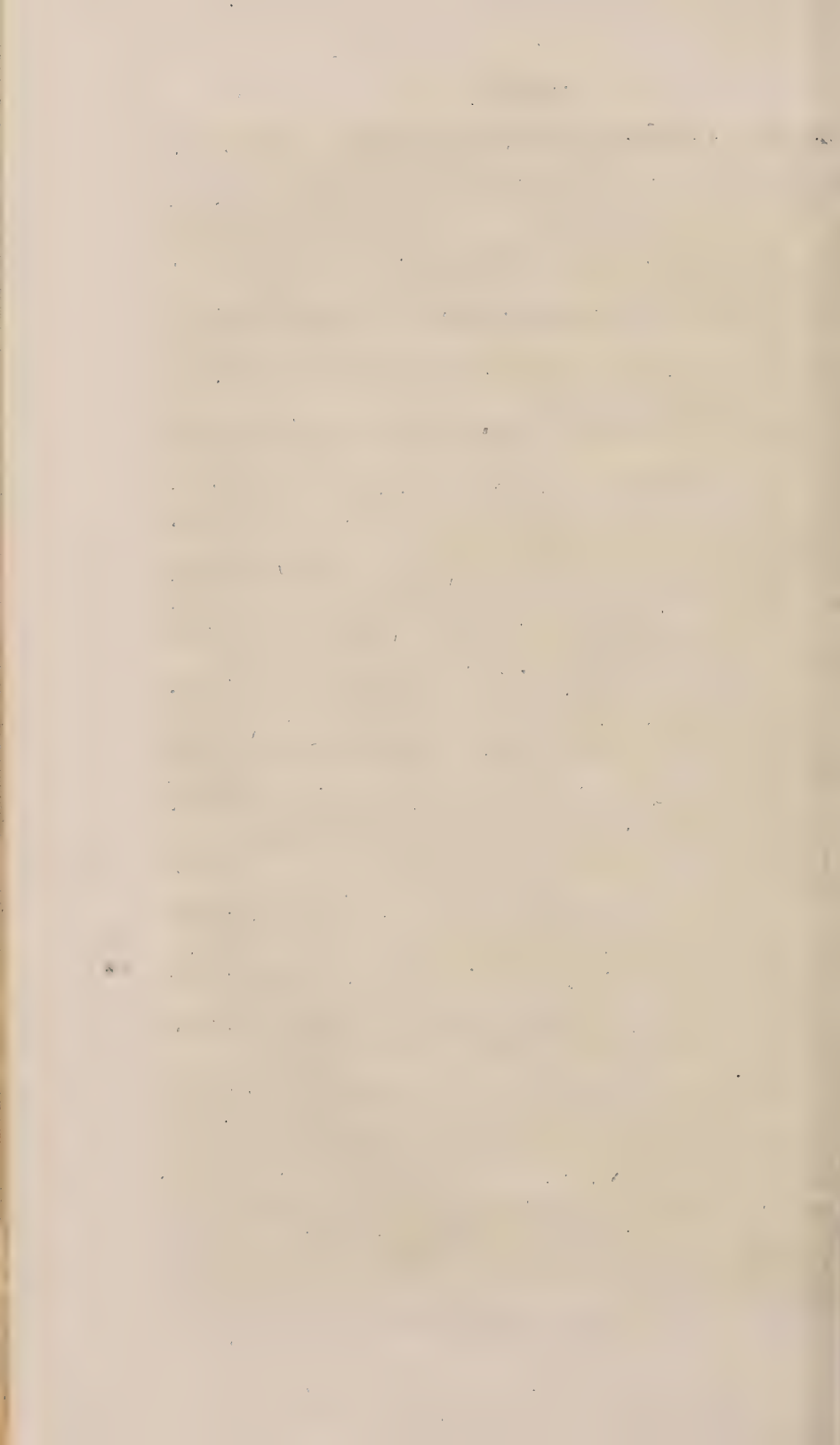
Atriplex patula, Spreading Orach :—shore of Little Holland, 6, 8.

Equisetum sylvaticum, Wood Horsetail :—on Epping Forest, near Highbeech ; boggy thicket, Warley Common.

Osmunda regalis, Royal Flowering Fern :—boggy thicket near Warley Common.

Aspidium Oreopteris, Heath Polypody :—Fox-hatch Alder Grove near Southweald ; Highbeech, Epping Forest.

Colehicum autumnale, Meadow Saffron :—Whitley paddock at Birdbrook, 9.



GLOUCESTERSHIRE

AS Worcestershire and Warwickshire on the n. and n.e. on E. Berks and Wilts s.e. Bristol Channel &c. on the s. and s.w. Monmouthshire and Herefordshire w. and n.w. Its circumference is estimated at 156 m.—The air is mild and remarkably pleasant, and in the valleys, even in the winter months, the soil is fertile in producing the various products of nature.

The products are cheese, bacon, cider, perry, and grain. The manufactories,—broad cloth, narrow fancy goods, iron, &c.

This county has the honour to give the source of the Thames at Cotes 2 m. s.w. of Cirencester. The Severn, Stour or Thames, Upper and Lower Avon, form its principal rivers.

GLOUCESTER.—Cathedral: pin manufactory: ruins of St. Anthony Pr. (1136): from the summit of Vineyard Hill 1 m. w. from Gloucester, is a fine view. Hempsted Ch. 1 m. s.w. from Gloucester has a curious font, painted glass, and painted bricks.—1 m. s. in the fields, is a square conduit with bas-reliefs (G.M. 1807). At Matson, 2 m. s.e. from Gloucester, is Robin Hood Hill, a delightful eminence, commanding a very extensive view. B.E. Flaxley Abbey, and Golden Cliff, at Westbury. C.T.

PAINSWICK, 6 m. s.s.e. from Gloucester.—On the summit of Sponebed Hill is a double entrenched fortification, called Kingsbury Castle, Kings Barrow, and Castle Godwin. B.E.

BIRDLIP HILL, 6 m. s.e. from Gloucester.—The extent and beauty of the prospect from Birdlip Hill are greatly admired; a striking feature in it is the Roman road which leads from the base of the hill. B. E.

WOODCHESTER, 2 m. s.w. from Stroud.—Ch. doorways, and monuments. Here was formerly a Roman villa; many Roman antiquities are found in the Ch. yard. B.E.

MINCHIN HAMPTON, 2 m. s. from Stroud.—Ch. monuments. Upon the common called Amberley is a singular entrenchment, called Woeful Dane Bottom. B.E.

KINGS STANLEY, 3 m. w. by s. from Stroud.—Pr. (1146.)
a Roman

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A Roman camp. B.E. Slymbridge and St. Swithi Churches.

ULEY, 3 m. s. by w. from Stroud.—On the hill N.W. the village is Uley Bury Camp with a double foss. B.E.

AVENING, 3 m. from Stroud.—Near Gatcoombe Park a large tumulus planted with firs; on the top a huge fragment of a rock called Tingle Stone. in the common field near the above are two large upright stones called Longstone. B.E. Three British memorials in the ground of the Rev. Mr. Thornbury.

BISLEY, 3 m. E. from Stroud.—Ch. monuments, a curious ancient stone Cross in the Ch. yard. B.E.

HARESFIELD, $5\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.W. by N. from Stroud.—Ch. monuments. Broad Barrow Green a singular camp, also called Broad Ridge, supposed to have been a British station. In the adjoining parish of Standish is Beacon-Hill; upon the summit a Station commanding a very extensive prospect nearly over the whole county. B.E.

DURSLEY, 14 m. s. from Gloucester.—Ch. monument market Cross: manufactory of clothiers' cards. On the top of the hill near Nibley Park is the Hermitage. Thornbury and the adjoining parishes produce a variety of fossils. B.E.

BERKLEY, 17 m. s.w. from Gloucester.—A fine Castle. Ch. monuments. In the Ch. yard, Dean Swift's whimsical epitaph on Dickey Pearce. B.E.

THORNBURY, 8 m. s.w. from Berkley.—Grand remains of a Palatial Castle. B.E.

OLDBURY, 2 m. N.W. by w. from Thornbury.—Here are two camps; the largest about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. distant from the Castle has a double vallum: here is also a salmon fishery. B.E.

AUST, 5 m. s. by w. from Thornbury.—In the cliffs near the Ferry are found gypsum, carbonate of strontian and sulphate of strontian. B.E.

ALVESTON, 6 m. s. by w. from Thornbury.—At Grovesend is a large circular encampment with double vallums, and near it an immense tumulus: at a little distance from the above is a small square camp, called Castle Hill. B.E.

CLIFTON, 1 m. from Bristol.—Hot Wells, a water-drinking place. The scenery of St. Vincent's Rocks is grand and sublime. About 2 m. w. at King's Weston is the elegant

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

elegant seat of Lord de Clifford, with beautiful grounds and some good paintings. 2 m. N. from the Wells in Wesbury parish, is Pen Park Hole.—3 m. W. by N. is Blaize Castle.

ABSTON, 7 m. from Bristol.—In a field called the Chestles or Castles are the remains of a cromlech; also an ancient camp with a double foss. B.E.

SODBURY.—At Little Sodbury is a strong camp with double ramparts. B.E.—3 m. Wickwar Ch.

IRON ACTON, 4 m. E. from Sodbury.—The remains of an elegant stone Cross in the Ch. yard. B.E.

BADMINTON, 5 m. E. by N. from Sodbury.—Badminton House, the magnificent mansion of the Duke of Beaufort, containing a choice collection of pictures. The inside of the elegant little Ch. is particularly worth the tourist's notice. B.E.

BEVERSTONE, 2 m. N.W. from Tetbury.—Ruins of Beverstone Castle. At Carliol farm there was a rude relievo and inscription in the old barn and a pulpit. (*Vide Kaye's Collection in the British Museum.*)

MAGOTSFIELD, 5 m. N.E. from Bristol.—A small camp, called Bury Hill. C.B.

CIRENCESTER.—Roman Pavement, in a house late John Smith's, esq., and a Hypocaust at Mr. Carpenter's. Bull Ring, a supposed amphitheatre: a large tumulus called Tor Barrow Hill: St. John's Ch. has beautiful painted glass: among the figures is Richard Duke of York, father to Edw. IV. See in this Ch. the different chapels and monuments: on the outside of the Ch. under the north parapet is a range of curious sculptured figures which represent the characters of a Whitsun Ale: under the south parapet is another range of sculptured figures: beneath St. John's Hospital is a curious crypt. Manufactory of curriers knives. Oakley Grove, the seat of Earl Bathurst, adjoins the town: it contains some fine paintings, and has very extensive plantations: within them a circular tumulus called Grismond's Tower: an ancient stone Cross, and a ruin called Alfred's Hall: Abb. founded 1117.—2 m. S.S.E. is Siddington Ch. containing Saxon architecture and a curious bas-relief. B.E.—2 m. S.W. at Cotes, is Thames' head, the source of this prince of rivers.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

SOUTH CERNEY, 4 m. S.E. by S. from Cirencester.—The Ch. is a very ancient and curious building. B.E.

FAIRFORD, 24 m. S.E. by E. from Gloucester.—The Ch. contains the finest painted glass of any in England, and many Monuments. B.E.

QUEENINGTON, 2 m. N. from Fairford.—The Ch. is remarkable for its architecture, having some curious bas-reliefs within the arches of the doorways. B.E.

NORTHLEACH, 8 m. N. from Fairford—Has a handsome Ch. with many sepulchral brasses. A Cross. At Eastington in this parish is an ancient camp called Norbury.—A great number of fossils are found at or near Northleach. B.E.

ADLESTROP, $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. by N. from Stow-on-the-Wold.—Here is the seat of J. H. Leigh, esq. with beautiful pleasure grounds and a water-fall. B.E.

CAMPDEN.—The Ch. is an elegant structure, containing some curious brass plates and monuments: near the Ch. are the remains of a magnificent Mansion. B.E.

SAINTBURY, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Campden.—The Ch. has a Saxon doorway: near are entrenchments and a mound called Castle Tump. B.E.

WILLERSEY, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Campden.—From the ancient camp in this parish is a beautiful prospect. B.E.

MICKLETON, 3 m. N. by E. from Campden.—Meen Hill is the site of a large encampment (supposed Saxon) with double ramparts; from it an extensive view. B.E.

BUCKLAND, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Campden.—The east window of the Ch. has some curious painted glass. B.E.

WINCHCOMBE.—Ch. and Altar, temp. Hen. VI. its situation very reclusive. An Abbey was founded here 985.

HAYLES, $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.E. from Winchcomb.—The ruins of an Abbey (1251) in a beautiful situation. B.E.

SUDELEY, 1 m. S.S.E. from Winchcomb: grand ruins of Sudeley Castle, in which Queen Elizabeth was entertained by the Lord Chandos in her progresses. B.E.

CHELTENHAM.—One of the most fashionable Water-drinking places in England, with handsome walks, an assembly-room, and theatre: in the Ch. is a curious Piscina, and near the Ch. an ancient stone Cross. Southam House, 2 m. from Cheltenham, is a venerable mansion: one of the halls is paved with painted tiles: here is likewise some

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

some rich painted glass, and a curious carved chimney-piece; also some good portraits. B.E.

LECKHAMPLON, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. s. by w. from Cheltenham.—In this village is some romantic scenery called the Devil's Chimney: near the precipice is a foss. B.E.

BISHOPS CLEEVE, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by E. from Cheltenham.—The Ch. is a curious edifice with Saxon architecture and ancient monuments: on the hills called Cleeve Clouds are many traces of entrenchments, &c.: at the extremity of the ridge is a deep vallation. B.E.

PRESBURY, 2 m. N. from Cheltenham.—A delightful village, with a curious grotto and gardens.

TEWKESBURY—Has a noble Ch. with elegant painted glass and many curious ancient monuments: Here was an Abbey 1102. At Walton, 1 m. from Tewkesbury, is a Medicinal Spring similar to those at Cheltenham. B.E.—Field of battle between the houses of York and Lancaster.

DEERHURST, 2 m. s.w. from Tewkesbury.—Ruins of a Priory (980): the Priory ch. has painted glass and some curious brasses. B.E.

BECKFORD, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Tewkesbury.—On an eminence called Towberry Hill is an ancient Camp doubly entrenched. B.E.

OXENHALL, 1 m. from Newent.—Here the navigable Canal enters a tunnel 2170 yards long. B.E.

NEWNHAM, 12 m. w.s.w. from Gloucester.—Verdigrise manufactory, dockyard, and glass-house. B.E.

LITTLE DEAN, 2 m. N.W. by N. from Newnham.—In the Ch. some fine painted glass: a curious market Cross: nail manufactory. B.E.

ENGLISH BICKNOR, 8 m. N.W. by w. from Newnham.—Iron and coal mines: the Ch. stands in an ancient fortification. B.E.

STANTON, 10 m. w. by N. from Newnham.—Upon the Kymin in this parish is an elegant Naval Temple: on the edge of a rock, the Buckstone: near the Ch. are the remains of an entrenchment. B.E.

ST. BRIAVELS, 8 m. w. by s. from Blakeney.—Ruins of a Castle temp. Hen. I. The surrounding scenery is beautifully romantic: the Ch., of early Norman architecture, has

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

a fine monument of the Warrens: not far from the Ch. is an immense single stone called Close Turf. B.E.

BEACHLEY, 3 m. S.S.E. from Chepstow.—Here are extensive earthworks, supposed British. B.E.

LYDNEY, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. by W. from Blakeney.—In Lydney Park, the seat of the Rt. Hon. C. Bathurst, are two camps, one with a double the other with a single foss; near the largest is a Roman bath: not far from the house, in a wood, is a very curious cavern called the Scowls. B.E.

NEWLAND, 4 m. S.E. by S. from Monmouth, in Monmouthshire.—Near is a very curious rock, supposed a Rock Idol; it is figured in the Antiquarian Repertory, vol. i. p. 112. M.A.

MINERALS.

Iron ore—at Iron Acton, Bitton, and Stone.

Iron pyrites—at Awre, Wesbury, and Frethern Cliffs.

Coal—in the Forest of Dean.

Gypsum and Sulphate of strontian—in Aust Cliffs.

Quartz crystals—at Clifton.

Freestone—on the Cotswold.

Tophus—at Dursley.

Cotham stone—at Cotham.

Gritstone—at Frampton Cotterell.

FOSSILS.

Cornu Ammonis and Concha rugosa—in Frethern and Wesbury Cliffs.

Asteria—at Pyrton.

Asteria columnaris—at Winrush.

Siliquastra or Fossil Pods—Ditto.

Astroites—at Lassington, Wick, and Abstone.

Nautili—near Sodbury.

Coralloides, Anomia, Cochlea—at Sherborne, Northleach, and Dursley.

Vertebræ of Encrinites—Lassington Hill near Gloucester.

Limpets—at Minchinhampton.

Pentacrinus or Stone Lily—near Pyrton Passage, not far from Blakeley. Vide Philosophical Transactions, and Parkinson's Organic Remains.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

RARE PLANTS.

Bromus diandrus, Upright Brome-Grass :—on St. Vincent's Rocks, near Clifton Wells, 6.

Rubia peregrina, Wild Madder :—on St. Vinc. Rocks, 6, 7.

Pimpinella dioica, Dwarf Burnet Saxifrage :—on St. Vinc. Rocks, 5, 6.

Sedum rupestre, Rock Stonecrop :—on St. Vinc. R. 7.

Potentilla verna, Spring Cinquefoil :—on. St. Vincent's Rocks, near Clifton Wells, 4, 5.

Lepidium ruderule, Narrow-leaved Pepperwort :—on St. Vincent's Rocks, 6.

Turritis hirsuta, Hairy Tower-Mustard :—on St. Vincent's Rocks, 5.

Erodium moschatum, Musky Storks-bill :—on St. Vincent's Rocks, 6, 7.

Salvia pratensis, Meadow Clary :—on Wick Cliffs.

Sedum album, White Stonecrop :—on Wick Cliffs, 7. 1

Melampyrum sylvaticum, Wood Cow-wheat :—on Wick Cliffs, 7, 8.

Trifolium scabrum, Rough Trefoil :—on Wick Cliffs, 5, 6.

Orchis ustulata, Dwarf Orchis :—on Wick Cliffs, 6.

Hypericum Androsæmum, Tutsan St. John's Wort :—wood at Wick Cliffs, 7, 8.

Scilla autumnalis, Autumnal Squill :—Clifton, near a windmill, 9.

Asparagus officinalis, Common Asparagus :—marshes near Bristol and Thornbury, 8.

Convallaria multiflora, Solomon's Seal :—wood at Dursley, 5, 6.

Monotropa Hypopithys, Yellow Birds-nest :—woods near Uley, 6.

Anemone Pulsatilla, Pasque Flower :—Rodborough near Sir J. Paul's, 4, 5.

Helleborus fœtidus, Stinking Hellebore :—woods in Totworth Park, 3, 4.

Hesperis inodora, Dames Violet :—on Cotswould Ridge, by the road side between Frogmill and Cheltenham, 5, 6.

Erodium maritimum, Sea Storksbill :—banks of the Avon, 5, 9.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Centaurea solstitialis, St. Barnaby's Star Thistle:—hedges not far from Cirencester, 7, 8.

Cypripedium Calceolus, Lady's Slipper:—wood near Woodchester, 6.

Serapias grandiflora, White Helleborine:—woods near Uley, 6.

Serapias rubra, Purple Helleborine:—on a steep stone bank sloping to the south, on Hampton Common, 6.

Polypodium Dryopteris, Three-branched Polypody:—in woods N.E. of the road up Frocester Hill.

Scolopendrium Ceterach, Scaly Spleenwort:—walls about Bristol, 6.

HAMPSHIRE

Is bounded by Berks N.; Sussex and Surrey E.; English Channel S.; Dorsetshire W.—Its extent N. to S. 55 m.; E. to W. 40. Circumference 150. Its figure is nearly square. The air is pure and healthy, particularly on the downs. The surface of the country is beautiful, being full of gently rising undulations, with fruitful valleys adorned with seats and extensive woodlands. The New Forest is a prominent feature in the county. The soil is various, but mostly chalky. The agricultural products of the county form its material commerce; of which corn and hops are the most prominent.

The Isle of Wight, which is separated from the county, is a most enchanting and beautiful spot, being richly diversified with every description of pleasing prospect: its soil is productive, and its commerce flourishing.

The principal rivers of Hampshire are the Avon, the Test, and the Itchin.

BASINGSTOKE.—The Ch.: Town-hall. On an eminence N. of Basingstoke are the remains of Holy Ghost Chapel. —2 m. S.E. by E. is Hackwood, the seat of Lord Bolton, with extensive pleasure-grounds and ornamental buildings. —3 m. N. near Sherborne is the Vine, a seat of Wm. Chute, esq. Here is a Chapel with seats curiously carved, and fine painted glass in the windows: the pavement consists of painted tiles. In the Tomb-room is an altar tomb by Banks. B.E.

SILCHESTER, 7 m. N. by W. from Basingstoke.—Here is one of the most perfect Roman Stations in Britain, many of the walls are standing: about 150 yards from the north angle is a Roman amphitheatre.—1 m. N. near Soak are the remains of a camp. B.E.

HIGH CLERE, 6 m. W. of Kings Clere.—Near is a seat of the Earl of Caernarvon, with a fine collection of pictures, and elegant pleasure-grounds. Sidon Hill crowned with a ruin is a striking object in the park. On Beacon Hill just without the park is an ancient Camp.—1 m. from the above on
a flat

HAMPSHIRE.

a flat are several tumuli. Upon Ladle Hill, 1 m. from Beacon Hill, are a circular entrenchment and three barrows. B.E.

ODIHAM, 7 m. E. from Basingstoke.—West of the Ch. an immense chalk pit.—1 m. N.W. are the remains of Odiham Castle.—2 m. S.E. is Dogmersfield Park, the seat of Sir—Mildmay, bart. containing fine paintings and beautiful pleasure-grounds. B.E.

EAST MEON, 4 m. W. from Petersfield.—In the Ch. a very curious font. B.E.

WARNSFORD, 5 m. N.E. from Bishops Waltham.—In the grounds occupied by the late Marquis of Clanricarde is a venerable ruin called King John's House. S. from Warnsford on Winchester Hill is a Roman camp. B.E.

BISHOPS WALTHAM.—Remains of the Bishops' Palace or Castle. B.E.

HAVANT.—Columns of the Ch. are Saxon.— $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. are the ruins of Warblington Castle; the inside of Warblington Ch. is worthy of notice. B.E.

PORTSMOUTH.—Dockyard: fortifications: Ch. monuments.

Antiquities. In working the chalk-pit near the Naval Telegraph on Portsdown Hill near Portsmouth, a tumulus or barrow was broken into, and ten human skeletons have been discovered in good preservation. This tumulus is in form a parallelogram, in the direction east and west, about 100 feet; in breadth about 20 feet, and the height uniformly about 6 feet. The interments were in distinct graves, about 3 feet apart, some containing more than one skeleton: the graves were in a regular direction, and the bodies placed with the heads to the west. It would appear that those inhumed were slain in battle near the spot, as in the skull of one of them an iron top of a spike was found, which had entered about three inches.—This weapon is preserved.

PORCHESTER, 4 m. N. from Portsmouth.—Porchester Castle, a very ancient and strong fortress: the Ch. has Saxon architecture in the W. front. B.E. Priory 1133.

FAREHAM.—Near to this town is Roche Court, the seat of Sir James Whalley Smythe Gardiner, bart. 700 years old, and parts of it coeval with Porchester Castle.

SOUTH-

HAMPSHIRE.

SOUTHAMPTON.—A very handsome town, occasionally visited for sea-bathing. Holyrood Ch. has a fine monument by Rysbrac: ruins of the Castle and gates: remains of an ancient palace in Porters Lane: Bar Gate. 3 m. s.e. from Southampton are the fine ruins of Netley Abbey (1239), and near is Netley Castle. B.E. 8 m. Titchfield Abbey (1231), chapel, and house.

PORTSWOOD, 2 m. n. by e. from Southampton.—Portswood House with handsome pleasure-grounds and some fine paintings. B.E.

NORTH STONHAM, 4½ m. n.n.e. from Southampton.—In the Ch. a fine monument to Admiral Hawke. Manufactory of blocks, pumps, &c. at Wood Mill: opposite these works are the ruins of St. Dennis's Priory (1124).

CASTLE MALWOOD OR SMALLWOOD, 8 m. w. from Southampton.—A little to the n. of Castle Malwood, near Stony Cross, is the triangular Pillar placed where the oak-tree stood from which the arrow glanced that caused the death of William Rufus. Ruins of a Castle. B.E.

LYNDHURST, 9½ m. w. by s. from Southampton.—Near is Cuffnells, the seat of the Rt. Hon. Geo. Rose, with beautiful grounds and fine paintings. B.E.

BROKENHURST, 10 m. s.w. from Southampton.—In the Ch. yard a venerable oak eight yards in diameter, and a noble yew-tree. Over Sway Common are many tumuli, some of them in an entrenchment called Ambrose's Hole, B.E.

LYMINGTON.—Ch. monuments. Salt works: near is a Roman camp called Buckland Rings.—2 m. s.e. from the above is a high mount supposed to have been a watch tower to this camp. B.E.

HURST, 4 m. s. by w. from Lymington.—On the sea coast Hurst Castle, where Charles I. was confined by the Parliament.

HORDLE, 4 m. s. by w. from Lymington.—A grand view of the ocean from Hordle Cliffs, which abound with fossil shells. B.E.

BEAULIEU, 7 m. n.e. from Lymington.—Fine ruins of the Abbey (1204). B.E.

LEAP, 9 m. e. by n. from Lymington.—Tourists embark here for the Isle of Wight. On the coast to the n.e. is a singular

HAMPSHIRE.

singular building called Lutterell's Folly, commanding beautiful view. 1 m. from this is Calshot Castle still garrisoned, B.E.

CHRISTCHURCH.—Ruins of a Pr. (1159), and Castle Paradise Walk. Fine Ch. with curious carving upon the wainscot and under the stalls, likewise several Monuments. On Hengistbury Head 2 m. s. is an entrenchment with double vallum. 1 m. n. from Christchurch upon St. Catharine's Hill is a camp double trenched: near it are six small mounts and two large barrows. B.E.

ROMSEY.—The Nunnery (967) and Ch. is a curious ancient building with several remarkable monuments: on the outer wall of the south transept is a singular basso-relievo. B.E. 1 m. s. is Broadlands, the seat of Viscount Palmerston, with a fine collection of paintings. B.E.

WINCHESTER.—Cathedral (963). Ruins of Wolvesey Palace and Castle. Arthur's Round Table in the County Hall. City Cross. Curious antiquities in the Town Hall. Wickham Coll. (1387).—1 m. from Winchester is the Hospital of St. Cross (1132). St. Catherine's or College Hill has on its summit an ancient entrenchment. On the n. side near the top is a Labyrinth. B.E.

AVINGTON, 3 m. N.E. from Winchester.—A seat of the Marchioness of Buckingham with fine plantations, having a choice collection of paintings. B.E.

STOCKBRIDGE.—On Danebury Hill is a circular entrenchment in good preservation; near are several barrows, one a mile from this camp is called Canute's Barrow. 5 m. N.W. on Quarley Mount is a large camp. B.E.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

WEST COWES, 4 m. N. from Newport.—This is a bathing-place: a Castle. B.E.

NEWPORT (the principal town in the isle).—Ch. monuments: Assembly-room and Theatre.

1 m. N. the House of Industry and barracks.

1 m. S.W. is Carisbrook Castle finely situated, also ruins of the Priory (1071). The Well 72 yards deep. 7 m. N. from Newport is Appuldurcombe, temp. Hen. III. a Priory. A seat

HAMPSHIRE.

seat of the Worsley family, now Mr. Pelham's, decorated with fine paintings, sculptures, and marbles. B.E.

BINSTED, 5 m. N.E. from Newport. Large stone quarries. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. W. is Quarr Abbey (1132) in a fine situation. B.E. Sculptured Key-stone of the north door called the Idol.

ST. HELEN'S, 8 m. E. from Newport.—The Priory (1155): in the wood are the remains of an ancient watch-tower. B.E.

BRADING.—The ancient Ch. has a curious monument with effigies in complete armour carved in wood. B.E.

ST. LAWRENCE, 2 m. S. from Appuldurcombe,—Is an elegant cottage in a very romantic situation; near it a vineyard, the only one in England. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. is Steeple Hill, another beautiful cottage near the New Inn. See also Boniface Cottage and Shanklin Chine: continue by the coast to Sandown Castle and Fort. B.E.

ST. CATHARINE'S HILL, 8 m. S. from Newport,—Is the highest eminence in the Island: here are a light-house and tower: near is Black Gang Chine. B.E.

YARMOUTH, 4 m. W. from Newtown,—Has a small Castle. On the sea shore are the remains of Worsley's Tower and Carey's Sconce, two fortifications.

3 m. N. from Yarmouth, a few yards from the inn at Freshwater Gate, is a natural cavern, approachable only at low water. Upon the cliffs is a light-house commanding a fine sea view. Needle Rocks. On Brook Down, 3 m. E. from the light-house, are several tumuli. B.E.

SHALFLEET, 1 m. S. from Newtown.—The Ch. is an ancient and singular structure, with curious sculpture. B.E.

MINERALS.

Nodules of iron ore. Flints and pebbles are found in the clay cliffs of Hordwell, between Lymington and Christchurch, with a variety of fossils:—the latter are figured in Brander's *Fossilia Hantoniensia*.

In the Isle of Wight the cliffs contain chalk, schistus, and limestone: in the pits where the latter is raised are a variety of fossils.

Coal is raised at Bembridge. On the N. of this stratum is fullers earth, on the south red ochre.

Beautiful

HAMPSHIRE.

Beautiful white sand is found near the Needles. Freestone near Quarr Abbey.

Red and yellow ochre and native alum in Alum Bay, of the Needles.

Pipe clay in different parts of the island.

Copper pyrites upon the south shore.

FOSSILS.

Nummulites and other fossils :—Stubbington Cliffs between Stokesbay and Southampton Water.

A great variety of fossil shells :—in Hordle Cliffs, 4 m. s. by w. from Lymington. See Brander's *Fossilia Hantonensia*, where most of them are figured.

A variety of fossils in Headonhill Cliffs near Alum Bay and Calborne quarries in the Isle of Wight.

Crista-galli or Cockscomb Oyster :—by the side of the downs at Selborne.

Cornu Ammonis, large Nautili, Pectines or Scallops :—at the north-west end of the Hanger at Selborne.

RARE PLANTS.

Pinguicula lusitanica, Pale Butterwort :—bogs near Stoneham and near Southampton, 6, 7.

Panicum Crus Galli, Loose Panick Grass :—rivulet near Petersfield, 7.

Dactylis stricta, Smooth Cocksfoot Grass :—banks of the Southampton river, 8.

Pulmonaria officinalis, Common Lungwort :—near Kingswood, 5.

Phyteuma orbiculare, Round-headed Rampion :—Maple Durham Hills, 8.

Herniaria glabra, Smooth Rupturewort :—Sandy shore at Portsmouth, 7, 8.

Tamarix gallica, Tamarisk :—beach near Hurst Castle, 7.

Drosera longifolia, Long-leaved Sundew :—Bins Pond bogs at Selborne, 7, 8.

Asparagus officinalis, Asparagus :—at Christchurch, 8.

Convallaria Polygonatum, Angular Solomon's Seal :—Chawton Park near Alton, 5, 6.

Daphne Mezereum, Mezcreon :—Hanger Hill at Selborne and woods near Andover, 3, 4.

HAMPSHIRE.

Silene noctiflora, Night-flowering Catchfly :—Alverstoke, 7.

Pyrus Aria, White Beam Tree :—between Basingstoke and Popham Lane, 5.

Helleborus viridis, Green Hellebore :—near Norton Farm at Selborne, 4.

Melittis Melissophyllum, Reddish Bastard Balm :—near Netley Abbey, 5, 6.

Lathræa Squamaria, Toothwort :—Longwood, 4.

Lepidium ruderales, Narrow-leaved Pepperwort :—Southampton shore, 6.

Lavatera arborea, Tree Mallow :—At Hurst Castle, 7, 10.

Vicia sylvatica, Wood Vetch :—wood near Appleshaw Turnpike, 7, 8.

Inula crithmoides, Samphire-leaved Fleabane :—marsh near Hurst Castle, 8.

Cineraria integrifolia, Mountain Fleawort :—near Basingstoke and Andover, 5, 7.

Orchis ustulata, Dwarf Orchis :—Flower Down near Winton, 6.

Ophrys Nidus-avis, Bird's Nest Ophrys :—on the Hanger, Selborne, 5, 6.

Ophrys monorchis, Musk Ophrys :—Bordean Hill, 5, 7.

Ophrys muscifera, Fly Ophrys :—Bordean Hill, 6.

Malaxis paludosa, Marsh Tway-blade :—Bere Forest, near Wickham, 7.

Myriophyllum verticillatum, Verticillate Water Milfoil :—near Sopley in ditches, 7.

Ruscus aculeatus, Butcher's Broom :—Stoke near Gosport, 3, 4.

Osmunda regalis, Royal-flowering Fern :—near Setley in New Forest, 7, 8.

Aspidium Oreopteris, Heath Polypody :—near Southampton.

IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

Iris foetidissima, Stinking Iris :—between St. Lawrence and Steephill, 6.

Milium lendigerum, Panick Millet Grass :—near Ride, 8.

Triticum loliaceum, Sea Wheat Grass :—At Yarmouth, 6, 7.

HAMPSHIRE.

Rubia peregrina, Wild Madder :—under cliff between Luccomb and Bonchurch, near Ride, 7.

Pulmonaria virginica, Virginian Lungwort :—ruins of Netley Castle, 5.

Thesium linophyllum, Bastard Toad-flax :—chalk cliffs on the S. side, 7.

Linum angustifolium, Narrow-leaved Flax :—near Ride and Shanklin, 7.

Scilla verna, Vernal Squill :—near Newport, 4.

Scilla autumnalis, Autumnal Squill :—Priory, 9.

Monotropa Hypopitys, Yellow Birds-nest :—under cliff between Luccomb and Bonchurch, 6.

Silene anglica, English Catchfly :—about Shanklin, 7.

Teucrium Chamædrys, Wall Germander :—Carisbrook Castle, 7.

Mentha rotundifolia, Round-leaved Mint :—under cliff between St. Lawrence and Niton, 8, 9.

Antirrhinum repens, Creeping Snapdragon :—Cowes, Castle-lane, 7, 9.

Orobanche cœrulea, Purple Broom Rape :—Steeplehill, 7.

Pisum maritimum, Sea Pea :—Sandown Beach, 7.

Lathyrus sylvestris, Narrow-leaved Lathyrus :—cliff at Shanklin and Luccomb, 7, 8.

Lathyrus latifolius, Broad-leaved Lathyrus :—Sandown Beach, 7, 8.

Hypericum Androsæmum, Tutsan St. John's-wort :—between Luccomb and Bonchurch, 7, 8.

Serapias longifolia, Marsh Helleborine :—between Shanklin and Godshill, 7, 8.

JERSEY AND GUERNSEY.

JERSEY.—This island (generally considered as a part of Hampshire) is in the diocese of Winchester, and is the largest of any of the Channel Islands, being 12 miles in length and 5 to 6 broad; its shape is as a wedge, like Guernsey, but the inclination precisely reversed. The cliffs which form the northern shore are in general 100 feet in height, in some places nearly double, indented with small coves or bays; the surface is beautifully varied with hill, dale, and water. The soil is productive in corn and cattle, and particularly sheep. The laws, language, customs, trade, &c. though quite independent of each other, assimilate to those of Guernsey. The winters are remarkably mild, but at the end of the spring an east wind prevails which is trying to delicate constitutions. The orchards of this island form a peculiar character, which may be represented as forests of fruit.

The beautiful bay, in the east corner of which is the pleasantly situated town of St. Heliers. The Pier at St. Aubins. The Churches are generally handsome Gothic structures, mostly arched with stone. See Major Pearson's monument in the church. View of Elizabeth Castle and St. Heliers, Mont Orgueil Castle, perforated Rock and Cave at Plemont.

Dr. Stukeley read to the Society of Antiquarians, 1765, a letter from Mr. Morant describing several Druidical remains in this island, which is very particularly described in Gough's *Camden*, vol. iv. under Jersey. Mr. Bindextre, who died 1691, who wrote some Tracts on the Affairs of Jersey, says there were not fewer than fifty on the Island. Ancient silver coins with a rude head on one side and on the other as rude a horse, with a number of dots or pallets, were found in this island in an earthen pot; some coins have also been dug up in the island. There are remains of Roman Camps at Dielament. The Druidical monuments remaining are very few; viz. one at Anne Ville, one at Couperon, one at Plemont, and the remains of one at Mont Palebulaine. Cromlechs and single stones of Druidical memorial are here called Poquelays.

The crucial form appears to have been the original one for the religious edifices of the Saxon style; there are also specimens of the Norman. Over the intersection of the cross was raised a tower or spire; the roofs generally
stone

JERSEY AND GUERNSEY.

stone, no timber entering into any part of their construction. The churches on this island give very early specimens of the pointed or ox-eye arch ; and it is curious to remark that at the avenue at Dielament you are instantly impressed with the idea of a Gothic aisle.

The mineralogical inquirer respecting Jersey is referred to Dr. MacCulloch, and Mr. Konig's Observations to be found in Plee's *Account of the Island*, published 1817.

GUERNSEY—is situated in the English Channel, near to the coast of Brittany and Normandy in France. The circumference is about 31 miles, in length about 9 miles, and in breadth more than 6. The regular packets conveying the mails sail from Weymouth every Wednesday and Saturday ; but as the distance from London to Southampton is much shorter, this way is often preferred, as the passage is tolerably certain : one of these traders sails from thence every week.

ST. MICHAEL'S BAY, 15 m. from Granville.—Travellers are often surprised and drowned by the remarkably rapid advance of the tide from the flatness of the ground for nearly 20 miles westward. The Abbey on the granite rock is of great antiquity. Vale Castle, of a very remote age. Remains of Cherbourg, now called Ivy Castle (built in 1030). Roman Entrenchments.

L'Ancrese, a Druidical monument of five recumbent stones of great magnitude, covering an area of 29 feet : at the western semicircular end it is 12 feet, narrowing to an entrance at the east to 8 feet ; it has not been perfectly explored. Remains of two or three antique earthen vessels have been found, and quantities of human and other bones, part of which bore marks of fire. Berry's *Guernsey*, 238.

3½ m. from Vale Castle is a Druidical monument of five recumbent stones, four of which have sunk into the earth or sand, only one large granitelle stone being conspicuous, 15 feet 7 inches long, eight in breadth, and 3 feet in average thickness ; the calculated weight is fifty-four tons : it is supported upon seven other upright stones. There are two others of smaller dimensions ; one in Vale Church-yard almost hidden under ground, the other on the height opposite the island of Lihou, which is a single stone. A rocking- or
logan-

JERSEY AND GUERNSEY.

stone, with all the characters of those in England, has lately been blown up by some men quarrying stone. Berry's *Guernsey*, p. 239.

The rural scenery of this island, though destitute of wood and meandering streams, which form the essentials in picturesque landscape, has strong claim to notice. Some of the bays are grand and romantic, particularly those of Petit Bo and Moulin Huil, and the village of the King's Mills. A fish called *connor* is found here; it has but one oval shell, the inside of which has a pearly appearance, and is often manufactured as such; it adheres to rocks and loose stones, and when cut from the shell and prepared by cleaning and cooking forms delicious food. T.

The *Aphrodita aculeata*, or Sea Mouse, is sometimes taken, which has the property of passing the water through the whole length of its body at each respiration, expelling it from its tail by streams; it has protuberances on the sides with bristles instead of feet, and is covered with a kind of down of beautiful changeable colours. Various species of the *Sea Anemone* or Animal Flower are to be found adhering to rocks, as well as a quantity of limpets.

An arranged list of the Guernsey plants can be referred to in Berry's *Guernsey*, collected by Joshua Gosselin:—to this work also the Mineralogical and Conchological inquirer is referred; as well as for the Islands of Alderney and Sark.

HEREFORDSHIRE

Is bounded by Shropshire, Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, Monmouthshire, Brecknockshire, and Radnorshire: its form nearly an ellipsis, and includes 971 square miles. The views are remarkably fine, particularly from Malvern Hills. The windings of the several water courses are visible from the eminences; the county is clothed with perpetual verdure: its pasture land and orchards have ever been conspicuous.

Cider is a considerable article of its produce: besides which, coarse woollen cloths, hats, and gloves are manufactured.

Ross.—Ch. monuments, and view from the Ch. yard: the walk between Ross and Penyard Castle is extremely beautiful: opposite to Ross are the ruins of Wilton Castle. 3m. N. from Ross, opposite Ingeston, is a place called the Hole in the Wall, a small cave in a garden, with a roof supported by a single pillar. About 1 m. from this cave, upon Eaton Hill, is a perfect Camp with double fosses. B.E.

GOODRICH, 4 m. S. by W. from Ross.—Fine ruins of a Castle; Ch. monuments. 2 m. E. from Goodrich are Bishop-Wood iron works. 2½ m. S. is Symonds Gate, or Rock, which has an encampment upon its summit from which is a fine view. The cascade of the New Weir between Symonds Gate and Doward Hills is one of the most beautiful and majestic scenes upon the Wye; near are large Iron Works. B.E.

WHITCHURCH, 6½ m. S.W. by S. from Ross.—Upon Great Doward Hill is an ancient encampment called King Arthur's Wall. W. of the above is Little Doward Hill, having likewise a Camp upon the summit. B. E.

PENGETHLEY, 4 m. W. by N. from Ross.—Upon a hill near is a camp called Geer Copp. 2 m. to the right, near Hentland, is a camp called Caradoc or Cradock; also a venerable mansion of the Digbys;—the scenery in the vicinity is extremely picturesque. B.E.

HEREFORD.—The Cathedral; ruins of the Chapter House; Stone Cross; ancient Chapel; and Monastery of the

HEREFORDSHIRE.

the Black Friars (1280). 1 m. N. W. is the White Cross. 2 m. S. E. is Rotheras, the seat of C. Bodenham, esq. with pleasant grounds and a decayed Chapel. 3 m. W. is Eaton Camp. 4 m. S. on Dynedor Hill are the remains of a Camp, supposed Ostorius Scapula's. 4 m. N. E. is Sutton Walls, a large Encampment, B.E.

BURGHILL, 4 m. N. from Hereford.—An ancient track called the Portway: on the summit of Burghill is a square Camp. B.E.

CREDENHILL, 5 m. N.W. from Hereford—Has upon its summit a very large Camp with double ditch and foss; the view from this Camp is one of the most extensive in Herefordshire. B.E.

KENCHESTER, 5 m. N.W. from Hereford.—This was a Roman town; here is a piece of ruins, supposed the arch of a Roman Temple, called the Chair. B.E.

MADLEY, 7 m. W. from Hereford.—Ch. with a curious crypt; in the Ch. yard the remains of a Stone Cross, and another in the centre of the village. B.E.

CANON PYON, 8 m. N. from Hereford.—1 m. from this village is an ancient Camp larger than the one at Burghill.

FOXLEY, 9 m. N.W. by W. from Hereford.—Foxley is the seat of U. Price, esq. author of Essays on the Picturesque. The house contains some good paintings, among them a fine head of Old Parr. The grounds are extremely picturesque and beautiful. Near is the celebrated eminence called Lady Lift, the view from which is uncommonly grand. B.E.

WEOBLY, a market town.—Earthworks of Wormsley Pr. (temp. John.) Ch. monuments. 2 m. W. by S. in Sarnfield Ch. yard is a curious epitaph upon a person of the name of Abel. C.B.

HOME LACEY, 6 m. S. by E. from Hereford.—Near is a very curious ancient seat of the Duke of Norfolk, where Pope wrote his Man of Ross: this mansion is preserved in its complete ancient style of architecture, and contains many valuable paintings. Near the Parsonage House is a remarkable Pear Tree. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Town Hope opposite Home Lacey, is an eminence crowned with a Camp. About 1 m. N. upon Capler Hill is a double trenched Camp called Woldbury, from which is an extensive prospect. B.E.

VOWCHURCH,

HEREFORDSHIRE.

VOWCHURCH, 11 m. w. by s. from Hereford.—In the Golden Vale is a small square Camp commanding an extensive prospect. 3 m. N.E. are the ruins of Snodhill Castle. B.E.

LONGTOWN, 17 m. s.w. by w. from Hereford.—Remains of a Castle. To the E. Money Farthing Hill. On the brow of a precipice of the Black Mountains, near Trewyn House the seat of — Rosier, esq. are vestiges of an encampment, and near is a semicircular Camp with a double ditch and foss. B.E.

ARTHUR'S STONE MOUNT, 6 m. E. from Hay.—Upon King Arthur's Hill is a very curious Cromlech called King Arthur's Tablet.—At Dorston, 8 m. E. by s. from Hay, are earthworks of a Castle. B.E.

CLIFFORD, 3 m. N. from Hay.—Fine remains of a Castle, in which Fair Rosamond the mistress of King Henry II. is said to have been born. B.E.

KINGTON, a market town.—See earthworks of the Castle, the Ch. spire and inside. On the summit of Bradnor Mountain are the remains of a square Camp. 3 m. E. from Kington are the ruins of Lyon Hall Castle. B.E.

WAPLEY WARRENHILL or **EYWOOD WARREN**, 2 m. N. from Kington.—On the western extremity of Warrenhill are the remains of a large Camp, the vallums and fosses are fivefold and very perfect. B.E.

BRAMPTON BRIAN, $5\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.E. from Knighton in Radnorshire.—Ruins of a Castle; Ch. monuments. The Wilderness, in which are some very large trees. Near is Coxall Knoll, upon which is the British entrenchment said to be the camp from whence Caractacus sallied to attack Ostorius and was defeated. Brandon Camp, supposed Ostorius's, is 3 m. E. from Coxall Camp. 2 m. N.E. from Brampton Brian is Lantwarden Camp and two Barrows. M.D.E.

WIGMORE, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. s.w. from Ludlow in Shropshire.—The situation of this village is very romantic; the Ch. stands on the pinnacle of a hill. Ruins of a Castle and remains of an Abbey (1179). Upon the N. part of Darvold Hill are the vestiges of a small Camp.

DOWNTON, 4 m. w. from Ludlow.—Downton Castle, the seat

HEREFORDSHIRE.

seat of R. P. Knight, esq. contains some very choice pictures; the grounds are laid out with great taste. B.E.

LEOMINSTER.—The west doorway of the Ch. and monuments; remains of the Priory; Theatre; Town-hall. Almshouse; in a niche over the door is a figure with a hatchet, beneath him inscribed—

“Let him that gives his goods before he is dead
Take this hatchet and cut off his head.” D.E.

On Brierly-hill, 2 m. s.w. is Ivington Camp, a very strong fortification. 3 m. s.e. on Pisbury Hill, are the remains of a large Camp. 4 m. s. by E. is Hampton Court and Chapple, the seat of the Earl of Essex, containing very valuable paintings; in the Park is a fine Cascade and beautiful scenery. Near Hampton Court is Dymore Hill, from which is an extensive and rich view. The vicinity of Leominster is famous for the Ryland breed of fine-woolled sheep. Near Leominster were situated Comfor, Highland, Richard's, and Kinnersley Castles.

CROFT, 6 m. N.N.W. from Leominster.—Near is a British Camp called Croft Ambrey, with a double foss and rampart; it commands a very extensive prospect. B.E.

AVEMESTRE, 6 m. N.W. from Leominster.—Here is a small Camp: the scenery near Avemestre is extremely picturesque. B.E.

MORTIMER'S CROSS, 8 m. N.W. from Leominster.—This village is situated in a beautiful valley, and celebrated for the battle fought between the rival Houses of York and Lancaster in Kingsland Field, near by, and won by those under the then Earl of March, afterwards K. Edward IV. In an angle of the two roads is a handsome Tuscan pedestal with an inscription to perpetuate the event. B.E.

BROMYARD, a market town.—The Col. Ch. (temp. Hen. III.) is Saxon, the south doorway has a cross and the figure of St. Peter in relief. 4 m. N.W. is Birdenbury Camp. 6 m. N.W. is Netherton Camp. 7 m. N.W. is Upperton Camp, 4 m. N. is Thornbury Camp: near it another upon Wall Hill. B.E.

STOKE EDITH, 7 m. N. from Bromyard.—Here is a fine seat of the Foleys, with some beautiful scenery. 2 m. s.w. is St. Ethelbert's Camp. B.E.

LEDBURY.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

LEDBURY.—The Ch. has some Saxon architecture and many curious monuments. 2 m. s. is Vineyard Camp, nearly defaced. 2 m. E. the earthworks and ruins of Bramshill Castle, the scenery adjoining is charming. 4 m. N.E. is the ancient British Post called the Herefordshire Beacon, one of the strongest entrenchments in Britain; the views from it command a vast extent of country. B.E.

MINERALS AND FOSSILS.

Limestone like marble, near Snodhill Castle. Fuller's Earth, near Stoke. Marble, near Ledbury.

Red Hematite, Red Felspar, Quartz:—at the foot of the Herefordshire Beacon, 2 m. E. from Ledbury.

Gneiss, Sandstone, Granular Quartz, Hornblende, Steatite, Breccia:—at Holy-Bush Hill, 3 m. S.E. from Ledbury.

Quartzose Sandstone, containing Mica and impressions of Madreporites and Terebratulites:—Swinnit Hill, 3 m. E. by S. from Ledbury.

Argillaceous Rock, containing Madreporite, Porpita Madreporite, Turbinate Madreporite, Ramose Madreporite, Terebratulites and Coralloides:—in lane leading from Colwall Green to Wych, 4 m. N.E. from Ledbury.

Large Limestone Quarries, containing calcareous Spar with red Sulphate of Barytes and many Shells:—at Even-ton, 2½ m. N.E. from Ledbury; also near Ledbury.

RARE PLANTS.

There are many rare plants in Herefordshire; but their stations not being particularized in the County History, I can only add the few following.

Veronica montana, Mountain Speedwell:—about the Malvern Hills east of Ledbury, 5, 6.

Selinum palustre, Marsh Milk Parsley:—Malvern Hills, 7.

Chrysosplenium alternifolium, Alternate Golden Saxifrage:—Malvern Hills, 5.

Geranium Phæum, Dusky Cranesbill:—Malvern Hills, 5, 6.

Mentha rotundifolia, Round-leaved Mint:—river side at Lydbrooke near Ross, 8, 9.

Salix nigricans, Dark broad-leaved Willow:—near Shobden Court.

HERTFORDSHIRE

Is bounded by Bedf. Camb. Bucks, Essex, and Middlesex, and contains 602 square miles. Its air is mild and temperate: its surface is gently covered with hill and dale varied by woods, but not bold or romantic: it is much sprinkled with gentlemen's seats. The soil is fertile, particularly for corn, which is a leading feature in its commerce and produce.

The principal rivers are the Lea and the Calne; and the Grand Junction Canal has rendered benefit to the county. The manufactures are not worthy of notice, further than that malt is made in great quantity.

WATFORD, 14 m. from London.—The Ch. monuments. 2 m. N. is Grove, the seat of the Earl of Clarendon, containing many fine pictures. Cashiobury, the seat of the Earl of Essex, has a valuable collection of paintings.

RICKMANSWORTH.—Ch. monuments. Near is Moor Park, a superb mansion.

BERKHEMPSTEAD.—Ruins of the Castle; and Ch. monuments.

TRING.—The Ch. has some curious carved figures upon the supporters of the roof, and fine monuments. Near the town is Tring Park, the seat of Sir D. Smith, bart. in which are some good pictures. Gaddesden Cloisters.

KENSWORTH, 3 m. S. from Dunstable.—The Ch. is Norman, with curious ornamented doorways.

ST. ALBANS.—Abb. (793.) De Pratis (1190). Sopwell Nun. (1140). Remains of the Roman Wall. Ch. monuments. Holywell House, the Countess of Spencer's, has some good paintings, and the gardens contain a variety of rare plants. 2 m. W. is Gorhambury House, the magnificent seat of the Earl of Verulam, with a fine collection of portraits.

HATFIELD, 7 m. S.W. from Hertford.—Ch. monuments. Hatfield House, the magnificent ancient mansion of the Earl of Salisbury, has many fine paintings. B.E.

HERTFORD.—Fine remains of the Castle, lately fitted up as a College. All Saints Ch. contains some curious monuments.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

ments. Near is Balls, the seat of the Marquis of Townshend. Also Bocket Hall with its fine paintings. B.E.

WATTON, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Hertford.—The Ch. has many brass plates and some curious monuments. Near is Watton Wood Hall, the beautiful seat of S. Smith, esq. B.E.

WARE.—Priory (ante 1031). Ch. monuments. Near Ware are Chadwell Springs, the source of the New River. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. by S. is Amwell, with a small isle, upon which is placed an urn to the memory of Sir Hugh Middleton. In the garden of Amwell House is a curious grotto. On a hill above Amwell Ch. are traces of a large fortification. B.E. 5 m. Standon House.

HITCHEN.—Nunn. The Ch. is handsome and contains many curious monuments. Upon Wilbury-hill traces of a Camp; not far distant another Camp, called Mount Garrison. C.B.

HEXTON, 6 m. N.W. by W. from Hitchen.—Near is a Camp called Ravensbury Castle, supposed to be Danish. B.E.

ASHWELL, 4 m. from Baldock.—The Ch. has some curious tombs. Upon a hill in Harborough-field are traces of a Roman fortification. D.E.

ROYSTON.—Ruins of the Priory (temp. Henry III.). Ch. Beneath the market-place is a curious cave with rude sculptures. C.B.

ANSTEY, 3 m. S.E. from Barkway.—A mount on which stood the Keep of the Castle. Ch. monuments. B.E.

BISHOP STORTFORD.—The Ch. has many monuments. Castle. Near the town some remains of Tholey Pr. (temp. Steph.) B.E.

HUNSDON, 5 m. W. by S. from Sawbridgeworth.—Near the pulpit in the Ch. is a very curious brass representing a huntsman with his bugle-horn and broad-sword, levelling a cross-bow at a stag. See *Gent. Mag.* March 1795, p. 200. B.E.

STANSTED ABBOTS, $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.E. by E. from Hoddesdon.—In this parish is the Rye House, famous for the Rye House Plot. B.E.

WALTHAM CROSS, 5 m. S. from Hoddesdon.—In the centre of the town is one of those Crosses erected by K. Edw. I. in memory of Queen Eleanor. C.E.

MINERALS.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

MINERALS.

There are very few minerals or fossils to attract the attention of the mineralogist in this county. Loams, Clay, and Chalk principally prevail, with a few gravel-pits containing nodules of Breccia and Puddingstone.

RARE PLANTS.

Iris foetidissima, Stinking Iris:—near Hertford, 6.

Festuca loliacea, Spiked Fescue Grass:—near Hertford, 6, 7.

Campanula Rapunculus, Rampion Bell-flower:—at Effaton, a mile from Wigmore, 7, 8.

Chironia pulchella, Dwarf Centaury:—between Hertford and Bayford, 8, 9.

Pimpinella magna, Great Burnet Saxifrage:—at Ashridge, and near Hertford, 7, 8.

Myosurus minimus, Mousetail:—on the Hyde near Edmonton, by the Rib near Hertford, 5.

Alisma Damasonium, Star-headed Water Plantain:—Totteridge Green, 6, 7.

Monotropa Hypopitys, Yellow Birdsnest:—near Tring, 6.

Anemone ranunculoides, Yellow Wood Anemone:—near King's Langley, 4.

Anemone apennina, Blue Mountain Anemone:—near Berkhempstead, 4.

Ajuga Chamæpitys, Ground Pine:—between Hertford and Bayford, on a chalky soil, 4, 5.

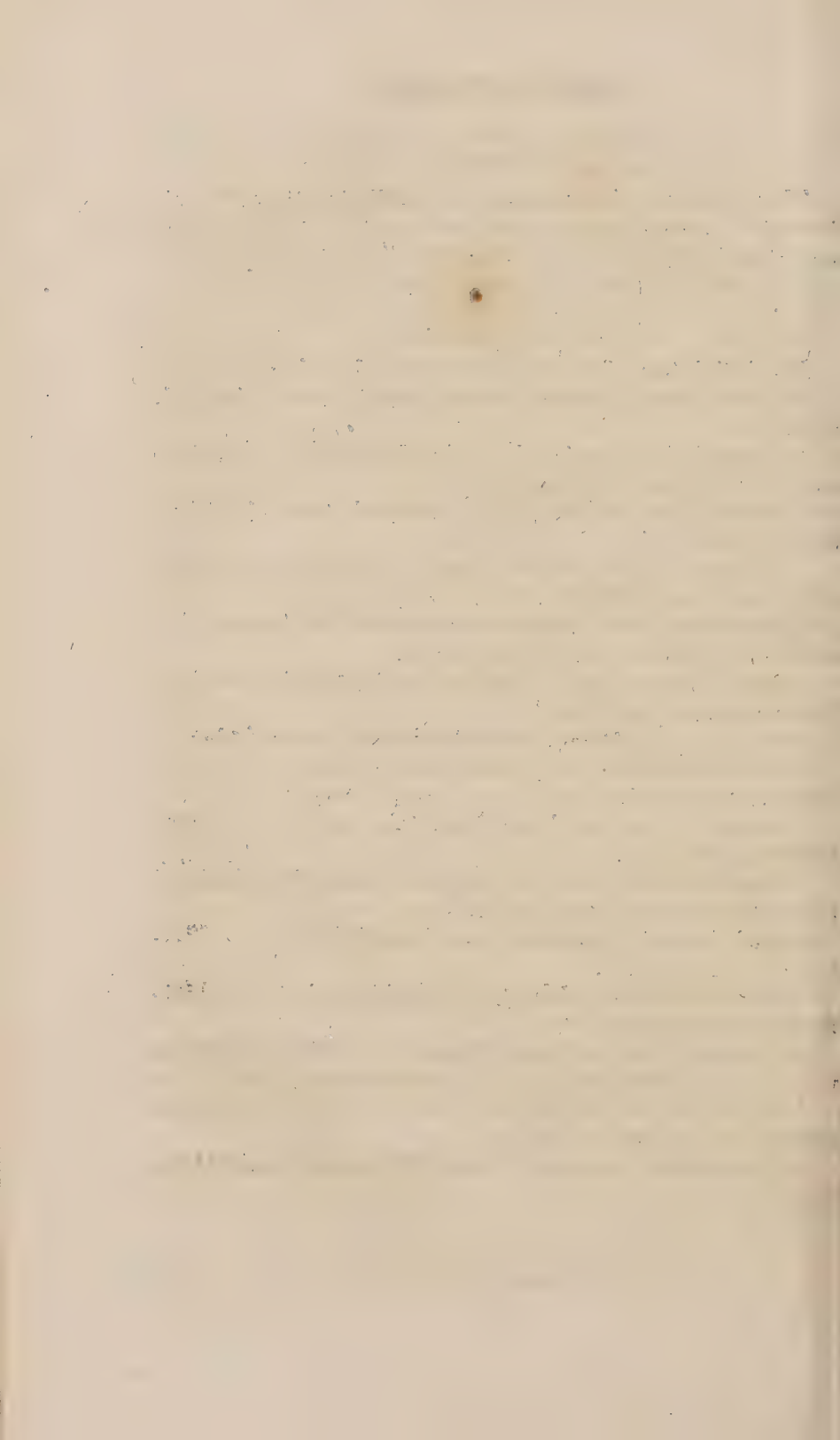
Scrophularia Scorodonia, Balm-leaved Figwort:—Northaw Common, 7, 8.

Geranium nodosum, Knotty Cranesbill:—between Hatfield and Welwyn, 6.

Hypericum Androsæmum, Tutsan St. John's Wort:—woods at Ashridge, and near Berkhampstead, 7, 8.

Malaxis paludosa, Marsh Tway-blade:—wet grounds between Hatfield and St. Albans, 7.

Scolopendrium Ceterach, Scaly Spleenwort:—at Ashridge, 6, 10.



HUNTINGDONSHIRE,

BOUNDED by Northamptonshire, Bedfordshire, and Cambridgeshire, contains about 345 square miles. The climate is considered healthy, although a great part of it consists of fens. The soil is generally fertile. The chief produce of the county is agricultural; as corn, cattle, sheep, fowl, and cheese. The Meres are visited by abundance of wild fowl. The rivers are the Ouse and the Neve, the first of which is navigable across the county;—it is deficient in inland canals.

ST. IVES.—Ch. monuments; ancient Bridge; Pr. founded 1001. In the gravel pits near the town, cornu ammonis and other fossils. B.E.

BLUNTISHAM, 5 m. N.E. by E. from St. Ives.—Ch. has a half-hexagon east end, and some ancient stained glass; likewise a sculptured font. A curious inscription for Adrian Lucas in the church-yard. N.E. of Erith in this parish are the earthworks of an encampment called Bulwarks, supposed to have been thrown up in the civil wars. B.E.

HUNTINGDON.—The mount and foss of a Castle. Pr. was here temp. Stephen. Assembly Room. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. w. is Hinchinbrook House (was a Nunn. temp. W. Conq.), the seat of Earl Sandwich; in it are many fine paintings and some beautiful stained glass. B.E.

OLD HURST, 4 m. N. by w. from St. Ives.—Near the road to St. Ives is a curious large square stone, with an ancient inscription. B.E.

RAMSEY, 10 m. N.N.E. from Huntingdon.—Ruins of the Abbey (969), with Ailwin's tomb, supposed the oldest piece of sculpture in England; also a handsome Ch.—3 m. N. is Ramsey Mere. B.E.

YAXLEY.—The Ch. has a beautiful spire. 2 m. E. is Whittlesea Mere, a fine sheet of water five miles in length and near three in breadth. B.E.

CHESTERTON, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Stilton.—Near is an inn called Kate's Cabin, of considerable notoriety. Between

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Chesterton and Castor is a Roman entrenchment called Castle Field, the Roman road runs through it. B.E.

ELTON, 3 m. w. from Chesterton.—A curious tower to the ancient manor-house. B.E.

NORMANCROSS, 1 m. N. from Stilton. — Considerable barracks, a large depôt for French prisoners.

BUCKDEN, 3½ m. s.w. from Huntingdon.—Bishop's Palace and Ch. monuments. B.E.

CONNINGTON, 1 m. N.E. from the 72 mile-stone from London. Remains of an ancient Castle. B.E.

KIMBOLTON.—Ch. monuments. Near is Kimbolton Castle, the seat of the Duke of Manchester. B.E.

MINERALS AND FOSSILS.

There are no minerals peculiar to this county; the soil is composed of calcareous clay, loam, and gravel. The fossils are *Cornua Ammonis*, *Echini*, *Belemnites*, and *Ammonias*, found in the gravel pits near St. Ives.

RARE PLANTS.

The Fen plants of this county are similar to those in Cambridgeshire, but the particular situations of them have not been recorded.

Arundo Calamagrostis, Small Reed:—Ripton Wood, 3½ m. N.E. from Huntingdon, 7.

Elymus europæus, Wood Lyme-Grass:—Ripton Wood, 6.

Pimpinella magna, Great Burnet Saxifrage:—Ripton Wood, 7, 8.

Paris quadrifolia, Herb Paris:—Ripton Wood, 5.

Melampyrum cristatum, Crested Cow-wheat:—Ripton Wood, 7.

Lathyrus sylvestris, Narrow-leaved Lathyrus:—Ripton Wood, 7, 8.

Lathyrus latifolia, Broad-leaved Lathyrus:—Ripton Wood, 8.

Geranium pratense, Crowfoot-leaved Cranesbill:—near Ripton, 7.

Tragopogon porrifolius, Purple Goatsbeard:—near Ripton, 5, 6.

Amaranth.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Amaranthus Blitum, Wild Amaranth:—near Ripton, 8.

Menyanthes Nymphaeoides, Fringed Buckbean:—in the backwater at Hemmingford, 8.

Bupleurum tenuissimum, Slender Thorow-wax:—a little beyond Huntingdon, 7, 8.

Selinum palustre, Milk Parsley:—banks of Whittlesea Mere, 7.

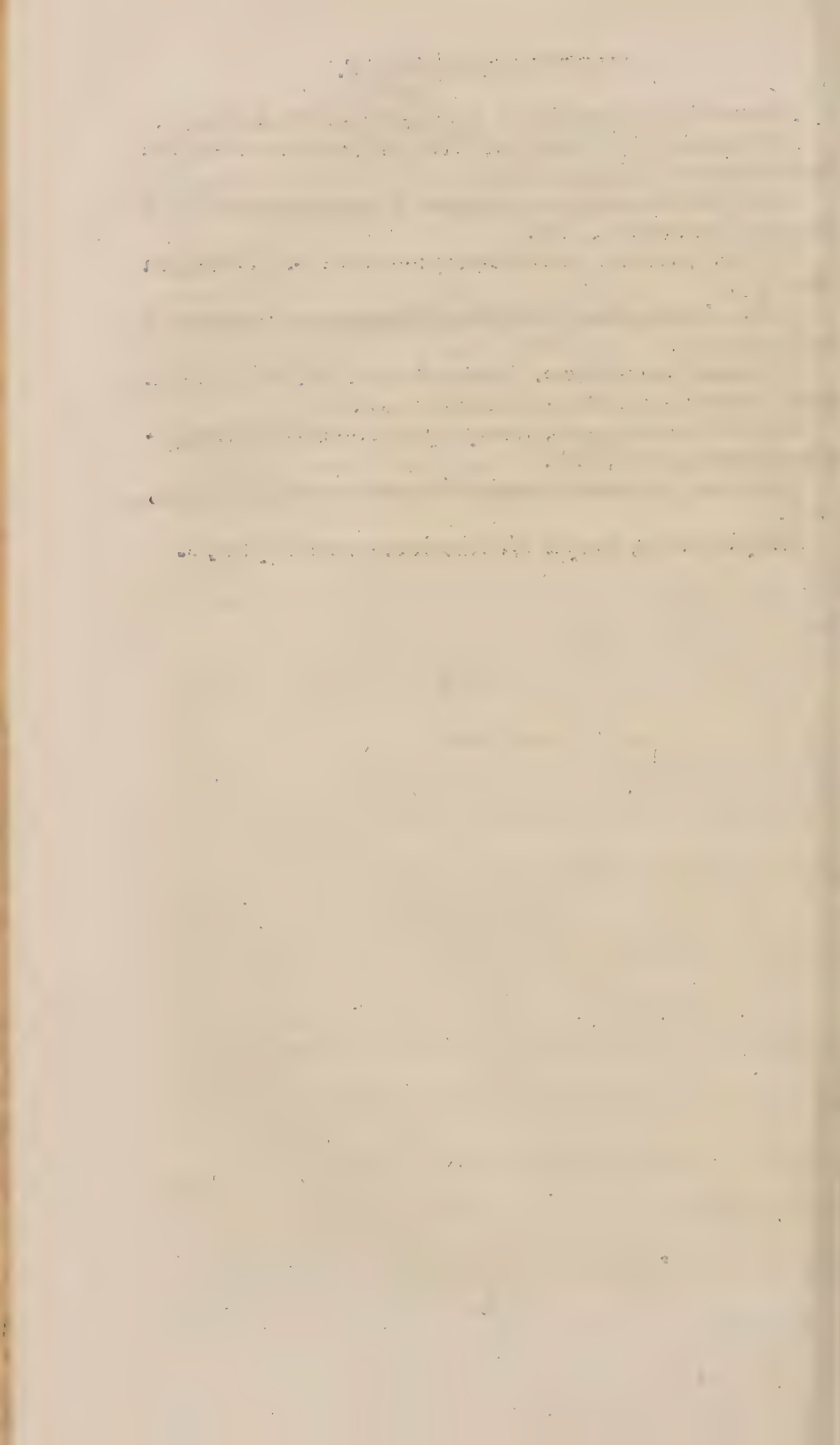
Sedum dasyphyllum, Thick-leaved Stone-crop:—on walls at Bugden, 6.

Lythrum hyssopifolium, Hyssop-leaved Loosestrife:—in a field nearly opposite Alconbury Inn, 8.

Euphorbia platyphylla, Warty Spurge:—cornfields opposite Alconbury Inn, 7, 8.

Cineraria palustris, Marsh Flea-wort:—near Ramsey, 6, 7.

Serapias rubra, Purple Helleborine:—near Ripton, 6.



KENT,

BOUNDED by Essex and the German Ocean, N. ; Sussex, s. ; British Channel, E. ; and by Surrey, W. : is of an irregular form ; in circumference about 174 miles. The air and temperature, from the prevailing N.E. and S.W. winds, are often uncomfortable, yet upon the whole not unhealthy. This county from its situation is very important.

The chief commerce of the inhabitants is agricultural, and the soil is very fruitful, distinguished more particularly by its produce of hops, and its orchards.

Paper of every description is manufactured in this county, and that of Whatman's is the most reputed in the kingdom, and for certain qualities of papers is unrivalled in the world.

Its principal rivers are the Thames, Medway, &c. &c. Its inland canals, Rochester and Croydon.

DEPTFORD.—Royal Dockyard, Monuments in St. Nicholas Ch. About midway up the hill between Deptford and Blackheath, two or three hundred yards from the road, on the N. side, is a curious Cavern. B.E.

GREENWICH.—In the Hospital see the Council Room Paintings, the Chapel, the painted ceiling in the Great Hall, and Nelson's Car. Ch. Monuments. In the Park is the Observatory, from which, and One Tree Hill, are very extensive prospects. Between East Combe and West Combe is Woodlands, the elegant seat of J. J. Angerstein, esq. (built 1772), with a valuable collection of paintings, beautiful grounds, and a botanic garden. B.E.—E. of Greenwich, Maize Hill, the residence of Dr. Crombie ; the house was built by Mr. Page, afterwards Sir Gregory Page, bart. where he entertained George I. on his arrival from Hanover : over each window are curious grotesque heads ; the Park is opposite the house ; the gardens are very rural, and adorned with rustic buildings.

WESTCOMBE, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. E. of Greenwich—A fine view of the Thames, and the opposite county of Essex. In the old house lived Lambard the antiquarian in the reign of Q.

KENT.

Eliz. The present house built 1732, an elegant edifice, the residence of Win. Forman, esq.

WRICKLEMARSH, near Morden College.—The remains of Sir Gregory Page's mansion. Near to this stood the house of Sir John Morden, bart., who founded the College.

CHARLTON, midway between Greenwich and Woolwich. The Ch. Monuments. Hanging Wood, Walks, and Sand-pits, in which are numerous extraneous fossils, Conchas, Ostrea, Buccina, &c. In the chalk pit, Echini. B.E.

WOOLWICH.—Royal Dockyard, Cannon Foundry, Laboratory for Fireworks, and Military Academy. B.E.

ERITH, 5 m. E. from Woolwich.—A mile from the village is Belvidere, the seat of Lord Eardley, with fine paintings and beautiful grounds. B.E.

DARTFORD.—Ch. Monuments. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. w. on Crayford Heath are many artificial Caves with several rooms, supposed British. B.E.

ROCHESTER.—Castle, Cathedral (1089), Bridge, and paintings in the Town-hall. At Chatham, 1 m. E. the Dockyard, Arsenal, Fortifications called the Lines. Stone seats in the Ch., and curious carved chimney-piece in an ancient mansion in High Street now let out in tenements. B.E.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by E. from Rochester, are the ruins of Cowling Castle, C.B.

SITTINGBOURNE.—At Payford are some remains of an ancient entrenchment, said to have been thrown up by King Alfred. At Milton, 1 m. N.E. is an encampment called Castle Rough, overgrown with trees. The Ch. Monuments are worthy notice. Tong Castle, 2 m. E. from Milton. C.B.

ISLE OF SHEPEY.—The cliffs abound in extraneous fossils, most of them impregnated with pyritical matter; a great quantity of pyrites or copperas stones are found upon the shore. The Lepastrum or stellate sulphate of barytes, a very beautiful and very rare fossil (see *Brit. Min.* vol. i. p. 37), is found in nodules of the Ludus Helmontii. The large Tumuli in the southern part of the island are called Cotterels.

See Queenborough Castle, Sheerness Dockyard, Minster

KENT.

ster Ch. Monuments, and Gate House of the Nunnery (1130). B.E.

FEVERSHAM.—Handsome Ch. with a crypt beneath the school-room. 1 m. s.w. on Judde Hill a Roman camp with a mansion-house in the centre. On the N. side of the high road are several earthworks and the ruins of Stone chapel. Near is Davington Ch. formerly a Nunn. 3 m. N.E. by E. Gaveney Ch. Monuments. 3 m. S.E. Broughton Ch. Monuments, and extensive view from Broughton Hill. 4 m. S.S.E. at Selling, an ancient Camp on Shottington-Hill with a windmill in the centre. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Camp is a very large tumulus planted with trees. B.E.

CANTERBURY.—Cathed. (1080), in which notice the Chapel of the Virgin, Crypt, Tomb of Edward the Black Prince, Chapter House, and Library. Ruins of St. Augustine's Abbey (605), and beautiful Gate. West Gate. Ruins of the Castle. Assembly Rooms. Ancient Steeple of St. Martin's Ch. Public Walks. 1 m. was Harbledown Hospital. 2 m. S. from Canterbury is Heppington, the seat of H. G. Fauset, esq. containing a fine collection of Roman antiquities, most of them found in Kent. Near is Bridge Ch. worthy the notice of the tourist. 3 m. E. is the curious Ch. of Patricksborne; nearly similar to Barfreton; in it several Monuments. 4 m. E. is Lee, the seat of Sir E. Brydges, bart. with a beautiful library and a choice collection of paintings. 5 m. S.E. upon Barham Downs may be traced several ancient Camps, and a great number of tumuli. On Chartham Downs between Canterbury and Ashford are many barrows; and on Swadling Downs lines of entrenchments that cross the Downs from E. to W. The Ch. of Swadling has some fine painted glass, curious brasses, and well executed Monuments. B.E.

HERNE, 5 m. N.E. by N. from Canterbury.—Herne Bay is a small bathing-place. In the Channel nearly opposite is Pan Rock, where great quantities of Roman earthenware are fished up. B.E.

WHITSTABLE, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Canterbury.—Near the shore are several Copperas Houses and Saltworks. B.E.

CHILHAM, 6 m. W.S.W. from Canterbury.—Fine remains of a Castle. In the Ch. a superb mausoleum of the Colebrooks.

KENT.

brooks. Opposite Chilham Park, on the brow of the hill, is a very large barrow, called Julliberries Grave. B.E.

ISLE OF THANET.

RECULVER.—Ruins of the Ch. and Castle or station. Wood Ch. St. Peter's Ch.

MARGATE, a fashionable sea bathing-place.—Ch. Monuments. Theatre and small battery. Pier. 1 m. s.w. is Dandelion, a tea-garden, with a curious ancient Gate House. 3 m. s. by w. is Birchington; in the Ch. some handsome Monuments.

3 m. s.e. is King's Gate and Castle, some singular and whimsical buildings built by Lord Holland the father of Mr. Fox. Not far from King's Gate is a Light-house, from the top is a beautiful view. B.E. Near this house is Danesmore, where a famous battle was fought in 874.

RAMSGATE.—A beautiful bathing-place with an elegant Pier terminated by a Light-house. It is a pleasant ride from Ramsgate to Richborough Castle, which is 1 m. n. by w. from Sandwich; great part of the walls of this fine Roman fortification is now standing. 460 yards from the s.w. angle the remains of the Roman amphitheatre may be traced. B.E.

West Cliff, the seat of Thomas Warre, esq.—And near are the seats of the Marquis of Wellesley and Sir William Garrow. Pegs Bay. Pleasant rides and walks.

BROADSTAIRS, 3 m. n. from Ramsgate.—This is a small bathing-place for those that prefer retirement. Here is a curious ancient Gate or Portal. Between this and Ramsgate is East Cliff Lodge, the seat of Viscount Keith. B.E.

SANDWICH, or *Rutupiæ* of the Romans, in the Isle of Thanet.—Ch. Ancient town, near which are the ruins of Richborough Castle, built by Cæsar: the city was behind the present walls, now arable land. River Stour runs 1 m. below it, near the sea, which formerly came up to it. Juvenal speaks of the Oysters from Rutupiæ.

KENT.

DEAL.—A Castle. 2 m. s. is Walmer Castle, and near Walmer is an entrenchment called Danes Pits. B.E.

DOVER.—Ancient Pharos. Ruins of an ancient Ch. Castle; Forts and Batteries; the Heights. St. Mary Ch. Dover (1140) was a Priory. 3 m. s.w. are the ruins of Bradsole Abbey. B.E.

SHEBBERTSWOOLD, 6 m. N.W. from Dover.—On Three Barrow Down are three large tumuli, and remains of ancient entrenchments.

STAPLE, $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. E. from Wingham.—Ch. monuments, and a very curious font supported by dogs. B.E.

BARFRETON, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. s. by E. from Wingham.—The Ch. is very curious and ancient, supposed the most perfect Saxon building in England. In the adjoining village of Nonnington is Fredville, the seat of — Plumptree, esq. having in front of the house three magnificent oak-trees called Majesty, Beauty, and Stately. St. Alban's Court, in Nonnington parish, the seat of W. Hammond, esq. contains some good portraits. B.E.

FOLKSTONE.—The cliffs command a fine sea view, and the French coast. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. upon Castle Hill is an ancient camp with triple ditches on one side. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. w. is Sandgate, a small bathing-place with a handsome Castle and Martello tower. B.E.

HYTHE, 4 m. w. from Folkstone.—Beneath the chancel of the Church is a curious crypt; near are several Martello towers and small forts. 1 m. N.W. are the fine ruins of Saltwood Castle. Saltwood Ch. has many ancient brasses, and some handsome Norman architecture. 3 m. w. at Lime is a Roman fort called Stutfall castle. Lime Ch. and Castle stand near each other. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Hythe, at Westenhangar are remains of a fine mansion. 5 m. N. are the ruins of Horton Priory. B.E.

ROMNEY.—The Ch. is partly of Norman architecture and has many sepulchral memorials: there was a Castle. 7 m. N.W. at Kennarton, are ancient entrenchments with a mount. B.E.

BENENDEN, 3 m. S.E. from Cranbrook.—The steeple of the Ch. is remarkable for its curious workmanship on the inside. C.B.

GREAT CHART, 2 m. w. by s. from Ashford.—Godington,
a seat

KENT.

a seat in this parish, has some good portraits, curious carving, and fine painted glass. At Bethenden, 5 m. from Ashford, are marble quarries. B.E.

MAIDSTONE.—Col. Ch. Monuments (Rich. II.); remains of the Bishop's Palace; the College. Ancient Bridge. Earl's Place. Theatre. 1 m. S.E. is the Mote, the mansion of Lord Romney, containing some good pictures. 2 m. N.N.W. is Allington Castle. $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. near Otham are the ruins of Goddard's Castle. In the S. part of the parish of Otham are curious sand-pits. 3 m. N.N.W. at Aylesford, see the Ch. monuments, and Monastery (1240). 1 m. N. from the Ch. is a cromlech called Kits Coty-House. Near Tottington Farm-house a curious stone called the Coffin. 3 m. N.E. by N. from Maidstone, at Boxley, are several paper-mills. At Grove a large vein of fuller's earth. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. at Sutton Valence are beautiful ruins of a Castle. 5 m. E. by S. Leeds Castle and Ch. monuments. Pr. founded 1119. 5 m. N.W. by W. at Leybourne, fine ruins of a castle. $5\frac{3}{4}$ m. W.N.W. at Town Malling the Nunnery (tem. W. Rufus) contains some curious brasses: in the hamlet is the tower of St. Leonard's Chapel, a beautiful ruin. At Addington is a small Druidical circle. C.B.

YALDING, $5\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Maidstone.—Teston House, the seat of Lord Barham, has beautiful gardens and plantations. B.E.

WATERINGBURY, 5 m. W. by S. from Maidstone.—The Place, a seat of Sir C. Style, bart. contains some original portraits and good painted glass. The Ch. monuments are worth notice.

MEREWORTH, 5 m. S.E. from Wrotham.—Mereworth Castle, the magnificent seat of Lord Le Despenser. In the Ch. some fine painted glass. B.E.

TUNBRIDGE.—Noble ruins of a Castle. Ch. monuments. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. is Summerhill, the elegant seat of W. Woodgate, esq. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. is Quarry Hill, the seat of J. Burton, esq. Tunbridge Wells, the fashionable water-drinking place, is five miles from the town of Tunbridge: the principal objects worthy notice are the Wells, Mount Sion, Mount Ephraim, Mount Pleasant. The High Rocks $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from the Wells are very romantic. Walks and rides delightful. B.E.

PENSHURST,

KENT.

PENSHURST, 4 m. s.w. from Tunbridge.—In the grounds of Penshurst Park is a fine oak planted at the birth of Sir Philip Sydney; the house contains some valuable portraits and good pictures: entrance-hall very grand. The Ch. monuments are numerous. On the s. side of High Street, 1 m. from Penshurst, is a remarkable stone called the Chiding stone. B.E.

HEVER, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. w. by s. from Tunbridge.—The Castle is a very fine remain, containing some painted glass. In the Ch. is a grand monument. B.E.

CHEVENING, $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. n.w. from Seven Oaks.—In the Ch. are some good monuments. Montreal, the seat of Lord Amherst, with a handsome obelisk in the grounds, is not far from Chevening. B.E.

KNOLE, near Seven Oaks.—In Knole Park is the very ancient, venerable, and magnificent mansion of the Duke of Dorset, with a superb collection of pictures. B.E.

WROTHAM.—Ch. monuments. Ruins of the archiepiscopal palace. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. s.w. is Ightham: the Ch. has some curious ancient monuments: in this parish is Oldbury Camp, a large entrenchment. B.E.

HORTON KIRKBY, 4 m. s. by E. from Dartford.—Ruins of a Castle. B.E.

LULLINGSTON, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. s.e. by s. from Foots Cray.—In the Ch. are some curious monuments and fine painted glass. B.E.

FARNINGHAM, 6 m. s.e. by E. from Foots Cray.—Ch. monuments and curious font. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. s.w. are the ruins of Aynesford castle and chapel. C.B.

KESTON, 5 m. s. by E. from Bromley.—On the Downs are the earthworks of a large entrenchment. Near is Holwood House, some time the seat of the Right Hon. Wm. Pitt. B.E.

BROMLEY.—In the Palace grounds is St. Blase's Well. The Ch. monuments are numerous. B.E. Old College for clergymen's widows.

ELTHAM, 8 m. s.e. by E. from London.—Remains of a palace. B.E. where King Edward III. entertained John of France. Well Hall, between Eltham and Shooters Hill, in the valley, built by the second Sir G. Page, bart. in 1733, has a colonnade in miniature, similar to the one that was at the

KENT.

the splendid house at Wricklemarsh, Blackheath. Some remains of the old house are still seen behind the present mansion.

MINERALS AND FOSSILS.

Fuller's-earth, in the parish of Boxley near Maidstone. Marble Quarries, at Bethersden.—Large sandpits, at Otham near Maidstone.

In the Limestone that skirts the Weald of Kent, *Cornu Ammonis* from 1 inch to 18 inches diameter. Mailed and Paper *Nautilus*. *Trochuses* 4 inches in diameter at the base. *Pinna Marina*, Muscles, Petrified Wood, *Bucardite*, *Arca Noæ*, *Anomias*, *Echinites*. (See Jones's *Physiological Disquisitions*, p. 443.)

Pyrites or Copperas Stones :—Shepey Island.

Nautilus :—Shepey Island.

Fossil Crabs :—Shepey Island.

Shark's Teeth :—Shepey Island.

Bufoites :—Shepey Island.

A variety of Fossil fruits :—Shepey Island.

Lepastrum, or Stellate Sulphate of Barytes, figured in *British Mineralogy*, plates 172, 173. This is a very rare and beautiful Fossil :—Shepey Island.

Curious *Cornu Ammonis* :—at Folkstone.

Varieties of *Murices* :—at Woolwich.

Venus scutellaria :—at Woolwich.

Trochus apertus :—at Woolwich.

Voluta buccinoides, at Woolwich. And several *Helices*, *Arca*, &c. at Plumstead. G.T.

RARE PLANTS.

Veronica montana, Mountain Speedwell :—Charlton Wood and woods about Dover, 5, 6.

Salvia pratensis, Meadow Clary :—near Feversham, 7.

Iris foetidissima, Stinking Iris :—Charlton Wood, near Sandgate Castle, 7.

Schoenus Mariscus, Prickly Bog Rush :—Ham Ponds near Eastry, 7, 8.

Milium lendigerum, Panick Millet Grass :—Isle of Shepey, 8.

Dactylis stricta, Smooth Cocks-foot Grass :—Mouth of Feversham Creek, 8.

Elymus

KENT.

Elymus geniculatus, Pendulous Lime Grass:—near Gravesend, 7.

Triticum loliaceum, Dwarf Sea Wheat Grass:—about Sandwich Salt Pans, 6, 7.

Rubia peregrina, Wild Madder:—cliffs at Dover E. of the Caves, 6, 7.

Centunculus minimus, Bastard Pimpernel:—on Ashford Common, 6, 7.

Lithospermum purpureo-cæruleum, Purple Gromwell:—near Greenhithe, 5.

Cynoglossum sylvaticum, Green-leaved Hounds-Tongue:—lanes about Tunbridge Wells, 6.

Campanula Rapunculus, Rampion:—hedges between Bexley and Dartford Heath, 7, 8.

Phyteuma orbiculare, Round-headed Rampion:—Beacon Hill, 8.

Verbasum Blattaria, Moth Mullein:—in the road to Dartford, and Rochester near the 14th mile-stone, 7.

Chironia pulchella, Dwarf Centaury:—near Sandwich and Sandgate, 9.

Chenopodium olidum, Stinking Goosefoot:—about Northfleet, 8.

Bupleurum rotundifolium, Thorow-wax:—near Dartford and Lewisham, 7.

Caucalis daucoides, Small Bur Parsley:—about Dartford, 6.

Myosurus minimus, Mousetail:—near Canterbury and Wingham, 5.

Leucojum æstivum, Snow-flake:—banks of the Thames between Greenwich and Woolwich, 5.

Narcissus poeticus, Poetic Narcissus:—near Tunbridge Wells, 5.

Narcissus biflorus, Pale Narcissus:—near Tunbridge Wells at the back of Mount Pleasant, 4, 5.

Scilla autumnalis, Autumnal Squill:—highway to Eltham, 9.

Alisma Damasonium, Star-headed Water Plantain:—bogs on Ashdown Forest, 6, 7.

Vaccinium Vitis-idaea, Red Whortle Berry:—north end of Golden Wood, Feversham, 6.

KENT.

Silene nutans, Nottingham Catchfly:—on Sandgate Castle and cliffs about Dover, 6, 7.

Lithrum hyssopifolium, Hyssop-leaved Loosestrife:—near the Abbey Pond at Feversham, 8.

Pyrus Aria, White Beam Tree:—on Wrotham Hills, 5.

Anemone ranunculoides, Yellow Wood Anemone:—near Wrotham, 4.

Lathræa Squamaria, Greater Toothwort:—in woods about Maidstone, 4.

Orobanche ramosum, Branched Broom-rape:—Isle of Sheppey, and near Feversham, 8, 9.

Lepidium ruderale, Narrow-leaved Pepperwort:—shore at Ramsgate, 6.

Dentaria bulbifera, Bulbiferous Coral-wort:—sides of rivulets about Tunbridge Wells, 4, 5.

Turritis glabra, Smooth Tower Mustard:—near Lewisham, Charlton Sand Pits, 5, 6.

Brassica oleracea, Sea Cabbage:—Shakspear's Cliff, Dover, 5, 6.

Pisum maritimum, Sea Pea:—on the beach near Walmer Castle, 7.

Hypericum Androsæmum, Tutsan St, John's-wort:—woods near Dover and Lymne Hill, 7, 8.

Tragopogon porrifolius, Purple Goats-beard:—Long Reach marshes below Woolwich, 5, 6.

Crepis biennis, Rough Hawksbeard:—road between Sittingbourne and Rochester, 6, 7.

Santolina maritima, Sea Cotton Weed:—Isle of Sheppey, 8, 9.

Julia crithmoides, Samphire-leaved Flea-bane:—Sheerness, Isle of Sheppey, 8.

Satyrion hircinum, Lizard Satyrium:—near Fleate Lane, Brent, Darent wood, and Haley wood Pits; all the above near Dartford: flower in July.

Ophrys Nidus-avis, Bird's-nest Ophrys:—on Roe Hill, brook by High Rocks, Tunbridge, 5, 6.

Malaxis paludosa, Marsh Tway-blade:—Romney Marsh; Hurst Hill, Tunbridge Wells, 7.

Serapias longifolia, Marsh Helleborine:—Wingham Marshes; Ham Ponds near Dover, 7, 8.

Serapias

KENT.

Scorpius grandiflora, White Helleborine:—Roë Hill near Dartford, 6.

Typha angustifolia, Lesser Catstail:—Romney Marsh, and Woolwich Common, 6, 7.

Carex depauperata, Starved Wood Carex:—at the back of Charlton church, 5, 6.

Urtica pilulifera, Roman Nettle:—a little south of Lyd churchyard, 6, 7.

Myriophyllum verticillatum, Verticillate Milfoil:—Romney Marsh ditches, 7.

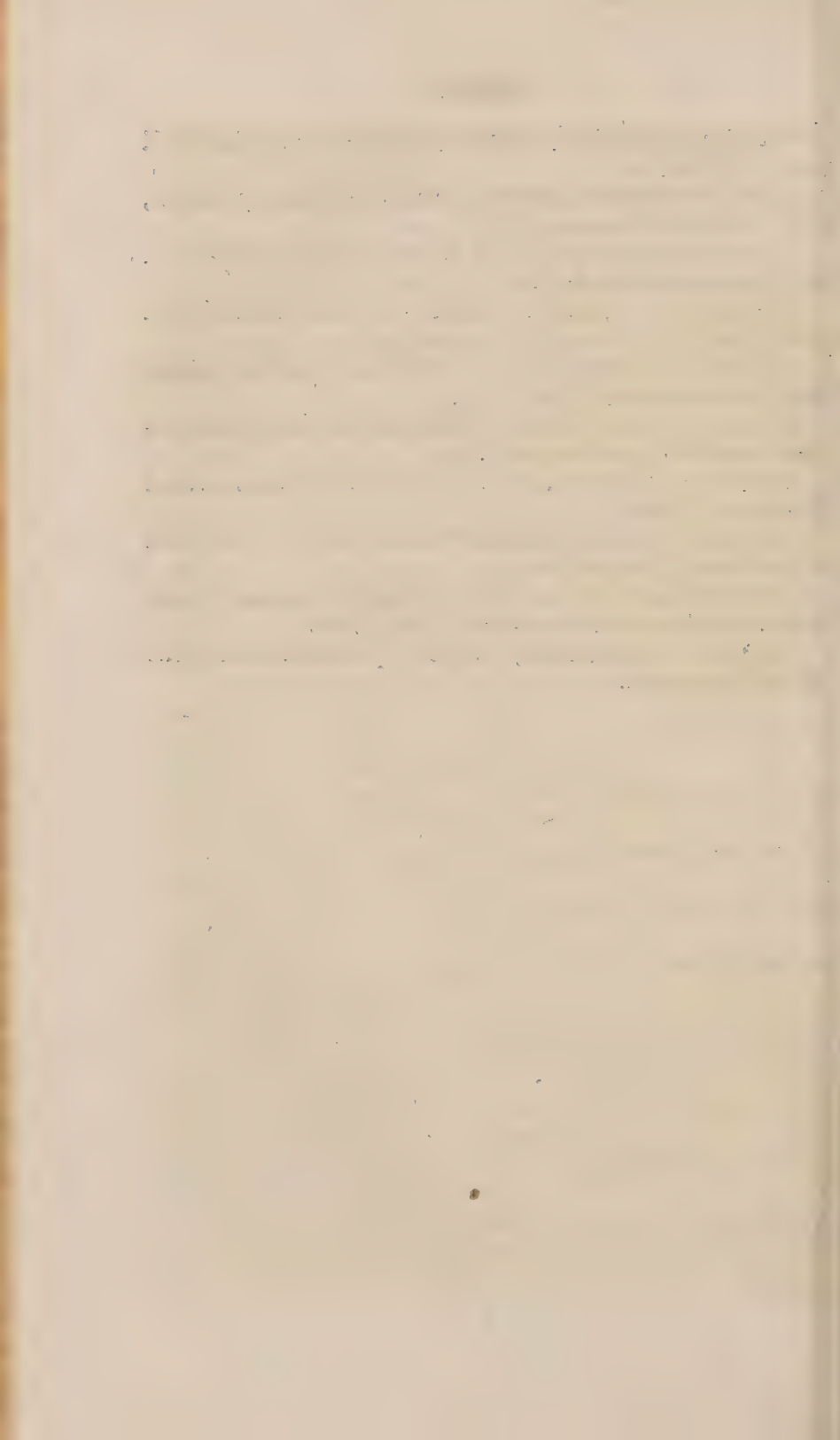
Hippophae rhamnoides, Sea Buckthorn:—between Folkstone and Sandgate undercliff, 5.

Equisetum sylvaticum, Wood Horsetail:—woods N.E. of Tunbridge Wells.

Osmunda Lunaria, Moonwort:—in Sealby Park, and Chiselhurst Common, 7.

Scolopendrium Ceterach, Scaly Spleenwort:—on Chiselhurst, Lenham, and Stroud churches, 5, 10.

Asplenium septentrionale, Forked Spleenwort:—N. side of Beeton church.



MIDDLESEX

Is bounded on the N. by Herts; S. by Surrey; W. by Bucks; and E. by Essex. The greatest extent from E. to W. is 26 miles, from N. to S. 19; and it contains about 297 square miles. The dry soil which pervades this county, and the gentle inequalities of its surface, contribute in making the climate healthy, and its air pleasant and temperate. The scenery is often beautiful, but seldom picturesque, there not being any very abrupt elevations. The influence which the metropolis of England has in this county, renders it as it were its garden and pleasure grounds.

The Thames bestows its munificence in this county at the port of London, and along the whole of its eastern boundary. The Lea and Colne are also tributary streams to this prince of rivers; and the Uxbridge Grand Junction Canal facilitates the benefit of its water communication.

LONDON, WESTMINSTER, AND SOUTHWARK.

The following sketch of a walk to some of the interesting objects, is chiefly taken from Mr. Pennant's entertaining and instructing work on London, which will amply repay the purchase. And besides this work, the tourist will be much benefited, and his progress much facilitated, if he possesses himself of "The Picture of London," (as the nature of this work will not allow of the detail the subject commands), and either Cary's or Mogg's Maps of London.

Westminster Abbey (1049); K. Hen. VII. Chapel and monuments. Painted glass in St. Margaret's Ch. New Palace Yard; Old Buildings. View of Westminster Bridge. Westminster

MIDDLESEX.

minster Hall (Will. Rufus). House of Lords and Commons. New Penitentiary House, Milbank. Vauxhall Iron Bridge. Painted Ceiling (by Rubens) and Military trophies in Whitehall Chapel. Privy Gardens; fine statue of James II. Park View of the Horse Guards. Large Bomb from Cadiz, and piece of Ordnance from Egypt. Treasury; Admiralty, Telegraph. Statue of Chas. I. at Charing Cross. King's Mews. St. James's Park and Palace. Marlborough House. Pall Mall. Carlton House, and new opening opposite called Waterloo Place. Opera House; new Colonnade. Haymarket, and Theatre. Piccadilly. Albany Chambers. Burlington House. Bullock's Museum of Natural Curiosities. Devonshire House, Pulteney Hotel, and other handsome edifices in the range to Hamilton Place. Hyde Park Corner and Terrace. Bond Street. Berkeley and Grosvenor Squares. Anglesey (late Uxbridge) House, behind Burlington Gardens. St. George's Ch. Hanover Square. Hanover and Cavendish Squares. Chandos House. The new opening of Portland Place on the site of Foley House. Entrance from thence to Regency Park. Mary-le-Bone New Ch. and improvements. Grand Junction Canal Head, Paddington. Hyde Park. Kensington Palace. Green Park, Earl Spencer's fine House, and others. Marquis of Stafford's Gallery of Paintings. Cleveland Row. Buckingham House or Queen's Palace. Strand from Charing Cross. Northumberland House, and Paintings. St. Martin's Ch. Adelphi Buildings. Society of Arts; Pictures by Barry, and Models. Over Exeter Change a collection of Wild Beasts. Lyceum or English Opera. Entrance of Waterloo Bridge to the Strand. Covent Garden and Drury Lane Theatres. Somerset House. New Ch. in the Strand. Temple Bar. The Temple Round Ch. (1185), Hall, and Treasury Chambers. Lincoln's Inn. Chapel; Painted Glass. Statues of the Duke of Bedford and Hon. C. Fox, in Russell and Bloomsbury Squares. Brunswick, Tavistock, Bedford, &c. Squares. British Museum; Statues and Elgin Marbles;—Admission, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Foundling Hospital, and Paintings by Hogarth. St. George's Ch. Bloomsbury. Gray's Inn. St. Andrew's Holborn. Smithfield. Interior view of St. Bartholomew's Ch. (1133). St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

MIDDLESEX.

spital. Christ Ch. Hospital (Edw. VI.) Paintings. Charter House (1370) and Pictures. Old Gate St. John's. Sessions House on Clerkenwell Green. New River Head. Cold Bath Prison.

St. Dunstan's Ch. Fleet Street. St. Bride's Ch. Blackfriars' Bridge. Fleet Prison. Apothecaries' Hall. Steam Engine for printing the Times newspaper. Newgate. Pannier Alley Old Stone states it the highest ground in London. Sion College, Library and Pictures. Moorfields. New house for London Institution, Library. St. Luke's Hospital. Interior of St. Mary Spittle Ch. Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

The Tower (W. Rufus) and its curiosities. St. Catherine's Ch. (ante 1148) and monuments. The London West and East India Docks. Trinity House. The Mint. Billingsgate. London Bridge. Pudding Lane (Fire of London began here). The Monument. Steel Yard. College of Physicians, Warwick Lane. Stationers' Hall. Ludgate Street. Roman Altar on the premises of the London Coffee House, near the spot it was dug from about twelve years ago.

St. Paul's Cathedral and monuments. Doctors Commons. Heralds' College. St. Mary le Bow spire. Guildhall; Monuments, Pictures. African curiosities, Missionary Society Rooms, 8, Old Jewry. Mansion House. St. Stephen's Wallbrook (interior). Royal Exchange. (4 o'clock). Cornhill. St. Michael's Ch. India House. Cree Ch. and Moondial. St. Andrew Undershaft, Old Ch. Stow's monument. Bank of England. Excise Office. Broad Street. Crosbie Hall. St. Helen's. Post Office. St. Swithin's Ch., Cannon Street, against which is now placed LONDON STONE, thought to be the Milliarium of the Romans.

The following part of the Walk is not in the county, but from its near vicinity and connexion is introduced in this place.

Lambeth Palace. Old Ch., monuments: Coade's manufactory. Patent Shot Manufactory. Waterloo Bridge from Cupers Bridge to the Strand over the Thames, to the site where the Savoy Hospital stood. Southwark Iron Bridge, about to be erected over the Thames to the foot of Queen

MIDDLESEX.

Queen Street, Cheapside. King's Bench Prison. School for the Indigent Blind. Freemasons and Philanthropic Schools, Southwark. St. Saviour's (1106) exterior and interior, and monuments: Remains of Winchester House. St. Thomas' and Guy's noble Hospitals (1228): Rotherhithe Ch. has Prince le Boo's monument. East Country Docks for Norway ships; and Commercial Docks: Globe Alley, where Shakespear and Globe Theatre flourished (1603):

THE SEATS OF JUSTICE:

Westminster Hall. Houses of Lords and Commons. Court of Chancery, Exchequer, K. Bench, Common Pleas. Guildhall. Doctors Commons, Ecclesiastical Court, Court of Requests, Court of Conscience, Marshalsea. Fulwood's Rents, and Vine Street, for small debts.

PUBLIC WALKS:

Hyde Park, Kensington Gardens; St. James's and the Green Park; the Regent's Park, Mary le bone.

PUBLIC EXHIBITION OF FINE ARTS, SCULPTURE, ETC:

Marblès, Terracottas, &c. at the British Museum, Great Russell Street. Royal Academy, Somerset House. British Institution, Pall Mall. Arts and Sciences, Adelphi. Painting in water-colours. Panoramas, Leicester Square and Strand. Miss Linwood's needle-work, Leicester Square. For Sculpture, the houses of Messrs. Flaxman, Rossi, Bacon, Westmacot, &c. For Paintings, the houses of Mr. West and other Historic Painters.

There are many private collections of paintings, which the proprietors afford facilities for viewing, viz. Marquis of Stafford's, &c.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT:

Italian Opera, Haymarket. Drury Lane and Covent Garden Theatres.—Oratorios during Lent. Haymarket (summer theatre). Lyceum or English Opera (summer theatre). Sadlers Wells (summer theatre): Astley's, Westminster Bridge. Olympic Pavilion in Wych Street, Drury Lane: Sans Pareil

MIDDLESEX.

reil, Strand. Royal Circus, St. George's Fields. Royalty and Regency Theatres, Wellclose Square and Tottenham Court Road. Coburg Theatre now erecting on the Surrey side of Waterloo Bridge.

HAMPSTEAD, beautiful village, 1 m. from Highgate. The hill upon the Heath commands a fine view to Harrow, and to Kent over London.

HIGHGATE, 4 m. from London.—Road Way act passed 1810, built 1813. Ken Wood, the elegant seat of the Earl of Mansfield; some fine pictures, and beautiful grounds; town cheerful and pleasant, upon a hill; old monumental stones, at the door of the chapel.

TOTTENHAM.—The Cross, and Bruce House.

EDMONTON, 8 m. N. by E. from St. Paul's.—In the hamlet of Southgate is Arno's Grove, the seat of John Walker, esq. with a fine painted staircase, select collection of pictures, a large collection of Etruscan vases from Herculaneum and Pompeii, and a valuable cabinet of minerals and shells. B.E.

CHELSEA, 3 m. s.s.w. from London.—Royal Hospital; Military Asylum; Physic Garden; Botanic Garden in Sloane-street. A fine collection of antique vases, and other curiosities, at the Bishop's Palace. B.E.

KENSINGTON, 3 m. w. from London.—Kensington Palace contains a valuable collection of paintings;—the gardens are a public promenade. B.E.

HAMMERSMITH, 6 m. w. by s. from London.—In Brandenburg House some choice paintings; in the garden an elegant pavilion. Craven Cottage (the seat of R. Wilson, esq.) contains some fine stained glass. B.E.

CHISWICK, 7 m. w. by s. from London.—Chiswick House, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire, is ornamented with fine paintings, a collection of minerals, and marbles; in the gardens are some valuable statues. B.E.

FULHAM, 7 m. s.w. by w. from London. Ch. monuments, and tombs in church-yard. Bishop's Palace. Manufactory of stone jars, pots, &c.—At North End, in the garden of a house adjoining the one formerly occupied by Richardson, author of "Pamela," &c. is a curious grotto. B.E.

ISLEWORTH,

MIDDLESEX.

ISLEWORTH, 11 m. w.s.w. from London.—Sion House the magnificent mansion of the Duke of Northumberland contains, besides many valuable paintings, some fine statues: the grounds are charming. B.E.

TWICKENHAM, 12 m. w.s.w. from London.—Strawberry Hill, the seat of Countess Waldegrave, contains several valuable pictures, and a variety of curiosities collected by the Earl of Orford. Near the village is a botanic garden the property of T. Canham, esq. late Mr. Swainson's.

HAMPTON, 15 m. s.w. by w. from London.—Hampton Court. In this palace, which abounds with pictures, may be seen the celebrated Cartoons of Raffaele. B.E. A Hampton Wick is the villa of Mrs. Garrick, which belonged to David Garrick, esq.

SUNBURY.—A beautiful village near Hampton Court where is the house of General Brydges, once the seat of Admiral Lord Hawke, the wing was erected by him. The elegant mansion of Mrs. Bishop, fronting the Thames which was a seat of Sir Edw. Turner, bart. of Ambrosden Oxon, from 1761 to 1766: the old house was destroyed by fire about eighty years ago; and the present handsome seat built by Mr. Turner, uncle of Sir Edward, soon after; but the two wings were built by succeeding proprietors.

WEST DRAYTON, 3 m. N.E. from Colnbrook.—Ch. monuments, and very ancient font. B.E.

CRANFORD, 2½ m. N.W. by w. from Hounslow.—Ch. monuments. Seat of Earl Berkeley. B.E.

UXBRIDGE, a market town.—Curious hermitage in the garden of Thomas Harris, esq.; likewise a saloon with a collection of portraits of the principal theatrical performers from the date of Garrick. B.E. Treaty House with King Charles and the Parliament.

HILLINGDON, 1 m. S.E. from Uxbridge.—Ch. monuments. B.E.

HAREFIELD, 4 m. N. by E. from Uxbridge.—Ch. monuments. B.E.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL, 11 m. N.W. by w. from London.—Flambards, the seat of Lord Northwick, has a choice collection of paintings and a valuable cabinet of medals: the grounds and gardens are laid out with much taste.—Ch. monuments and lofty spire, ancient doorway. On the

MIDDLESEX,

N.E. of Harrow Weald is Bently Pr. the seat of the Marquis of Abercorn, in which are some fine busts and a tasteful collection of pictures. B.E. View from Harrow very beautiful and extensive. Ancient school, founded by John Lyon, a yeoman in the time of Elizabeth.

GREENFORD, 3 m. from Harrow.—Rural village; ancient Ch., curious monuments, and painted glass in the chancel.

WHITCHURCH, 10 m. N.W. from London.—Ch. monuments; the walls of the ch. are painted with representations of saints, &c. ill-designed and badly executed. B.E.

SOUTH MIMS, 4 m. N.N.W. from Chipping Barnet.—Wrotham Park, the elegant mansion of G. Byng, esq., has a valuable collection of paintings; see the Ch. monuments. B.E.

MINEBALS,

Information of the possessors of various houses and seats round London, may be obtained from the *Ambulator round London*, published in London.

The only minerals I find mentioned, were those found in forming the Highgate Arch and new roadway,—

FOSSILS.

Brown Clay. Gypsum. Crystallized Gypsum or Selenite. Septaria or Ludus Helmontii. Pyrites. A resinous substance not yet described.

Fossil Sharks' teeth, and others unknown. Petrified fish. Very large Nautili. Nuts resembling Palm-nuts. A great variety of shells. Petrified wood.

RARE PLANTS,

Utricularia minor, Lesser-hooded Milfoil :—Uxbridge River and River Iver, 7.

Iris foetidissima, Stinking Iris :—Kentish Town and Muswell Hill, 6.

Panicum viride, Green Panic Grass : near the Neat Houses Chelsea, 7.

Arundo epigejos, Wood Reed :—Old Park Wood at Harefield, 7.

Centunculus

MIDDLESEX.

Centunculus minimus, Bastard Pimpernel:—On Iver Heath, and near the paper mills on Hounslow Heath, 6, 7.

Menyanthes nymphæoides, Fringed Buckbean:—in creeks of the river Thames near Sunbury, 8.

Campanula Rapunculus, Rampion Bell-flower:—in Enfield church-yard, 7, 8.

Herniaria hirsuta, Hairy Rupture Wort:—at Colney Hatch, 7, 8.

Gentiana Pneumonanthe, Marsh Gentian:—on Hounslow Heath, 8, 9.

Cicuta virosa, Water Hemlock:—near Hounslow and Denham, 8.

Drosera longifolia, Long-leaved Sundew:—bogs on Iver Heath, 7, 8.

Myosurus minimus, Mouse-tail:—about Islington, Paddington, and Pancras, 5.

Narcissus biflorus, Pale Narcissus:—near Harefield, 4, 5.

Tulipa sylvestris, Wild Tulip:—top of Muswell Hill, 4.

Scilla autumnalis, Autumnal Squill:—near Ditton, on Moulsey Hurst, opposite Hampton Court, 9.

Acorus Calamus, Sweet Flag:—on Hillingdon Common, and near Harefield, 6.

Rumex sanguineus, Bloody-veined Dock:—woods about Hampstead, 7.

Alisma Damasonium, Star-headed Plantain:—bog at Harefield, and upon Iver Heath towards Denham, 6, 7.

Polygonum minus, Small creeping Persicaria:—Tothill-fields, and top of Muswell Hill, 9.

Dianthus deltoides, Maiden Pink:—Hampstead Heath, 7, 10.

Sedum dasyphyllum, Thick-leaved Stone-crop:—walls at Hammersmith, and near Chelsea Hospital, 6.

Lythrum hyssopifolium, Hyssop-leaved Loosestrife:—marshy field between Staines and Laleham, 8.

Prunus Padus, Bird Cherry:—lane at Hackney, just beyond Temple mills, 5.

Pyrus torminalis, Wild Service Tree:—Bishops' and Cane woods, Hampstead, 4, 5.

Anemone apennina, Blue Anemone:—near Harrow on the Hill, 4.

Mentha

MIDDLESEX.

Mentha rotundifolia, Round-leaved Mint :—in Hornsey and Harefield church-yards, 8, 9.

Lathræa Squamaria, Tooth-wort :—sandy lane leading from Harefield to the river, 4.

Antirrhinum Cymbalaria, Ivy-leaved Snapdragon :—Physic Garden walls, Chelsea, 5, 11.

Limosella aquatica, Mudwort :—bogs on Harefield Common, and pond at Finchley, 7, 8.

Alyssum sativum, Gold of Pleasure :—at Highgate, and in the Isle of Dogs, 6.

Thlaspi arvense, Shepherd's Purse :—Hampstead Heath, and Tothill Fields, 7.

Iberis nudicaulis, Naked-stalked Candy-tuft :—near Hampton Court, 5.

Dentaria bulbifera, Coral-wort :—in the Old Park Wood near Harefield, abundantly, 4, 5.

Sisymbrium Irio, London Rocket :—between London and Kensington, and near Chelsea, 7, 8.

Vicia lathyroides, Spring Vetch :—in the dry parts of Hyde Park, 4, 5.

Tragopogon porrifolius, Purple Goat's-beard :—in meadows near Edmonton, 6.

Lactuca Scariola, Prickly Lettuce :—on banks near Pancras, 8.

Lactuca saligna, Least Lettuce :—about Pancras churchyard, 8.

Hyoseris minima, Swine's Succory :—about Hampton Court, 6.

Carduus heterophyllus, Melancholy Thistle :—on Hounslow Heath, 7, 8.

Erigeron canadense, Canada Fleabane :—in a lane near Hampton Court, 8, 9.

Orchis militaris, Military Orchis :—near the old chalk-pit by the paper-mill at Harefield, plentifully, 5.

Ophrys monorchis, Musk Orchis :—near Enfield, 6, 7.

Typha minor, Dwarf Reedmace :—on Hounslow Heath, 7.

Carex vesicaria, Bladder Carex :—by the waterworks at Pimlico, 5.

Littorella lacustris, Plantain Shoreweed :—bogs on Harefield Common and Hounslow Heath, 6.

MIDDLESEX.

Equisetum sylvaticum, Wood Horsetail:—fields near Cane Wood, and N. side of Hampstead Heath.

Lycopodium inundatum, Marsh Club Moss:—Iver Heath, and Hounslow Heath.

Scolopendrium Ceterach, Scaly Spleenwort:—on the wall of Brook-House at Hackney.

Pilularia globulifera, Pillwort:—on Hillingdon Common.

MONMOUTHSHIRE

HAS Brecknockshire and Herefordshire on the N. as also Brecknock and Glamorganshire on the W. the Bristol Channel on the S. and Gloucestershire on the E. The climate is mild in the vale and southern parts, but is gradually colder ascending toward Brecknockshire. The hills produce fine cattle, and the mountains abound in coal and iron: the works of the latter are of the greatest magnitude and consequence.

The principal rivers are the Wye and Usk (both of which fall into the Severn), and the Rumney. The Monmouth Canal is of great use to the commerce of the county.

MONMOUTH, the county town.—Here are the remains of a Castle and Priory (temp. Hen. I.), also Town Walls. The three bridges should be noticed;—near Tibs Bridge the scenery is peculiarly wild and romantic. See the architecture of and view from the tower of St. Mary's Ch. likewise the architecture of St. Thomas's Ch., particularly the northern doorway. Town Hall and County Gaol. The rides, walks, and prospects round the town are extremely pleasant, particularly to the summit of Kymin Hill. 1 m. S.E. is Troy House, where is a large collection of family portraits. B.E.

TRELECH, 5 m. S. by W. from Monmouth (in the road to Chepstow) is remarkable for three stones of memorial, called Harold Stones. On the opposite side of the road is a low mound, with scattered fragments of stones which appear to have been placed in a circular form. On the common, half a mile from the village, stands another stone seven feet high surrounded by a trench. In the garden of Mr. Rumsey is a tumulus, environed by a deep foss: near the village are several chalybeate springs. See a curious carved pedestal in the church-yard. B.E.

SKRINFRETH, 5 m. N. by W. from Monmouth.—In a sequestered spot environed by hills stand the remains of the Castle on the banks of the Monnow. Proceeding up a rich

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

romantic valley the tourist arrives at Grosmont, where he finds the ruins of a fine Castle. The country between Skrin-freth and this place is exceedingly romantic. B.E.

LLANDEILO CRESSENEY, 8 m. N.W. from Monmouth.—In this parish are the magnificent ruins of White Castle. B.E.

ABERGAVENNY.—A handsome market-town formerly walled, some parts of which are remaining, and the Tudor gate: the view through this gate is extremely fine. See the ruins of the Castle, and monuments in St. Mary's Ch. Between the castle and bridge is an enchanting prospect. In the vicinity are iron-works. Near the source of Avon Lwyd are the immense iron-works of Blaenavon. B.E.

LLANVIHANGLE CRUCOMEY, 5 m. N. by E. from Abergavenny.—The venerable groves of oaks and Spanish chestnuts and noble avenue of Scotch firs near the old mansion, are well worthy the tourist's notice, as is also the gaping mountain called Skyrrid Vawr situated at a small distance from the house; the view from the summit is extensive and grand. Ascend Pen-y-vale or the Sugarloaf Mountain for another grand view. B.E.

OLD CASTLE, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by E. from Abergavenny.—Near the Ch. are slight vestiges of circular entrenchments, and several others in the vicinity. B.E.

LLANTHONY, 10 m. N. by W. from Abergavenny.—Here are beautiful remains of the celebrated Priory (about 1108): the ruins of this venerable abbey, and the grand natural features of the surrounding country, render this spot peculiarly attractive to the tourist. On the right of the road from Llanthony to Abergavenny, upon a hill called the Gaer is an ancient encampment; near it is a Roman Road. B.E.

BYDWELLTY, 10 m. W. by S. from Abergavenny.—Near the Ch. are remains of a strong entrenchment: half a mile beyond are striking appearances of the Roman Road called Sarn-hir; and not far distant Mynydd-y-Slwyn coal-mine and Abercorn iron-works. B.E.

USK, a borough and market town, with the ruins of a Castle and Priory (before 1236).—Upon a brass plate in the Ch. is a curious inscription that has puzzled the antiquaries. Here are likewise a bridge and several salmon weirs worthy notice. 2 m. N.W. is Craeg-y-Gaercyd, a Roman Camp with many tumuli. Camp Wood is another. Gae

Vawr

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Vawr, between Golden Hill and the Devandon, is the largest encampment in the county. Cwrt-y-Gaer is a small circular camp with double foss and vallum. B.E.

LLANGIBBY, 3 m. s.w. from Usk.—Near are the remains of Castle Tregreg: also Llangibby House, said to have been built by Inigo Jones. B.E.

RAGLAN OR RAGLAND, 4 m. N. by E. from Usk.—In this village are the magnificent, and picturesque ruins of its ancient Castle, so conspicuous in the historic page for its splendour, and the noble conduct of the Marquis of Worcester in 1646. B.E.

LLANIDDEL, 11 m. W. by N. from Usk.—In the ch.-yard are twelve large yew-trees; and on the N.W. side of the Ch. vestiges of a circular entrenchment, and two tumuli. B.E.

PONTYPOOL, a market town, famous for its Japan ware and iron-works.—Near is Pontypool Park, the seat of Capel Leigh, esq. the house contains many portraits and a few good pictures. Upon a hill at some distance is a summer-house, from which is a very extensive prospect. 3 m. from Pontypool, upon a hill called Tom Balan, is an entrenchment with a tumulus at each end: the prospect from it will repay the fatigue of the tourist. B.E.

CAERLEON, a market town, formerly a Roman city.—Some of the Walls are now remaining, and the leaning Roman tower: other Roman antiquities may be seen here—notice the curious bridge.

At the Ch. of Tredynnog is a monument for a Roman soldier belonging to the Augustine Legion. In the vicinity of Caerleon are Mr. Butler's tin-works, and four encampments; one at Penros: but the most considerable is called the Lodge in Lantarmam Park; it has on the s. and s.w. sides four fosses. B.E.

NEWPORT.—A corporation town, with very fine ruins of a Castle, and a Ch. worthy notice; also a handsome bridge. From hence visit the ruins of Castle Glas or Green Castle; rather more than a mile from which is a small circular Camp, called the Gaer. The antiquary should visit Malpas Ch. only $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Newport. Tredegar, the magnificent mansion of the Morgan family, has a large collection of pictures, principally portraits. B.E.

CHEPSTOW.—A market town, with magnificent remains
L 3 of

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

of the Castle; and some curious specimens of architecture in the ruins of the Priory (temp. Steph.), now a part of the Ch. The bridge is worthy notice. In the garden belonging to a house in Bridge-street is an ebbing and flowing well. From this town the tourist will visit Piercefield, the seat of Sir Mark Wood:—the principal objects to notice are called, 1. The Lover's Leap: 2. Paradise Seat: 3. The Giant's Cave: 4. The Halfway Seat: 5. The Double View: 6. Prospect above Pierce Wood: 7. The Grotto: 8. The Platform: and 9. The Alcove. The house is magnificent. B.E. After having seen Piercefield it is customary to visit Tintern Abbey, or take a boat up the river Wye to Monmouth, one of the most beautiful and picturesque little voyages of any in Britain. C.D.

ST. PIERRE, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. s.w. from Chepstow.—In this village is a fine old castellated mansion belonging to — Lewis, esq. In the Ch. porch two curious sepulchral stones. In this parish is the New Passage, a ferry across the Severn into Gloucestershire. B.E.

TINTERN, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Chepstow.—The remains of Tintern Abbey (1131) are superior to most in the kingdom the whole appear to great advantage from a spot about half a mile down the stream. B.E.

PORTSKEWETT, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. s. by w. from Chepstow.—Here is an ancient Roman Camp, called Sudbrooke or Southbrooke, upon the verge of the cliff. A small Chapel in ruins stands near the sea upon the outside of the great rampart. B.E.

CAERWENT, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. w.s.w. from Chepstow.—This village was formerly a Roman station. In the year 1781 I saw here a very beautiful Roman pavement in high preservation, since which time it has been greatly injured if not totally destroyed. B.E.

CALDICOT, 6 m. s.w. from Chepstow.—At a small distance from the village stand the grand ruins of the Castle. B.E.

LLANVAIR, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. w. by s. from Chepstow.—Here are the ruins of a Castle with three round towers. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. at Pencoed, remains of an ancient fortress, now a farm-house; the vestibule and ceilings are worthy of notice. B.E.

STRIGUIL, 9 m. w. from Chepstow.—A few remains of the Castle may be seen. B.E.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

MINERALS.

In Gold Cliff, 4 m. s. by E. from Newport, are stratifications of limestone, and siliceous crystallizations with pyrites, and beneath an immense bed of mica.

Iron ore.—At Blaenavon and Bloreng Mountain.

Lead.—In Cefn Pwlldu Hill.

Breccia for millstones in two or three quarries.

There certainly must be many other minerals in this county, and likewise many fossils, although they have not been recorded.

RARE PLANTS.

This county has not come under the inspection of the botanist;—only a few plants have been observed *en passant*.

It is proper to remark that most of the *Mespilus Oxyantha*, or Hawthorn, growing in this county, is the Crimson-blossomed variety.

Rubia peregrina, Wild Madder:—at Piercefield near Chepstow.

Leonurus Cardiaca, Motherwort:—found by Mr. Lightfoot, the place not mentioned.

Brassica oleracea, Sea Cabbage:—rocks under Chepstow Castle.

Orobanche major, Greater Broomrape:—within the walls of Chepstow Castle.

Circæa lutetiana, Enchanters Nightshade:—Chepstow Castle.

Althæa officinalis, Marsh Mallow:—in Chepstow Castle.

Lavatera arborea, Tree Mallow:—Chepstow Castle.

Chenopodium olidum, Stinking Goosefoot:—Chepstow Castle.

Vicia sylvatica, Wood Vetch:—in a wood near Caerwent.

Hypericum Androsæmum, Tutsan St. John's-wort:—in many parts of the county.

Gnaphalium margaritaceum, American Cudweed:—banks of the river Rymny.

Scolopendrium Ceterach, Scaly Spleenwort:—walls of Chepstow Castle.

NORFOLK

HAS the German Ocean on the N. and E. Suffolk on the S. and Cambridgeshire on the W. It is nearly 60 m. from E. to W. and 38 m. from N. to S. and contains 1830 square miles. The air and climate of a certain part of this county are salubrious and pleasant, but in the marshy and fenny parts they are often unpleasantly cold and damp. The soil is not generally good, yet the skill and industry of its inhabitants have given it a high name as a farming county. The principal rivers are the Great and Little Ouse, Waveney, Bure, Wensum, Yare, &c.

The manufactures are chiefly woven goods. The produce, fat cattle, &c.

THETFORD, once a bishop's see.—At the east end of the town are remains of a fortification with a large mount or keep. Pr. Gateway (1114). Ruins of St. Sepulchre's Monastery and Palace. Mineral spring. 3 m. N. at Croxton, the Ch. has a very curious font. Plantations called Croxton High Trees. B.E.

EAST HARLING.—Ch. monuments and painted glass. Near Snarehill Lodge are twelve large barrows, called the Seven Hills, the largest is named Tuthill. B.E. 4 m. S.E. by S. from Harling, at South Lopham, are what the inhabitants call three wonders:—The self-grown Stile, the Ox-foot Stone, and Lopham Ford, where the rivers Waveney and Little Ouse take their rise within nine feet of each other, flowing contrary ways. 3 m. E. by S. from Harling, at Kenninghall, is an entrenchment with a large foss, at each corner an artificial mount. B.E.

NEW BUCKENHAM.—Large earthworks of a Castle, and ruins of the Priory (temp. Stephen). B.E. The ancient lords of this castle were by their tenure chief butlers of England.

WYMONDHAM or WYNDHAM.—Ancient Pr. (1107). Ch. monuments and font. Near is Kimberley, the seat of Lord Wodehouse,

NORFOLK.

Wodehouse, with beautiful grounds. In the house is portrait of Vandyke painted by himself. B.E.

STRUMPSHAW, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by S. from Norwich.—A remarkable Windmill, supposed to stand on the highest ground in the county; the views from it are very extensive. B.E.

NORWICH.—Castle (by Canute). Cathedral (1110). Norman pillars in the Lower Close. Registry Gate. Erpingham Gate. Great Ch. of the Black Friars, now St. Andrew's Hall; remains of the Monastery in the workhouse adjoining. Saxon architecture of St. Julian's Ch. in King-street. Monuments in St. Laurence's Ch. Guildhall. Great Hospital. Bishopgate. Dungeon or Cow Tower in the Hospital meadow. 2 m. N. on Mousehold Heath are some remarkable caverns: and at Witlingham extensive chalk-pits. 4 m. S.W. is Intwood Hall, a curious old mansion. 4 m. S. at Castor, near the village, is a large Roman encampment with the remains of a tower. 5 m. N.W. Cossey Hall, the chapel and paintings.

EAST DEREHAM.—Ch. monument of the poet Cowper. Curious font and oaken chest. Ch. yard, arch over the grave of St. Withburga. In the centre of the town an obelisk. B.E.

MERTON, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Wotton.—Merton Park, the seat of Lord Walsingham; the house a fine Gothic mansion with highly ornamented grounds. B.E.

SWAFFHAM.—Ch. monuments, curiously carved pews in the library a fine Missal. Market Cross, and Race Ground. 4 m. N.W. at Narburgh is a large foss, and rampart. In the adjoining parish of Narford is Narford Hall, the seat of B. Fountaine, esq. containing a choice collection of pictures, bronzes, coins, &c. also some ancient china painted by Raphael. B.E. See *Castle Acre*.

OXBURGH, 6 m. S.W. from Swaffham.—Ch. monuments and Skreen. Oxburgh Hall is a curious mansion (built about the year 1482) containing some good pictures and a collection of ancient armour. B.E.

WEETING-ALL-SAINTS, 3 m. N. from Brandon.—Near the east end of the Ch. are the ruins of a Castle. 2 m. E. is a large encampment with a long tumulus at the end: also several pits called Grims Graves. B.E.

WEST DEREHAM, 4 m. S.E. from Downham.—Gate House

NORFOLK.

House of the Abbey (1188), an elegant specimen of ancient architecture. B.E.

FINCHAM, 3 m. E. from Downham. A curious ancient square font: also a Farm House, formerly a mansion built in the reign of Edward IV. B.E.

WEREHAM, 4 m. S.E. from Downham.—An ancient house of Norman architecture, called Winwell House, built by the first Earl of Clare. B.E.

CASTLE ACRE, 3 m. N. from Swaffham.—Remains of a large castle, and beautiful ruins of the Pr. (1085). The Parish Ch. has some curious architecture, painted glass, and ancient monuments (temp. W. Conq.). B.E.

WALSOKEN, 1 m. N. from Wisbeach.—Against the wall of the steeple is an effigy of King Solomon; and at the east end of the nave another of King David with his harp. The font is a fine piece of sculpture. B.E.

LYNN.—Monuments and brasses in St. Mary's Ch. Pr. (1100). Tower of the Grey Friars. Lady Chapel or Red Mount. St. Nicholas Ch. has curious carved seats. St. Margaret's Chapel. Market Cross. Paintings in the Guildhall. B.E. St. John's Fort—Assembly Room—Trinity Hall: and replete with other antiquarian objects. D.E.

MIDDLETON, 3 m. S.E. from Lynn.—Ancient gateway called the Castle. B.E.

CASTLE RISING, 4 m. N.E. from Lynn.—Fine ruins of the Castle (built before W. Conq.). The Ch. has some singular ornaments upon the west front, which forms a rare specimen of Saxon architecture; also an ancient font, of harder stone than is usual. 6 m. N. at Snettisham are the beautiful gardens and plantations of N. Styleman, esq. N.D.E. The Ch. is allowed to be the finest in that part of the county, as a specimen of English architecture (built in the reign of Edw. III.). The walk round the Castle affords a rich landscape, varied by wood, plain, hill, and sea.

DOCKING, 4 m. N. by E. from Snettisham.—The seat of Mr. Styleman; the grounds are ornamented with a Temple, Hermitage, &c. N.D.E.

HILLINGTON, 4 m. E. from Castle Rising.—Hillington Park, the seat of Sir Martin B. Folkes, bart. has elegant gardens with forcing walls and pineries. B.E.

BRANCASTER, 3 m. N.W. from Burnham Market.—Was a Roman

NORFOLK.

a Roman station; remains of an encampment are yet visible. The great Malthouse, 312ft. by 31ft., wet 420 qrs. of barley weekly, is reckoned one of the curiosities of Norfolk. B.E.

SOUTH CREAKE, 4 m. s. by w. from Burnham Market.—Half a mile s. of the Ch. is a large ancient encampment. At North Creake, 3 m. from Burnham Market, are fine venerable ruins of the Pr. (1226). Burnham Thorpe was the birth-place of Admiral Lord Nelson. B.E.

NEW WALSINGHAM.—A large market-town, with handsome ruins of the Pr. (1061), and Wishing or Holy Wells both in the plantations of H. Warner, esq. Ch. monument and elegant font, thought the finest in England. 1 m. s. by w. is the curious little Chapel of Houghton le Dale. 5 m. N.E. are the remains of Binham Pr. (temp. Hen. I.). The interior of the Ch. is worthy notice. B.E.

HOLKHAM, 2 m. w. by N. from Wells.—Holkham House (one of the few fine houses of modern days), the magnificent mansion of T. W. Coke, esq. containing many valuable paintings and fine statues; two Chimney-pieces are greatly admired for their exquisite sculpture, one with a Sow and Pigs, the other a Bear and Beehive. The grounds are of equal grandeur with the house. 4 m. w. by N. at Burnham Deepdale, is a curious ancient font, with the Four Seasons sculptured upon it. A. Near the sea side are several tumuli. O.E.

WARHAM, 1½ m. from Wells.—Near the village is a large encampment with a triple foss. Two other entrenchments are in the adjoining parish called the Boroughs. At Warham, the seat of the late Sir John Turner, bart. (the title is now extinct), the situation is considered one of the most beautiful in Norfolk. The road from Warham to Sturkey is very picturesque, heightened by the ruins of Sturkey Hall. B.E.

HOUGHTON, 7 m. w. from Fakenham.—Houghton Hall, the seat of Mr. Watson Taylor, has some fine statues and paintings. B.E.

EAST RAINHAM, 4 m. s.w. from Fakenham.—Rainham Hall, the mansion of the Marquis of Townshend, has the famous picture of Belisarius, by Salvator Rosa. B.E.

RELFHAM—Has two Chs. and the ruins of a third in an sepulchral enclosure. Ch. monuments. B.E.

MELTON

NORFOLK.

MELTON CONSTABLE, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. s.w. from Holt.—In this village is the seat of Sir Jacob Astley, bart. whose house is highly finished, and the grounds decorated with temples and an aviary. B.E.

CROMER, 8 m. N. from Aylsham.—A fashionable sea-bathing-place, famous for excellent lobsters and crabs; the former are in the highest season about the first of June, from the latter end of July to the latter end of August they are out of season and not good. Ch. architecture. 1 m. E. is a lighthouse with revolving lights, commanding a fine view. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. is Felbrig, the seat of the Windham family, ornamented with good paintings and handsome plantations. Felbrig Ch. is worthy notice. 4 m. from Cromer are the picturesque ruins of Beckham Old Ch. B.E.

GUNTON, 2 m. N. from North Walsham.—Gunton Hall, the seat of Lord Suffield, has very extensive plantations, &c. The Ch. is a handsome modern structure. 2 m. w. from Gunton is Hanworth Park, the seat of R. Doughty, esq. whose grounds are laid out with taste. B.E.

AYLSHAM.—Ch. monuments, brasses and font. 2 m. N.W. by N. is Blickling, the ancient mansion of the Harbord family; the grounds are adorned with a fine lake, elegant wilderness, handsome gardens, &c. In this mansion Anne Boleyn (the wife of K. Hen. VIII.) was born. About 1 m. from the house is a stone pyramidal mausoleum. 3 m. N. is Wolverton Hall, the seat of the Walpole family, in a large park well ornamented with wood and water. B.E.

YARMOUTH.—Ch. &c. s. of the town are excellent sea-baths much frequented: three forts, and one of the finest quays in Europe, excepting that of Seville in Spain. Theatre. Upon the Denes are a great variety of rare plants. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. at Caister are the remains of the Castle. 6 m. N. at Hemesby, is part of a shaft of a stone Cross, curiously carved with the signs of the Evangelists. A.

THWAITE, 3 m. s.w. from Loddon.—The south door of the Ch. is beneath a beautiful Saxon arch. B.E.

NORFOLK.

MINERALS AND FOSSILS.

Clunch, Chalk, Flints, and Clays, are the only mineral substances I find mentioned in the different descriptions of Norfolk.

The Clunch pits are upon Mousehold Heath, near Norwich.

Variegated Flint Pebbles (*B. Min.* 220.) are likewise found on Mousehold Heath.

RARE PLANTS.

Veronica triphyllos, Fingered Speedwell:—Barton Bendish near Swaffham, 4.

Veronica verna, Vernal Speedwell:—Balking Hill, Harleston, 4.

Utricularia minor, Lesser-hooded Milfoil:—on St. Faith's Newton Bogs near Norwich, 7.

Schœnus Mariscus, Prickly Bog-rush:—on St. Faith's Newton Bogs, 7, 8.

Drosera longifolia, Long-leaved Sundew:—on St. Faith's Newton Bogs, 7, 8.

Cineraria palustris, Marsh Flea-wort:—on St. Faith's Newton Bogs, 6, 7.

Scorpias longifolia, Marsh Helleborine:—on St. Faith's Newton Bogs, 7, 8.

Carex teretiuscula, Lesser-panicled Carex:—on St. Faith's Newton Bogs, 5.

Aspidium Thelypteris, Marsh Polypody:—on St. Faith's Newton Bogs.

Polypodium Oreopteris, Heath Polypody:—on St. Faith's Newton Bogs,

Pilularia globulifera, Pill-wort or Pepper Grass:—on St. Faith's Newton Bogs, 6, 9.

Crocus vernus, Spring Crocus:—near Mendham long lane, by Harleston, 3.

Iris foetidissima, Stinking Iris:—near Binham, 7.

Scirpus triquetus, Triangular Club Rush:—sides of Acle Dam, 8.

Panicum verticillatum, Rough Panic-grass:—field out of St. Giles's Gate, Norwich, 6, 7.

Panicum viride, Green Panic-grass:—near Norwich and Barton Bendish, 7.

Panicum

NORFOLK.

Panicum sanguinale, Cock's-foot Panic-grass:—sandy fields between Brandon and Moundeford, 7.

Milium lendigerum, Panic Millet-grass:—cornfields at Gillingham, 8.

Agrostis littoralis, Sea Bent-grass:—salt marshes near Cley, 8.

Poa bulbosa, Bulbous Meadow-grass:—on Yarmouth Denes, 5, 6.

Chenopodium olidum, Stinking Goosefoot:—at Yarmouth Dunghills on the Denes, 8.

Myosurus minimus, Mousetail:—a weed in the gardens at Yarmouth, Boughton, 5.

Frankenia lævis, Smooth Sea Heath:—moist part of Yarmouth Denes near the Ferry, 7.

Lepidium rudemale, Narrow-leaved Pepper-wort:—river side at Yarmouth, Cley and Lynn, 6.

Iberis nudicaulis, Naked-stalked Candy-tuft:—Yarmouth Denes near the South Battery, 5.

Trifolium suffocatum, Suffocated Trefoil:—on Yarmouth Denes, 6, 7.

Medicago falcata (var. *fl. purp.*), Purple and Yellow-flowered Medic:—on Yarmouth Denes, 7.

Atriplex laciniata, Frosted Sea Orache:—on Yarmouth Denes, 7.

Atriplex pedunculata, Pedunculated Orach:—Yarmouth salt-marshes, and near Lynn, 8, 9.

Tillæa muscosa, Mossy Tillæa:—Yarmouth Denes near the Whale's Jaw Bones, and Mousehold Heath, 5, 6.

Ruppia maritima, Sea Ruppia:—at Yarmouth in the ditches on the marshes, 7.

Aira canescens, Gray Hair Grass:—on Yarmouth Denes near the South Battery, 7.

Bromus triflorus, Threc-flowered Brome-grass:—fields at Saham near Watton, 8.

Bromus pinnatus, Spiked Brome-grass:—Earsham near Bungay, 7.

Holosteum umbellatum, Umbelliferous Chickweed:—wall in St. Faith's Lane, Norwich, 4.

Galium anglicum, Small Bed-straw:—walls of Thetford and Bingham abbeys, 6, 7.

Centunculus minimus, Bastard Pimpernel:—South Wootton Heath, by Lynn; Filby Heath, near the water, 6, 7.

NORFOLK.

Potamogeton heterophyllum, Various-leaved Pondweed:—turf-pits in Old Buckenham Fen, 7, 9.

Anchusa sempervirens, Evergreen Alkanet:—about Norwich and Hadiscoe, 5, 6.

Cynoglossum sylvaticum, Green-leaved Hound's-tongue:—out of St. Benedict's Gates, Norwich, 6.

Menyanthes nymphæoides, Fringed Buck-bean:—Wisbeach river towards Downham, 8.

Campanula patula, Spreading Bell-flower:—near Holt in the way to Binham, 7, 8.

Campanula Rapunculus, Rampion Bell-flower:—hill of Buckenham Castle, 7, 8.

Verbascum pulverulentum, Yellow-hoary Mullein:—about Norwich, Castle Acre, and Hillington, 7.

Thesium linophyllum, Bastard Toad-flax:—Lime Kiln Hill at Shouldham, 7.

Herniaria glabra, Smooth Rupture-wort:—Caldecote, near Swaffham Heath, 7, 8.

Salsola fruticosa, Shrubby Saltwort:—at Wells and Cley, also Brancaster near the public house, 7, 8.

Gentiana Pneumonanthe, Marsh Gentian:—Stratton Strawless, Leziat, and Rollesby Heaths, 8, 9.

Bupleurum rotundifolium, Thorow-wax:—cornfields at Marham, 7.

Bupleurum tenuissimum, Slender Thorow-wax:—sides of salt-water ditches at Lynn, Cley, and Yarmouth, 7, 8.

Caucalis daucoides, Small Parsley:—cornfields at Marham, 6.

Selinum palustre, Marsh Milk Parsley:—marshes between Stalham and Ludham Bridge, 7.

Cicuta virosa, Water Hemlock:—in the river above Norwich; near Yarmouth, 8.

Statice reticulata, Matted Thrift:—about Wells, Cley, and Brancaster, 7, 8.

Fritillaria Meleagris, Fritillary:—near Harleston, in a field called Seven Acres, 4.

Tulipa sylvestris, Wild Tulip:—Old Chalk Pits near Norwich, 4.

Acorus Calamus, Myrtle Flag:—side of the river Yare near Norwich, 6.

Ornithogalum umbellatum, Star of Bethlehem:—at Barbergh near Norwich, and Old Buckenham, 4, 5.

Vaccinium

NORFOLK.

Vaccinium Oxycoccus, Cranberry:—on Dersingham Moor, and at Wretham, 6.

Polygonum minus, Small creeping Persicaria:—on Costesey Common near Norwich, and Filby Heath, 9.

Monotropa Hypopitys, Yellow Birdsnest:—fir grove at Stoke Holy Cross, 6.

Scleranthus perennis, Perennial Knawl:—near Snettisham and Kelling, 10.

Silene anglica, English Catchfly:—about Cromer and Sherringham, 7.

Silene Otites, Spanish Catchfly:—near Thetford, Swaffham, and Bendish, 7, 8.

Rosa tomentosa, Downy-leaved Rose:—at St. Faith's and Catton near Norwich; also at Diss, 6, 7.

Glaucium violaceum, Violet Horn-poppy:—4 m. from Aylsham towards Cromer, 5, 6.

Stratiotes aloides, Water Soldier:—Hoveton Common, Lynn, Acle Dam, &c. 7.

Anemone Pulsatilla, Pasque Flower:—at Sporle, on the Tulip Hills near Lexham, 4, 5.

Thalictrum minus, Lesser Meadow Rue:—hedges at Marham and Shouldham, 6, 7.

Mentha rotundifolia, Round-leaved Mint:—near Earham, edge of a moat at Shingham, 8, 9.

Leonurus Cardiaca, Motherwort:—near Earsham, Holkham, and Potter Heigham, 7, 8.

Orobanche cærulea, Purple Broomrape:—at Lower Sherringham, 7.

Orobanche ramosa, Branched Broomrape:—at Brome and Outwell in hemp-fields, 8, 9.

Alyssum sativum, Gold of Pleasure:—roadside out of St. Giles's Gate, Norwich, 6.

Lepidium latifolium, Broad-leaved Pepperwort:—on Sherringham Cliffs, 7.

Crambe maritima, Sea Kale:—At Mundesley, 5, 6.

Turritis glabra, Smooth Tower Mustard:—hedges at Vroxham and Horstead, near Norwich, 5, 6.

Turritis hirsuta, Hairy Tower Mustard:—walls of Lakenham church-yard and Barton Bendish, 5.

Geranium sylvaticum, Wood Cranes-bill:—near Spixworth church; Holt Wood in Leziate, near Lynn, 6, 7.

NORFOLK.

Vicia lathyroides, Spring Vetch:—Needham sandpit, and cornfields at Lower Sherringham, 4, 5.

Sonchus palustris, Tall Marsh Sowthistle:—river side at Reedham, 7, 8.

Crepis foetida, Stinking Hawkweed:—Barton Bendish and Beechamwell, 6, 7.

Gnaphalium margaritaceum, American Cudweed:—Mousehold Heath, 8.

Gnaphalium dioicum, Mountain Cudweed:—Stratton Strawless Heath, 6, 7.

Ophrys Nidus-avis, Birdsnest:—Gawdy Hall Wood, at Harleston about Heydon, 5, 6.

Ophrys Loeselii, Dwarf Ophrys:—St. Faith's Bogs, Royden Fen, 7.

Ophrys monorchis, Musk Ophrys:—chalkpits at Marham and near Snettisham, 6, 7.

Malaxis paludosa, Marsh Twayblade:—Felthorpe Bog near Norwich, on Cawston Heath, 7.

Aristolochia Clematidis, Birthwort:—ruins of Carrow abbey, Norwich, 7, 8.

Littorella lacustris, Plantain Shoreweed:—margin of Filby Broad, 6.

Myriophyllum verticillatum, Verticillate Water Milfoil:—ditches by Acle Bridge near Yarmouth, 7.

Hippophae rhamnoides, Sea Buckthorn:—between Cromer and Mundesley, Cley Cliffs, 5.

Osmunda Lunaria, Moonwort:—Stratton Heath, Mousehold Heath near Norwich, 7.

Osmunda regalis, Royal Flowering Fern:—Caistor by Yarmouth, Horning Fen, 7, 8.

Lycopodium inundatum, Marsh Club Moss:—near the spring on Mousehold Heath.

Scolopendrium Ceterach, Scaly Spleenwort:—on Heydon church.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

ON the N. has Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, and Lincolnshire; on the E. Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, and Bedfordshire; on the S. Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire; and on the W. Warwickshire. Its greatest length S.W. This county lies obliquely across the middle of England, and is in contact with more surrounding counties than any in England, being bounded by Lincolnshire, Rutlandshire, Leicestershire, Warwickshire, Oxon, Bucks, Bedfordshire, Hunts, and Cambridgeshire. Its length is 60 miles; its breadth 20 miles; and contains 965 square miles. The climate and air are considered to be as good as any in the kingdom. This county is much interspersed with noblemen's and gentlemen's seats. There are many beautiful situations, from the variety of rivulets and intersection of vale and upland. The principal river is the Nen; there are four others: and the Oxford, Grand Junction, and Union Canals run through the county. Cattle of large size, and good horses, are produced in it. The manufactures are shoes, &c.

NORTHAMPTON.—Ruins of the Castle. St. Peter's Ch. St. Sepulchre's Ch. circular withinside, has a curious piece of sculpture just within the western door. County Hall. General Infirmary. New Walk at the E. end of the town. Chalybeate Spring, called Thomas-a-Becket's Well. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. painted glass and monuments in Upton Ch. Also Upton Hall, the seat of T. Samwell, esq. in which are some good portraits and other paintings; the walls of one room are painted with basso-relievos, by an Italian artist: the pleasure grounds should be viewed. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Northampton, at Hardingstone, is an encampment called Hunshorough with a double vallum: in the Ch. is a monument by Rysbrack. Near the S. corner of Mr. Bouverie's Park, in this parish, is Queen Eleanor's Cross, one of those erected to the memory of Queen Eleanor
by

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

by K. Edward I. 4 m. n.w. from Northampton, some curious hollows called Delves, at Harleston, also a stratum of excellent blue ragstone. Near Newbottle Grove are the remains of an ancient building called Sharrah. On Delve Heath are traces of a fortification. 5 m. n.w. from Northampton is Althorpe, the seat of Earl Spencer, containing a very valuable collection of paintings, &c. In the Ch. of Brington, near Althorpe, are several magnificent monuments. B.E.

PITSFORD or PISFORD, 5 m. from Northampton.—Near the turnpike road is a tumulus called Longman's Hill. On the adjoining heath is a small encampment called Barrow Dykes. B.E.

WHISTON, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by S. from Northampton.—The Ch. is beautifully situated, and contains some fine monuments. B.E.

CASTLE ASHBY, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Northampton.—The seat of the Marquis of Northampton has some fine portrait and ornamented grounds. The Ch. contains some good monuments, and has a curious north porch. B.E.

HORTON, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Northampton.—In the Ch. a superb monument. B.E.

LITTLE HOUGHTON, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Northampton.—Clifford's Hill, a vast mount; it formerly had upon it a Roman watch-tower. P.

SPRATTON, 7 m. from Northampton.—The Ch. is a fine specimen of the Anglo-Saxon style, and contains a good monument. B.E.

WELLINGBOROUGH.—In the Ch. some stained glass, beneath the east end a crypt. Half a mile from the town is a mineral spring called Redwell. 3 m. S.E. from Wellingborough, at Irchester, is a Roman Camp called the Barrow. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Wellingborough, in Easton Maudslayi Ch. are some fine monuments. 4 m. S.W. from Wellingborough, Earls Barton Ch. is a curious specimen of ancient architecture. B.E.

HIGHAM FERRERS.—Col. Ch. monuments (temp. Henry V.) and very curious carved west porch. North of the Ch. is a spot called Castle Yard, the site of a Castle. In the street is an ancient Cross. B.E.

RAUNDS, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Higham Ferrers.—The Ch. is
curious

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

curious ancient building; on the south side is a sculptured stone Cross. B.E.

IRTHLINGBOROUGH, $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.W. from Higham Ferrers.—The inside of the Ch. is particularly worthy of notice. In the middle of the village is a stone Cross. B.E.

RINGSTEAD, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by W. from Thrapston.—In the hamlet of Mill Cotton are the remains of an entrenchment, with lofty vallums upon the N. and W. sides. B.E.

LOWICK or LUFFWICK, 2 m. N. by W. from Thrapston.—Ch. monuments, brass plates, and stained glass, particularly worthy of notice. Drayton House, a noble ancient structure, (built about the reign of Hen. VI.) contains a valuable collection of pictures. B.E.

OUNCLE.—Two handsome bridges. 3 m. S.W. from Oundle, at Lilford, the Ch. monuments; and Lilford House, the seat of Lord Lilford. 3 m. N.N.E. from Oundle; at Kettering is the site of a Castle and remains of Nunn. near the Coll. Ch. (1411), in which is a monument to Richard Duke of York, slain in the battle of Wakefield (1459). B.E. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Oundle, at Barnwell, are fine remains of its ancient Castle. B.E.

APETHORPE, 3 m. S.E. from Kingscliff.—Stained glass, brasses, and monuments in the Ch. The seat of the Earl of Westmorland is ornamented with a choice collection of paintings. B.E.

PETERBOROUGH.—The Cathedral (970). Tower Gateway in the Close. Inside of St. John's Ch. B.E. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. N. from Peterborough is Milton Abbey, the seat of Earl Fitzwilliam, containing several fine pictures and some stained glass. B.E. 5 m. W. from Peterborough; Castor displays some curious Saxon architecture, a Saxon inscription over the south door. In the Ch. yard a fragment of a stone Cross. Near Gunwade Ferry are two large upright stones called Robin Hood and Little John. B.E. 5 m. W. by W. from Peterborough; Ch. monuments and curious font at Marham or Marholme. B.E.

MAXEY, 8 m. N.N.W. from Peterborough.—Lolham Edges are subjects of great curiosity; they were designed to carry the Roman road (Ermine-street) over the fenney grounds in the reigns of Adrian and Antoninus (144): it is the site of a Castle. B.E.

BURLINGHAM,

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

BURLEIGH, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. s.e. from Stamford.—Burleigh House the seat of the Earl of Exeter, has a superb collection of paintings; there are books published at Stamford describing this magnificent seat and its contents. 2 m. w. from Burleigh are the ruins of Wothorpe House. B.E.

BARNACK, 2 m. w. from Stamford.—Famed for its stone quarries. The inside of the Ch. is worthy the attention of the tourist.

ROCKINGHAM.—Gateway to the Castle (temp. Hen. II and Ch. monuments. B.E. $4\frac{1}{4}$ m. e.s.e. from Rockingham at Great Weldon, are fine quarries of ragstone, a species of marble that takes a high polish. There is likewise a handsome market Cross, but no market held. B.E.

DEANE OR DENE, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by N. from Rockingham. Ch. monuments. Denethorpe Park, the seat of the Earl of Cardigan, has some fine pictures, curious tapestry, and elegant grounds ornamented with temples, &c. B.E.

BLATHERWICK, 8 m. E.N.E. from Rockingham.—Blatherwick Hall, the seat of H. O'Brien, esq. a venerable old mansion; the entrance gateway is decorated with statues. B.E.

WEEKLEY, 2 m. N.E. by N. from Kettering.—Broughton House has curious gardens, and some valuable paintings. B.E.

WARKETON, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Kettering.—The Ch. contains some well executed monuments by Roubilliac. B.E.

GEDDINGTON, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by N. from Kettering.—In the centre of this village stands one of those elegant Crosses erected by K. Edw. I. to his Queen Eleanor. The inside of the Ch. is worthy notice. B.E.

GREAT OXENDON, 3 m. s. by E. from Market Harborough.—Ch. monuments. In the Ch. tower where bells are hung is a remarkable polysyllabic echo. To a person standing 673 feet from the western part of the elevation on which the Ch. is built, it returns distinctly thirteen syllables uttered by the voice. B.E.

SIBBERTOFT, 5 m. s.w. from Harborough.—Foxhill, a remarkable elevation: and Castle-yard, the site of a Castle. B.E.

BRAYBROOKE, 3 m. from Harborough.—Ch. monuments; one of them an effigy in wood of a cross-legged knight. B.E.

NASEBY, $12\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Northampton.—This

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

ge is supposed to stand upon the highest ground in the kingdom. On Old Windmill Bank in Naseby-field, the view is said to command thirty-nine or forty parish churches. In the centre of the village is a Market Cross. Near Naseby was fought the memorable battle, in which King Charles lost both his crown and his kingdom, the 14th June 1645.

GUILSBOROUGH, $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by N. from Northampton. In this parish is a Roman encampment called Borough Hill or the Burrows. Guilsborough Hall is a large mansion. B.E.

LILBOURN, 9 m. N. from Daventry.—Remains of a Roman fortification; also a hill called Round Hill, about a quarter of a mile from the Roman Road. B.E.

DAVENTRY.—Ruins of the Pr. (temp. W. Rufus). About $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile S. of the town is the celebrated Borough Hill called Danes Hill, particularly worthy of notice. On the N. side of the hill is a smaller Camp. On the S. at the foot of the hill is a remarkable spot called Burnt Walls. In wood near Burnt Walls are the remains of a fortified place called John of Gaunt's Castle. B.E. A whip manufactory.

LADBY, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Daventry.—In this village are several fine springs and ragstone quarries. On Arbury Hill is a large encampment, supposed Roman. B.E.

BRAUNSTON, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Daventry.—Handsome village. At the end of the village a stone Cross decorated with sculpture. B.E.

DOGFORD, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Daventry.—Curious ancient monuments in the Ch. P.

FAWSLEY, 5 m. S.S.W. from Daventry.—Fine monuments in the Ch. Fawsley House, and paintings; the kitchen and hall are particularly entitled to notice. B.E.

SNOWE NINE CHURCHES, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Daventry.—In the Ch. is a magnificent monument for Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Latimer, said by Mr. Pennant to be the most elegant tomb that this or any other kingdom can boast of. P. The Lord of the Manor having a right to present to nine churches is the occasion of the epithet to this church.

WEST HADDON, 8 m. N.N.E. from Daventry.—Oster Hill,

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Hill, a tumulus, conjectured to the memory of Publius C
torius. B.E.

STANFORD, $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by E. from Daventry.—Ch. m
numents, and Stanford Hall. B.E.

CHIPPING WARDEN, 11 m. S.W. by S. from Daventry.
In this parish are entrenchments called Arberry Bank
and near the N. end of the village is an earthen ramp
called Wallow Bank. B.E.

TOWCESTER.—N. E. of the town is Berry Mount H
on the N.W. side are the remains of a foss and the ruins
a Castle. B. E. Col. Ch. in the time of Hen. VI.

EASTON NESTON, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Towcester.—Ch. mo
ments, and seat of the Earl of Pomfret. B.E.

PAULERS BURY, 3 m. S.E. by S. from Towcester.—C
monuments and curious font. B.E.

STOKE BRUERN, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Towcester.—Sto
Park, the fine seat of Leveson Simon, esq. B.E.

FARTHINGSTONE, 7 m. N.W. from Towcester.—Here
some ancient fortifications called Castle Dykes, very m
overgrown with wood. On the S.W. of a hill adjoining (C
tle Hill is another entrenchment, called Castle Yard;
entrenchment is very curious, and has a lofty keep. B. E.

BRACKLEY.—Ruins of the Hospital, with the shield
arms. Chapel. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by W. the Ch. monument s
Stene. 4 m. N. from Brackley; at Helmdon Parson
is the curious ancient inscription upon a mantle-pie
Near to this town is Canons Ashby, the seat of Lady D
den: a curious blockading terrace; a large room in t
house was floored by one of the trees from the park.

AYNHO, 6 m. W.S.W. from Brackley.—Ch. monum en
Kings Sutton. Ch. Town Well. Part of a Roman R
called Portway, and the seat of W. Cartwright, esq. c
taining a choice collection of pictures. B.E.

SULGRAVE, 6 m. N. by W. from Brackley.—Near
Ch. are the remains of an encampment called Castle H
from it is an extensive view. 1 m. N. of the village is
artificial mount, supposed a tumulus. B.E.

MIDDLETON CHENEY, 7 m. N.W. by W. from Brack
—The Ch. porch and door of the steeple are particula
worthy of notice. B.E. 3 m. from Kettering, Roth
Nunn. 2 m. from Rothwell, Pipewell Abb. (1143.)

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

MINERALS.

The following are the only minerals I can find any particular account of in this county.

Ragstone: at Badby near Daventry, and at Great Weldon near Rockingham.—Blue Ragstone: at Harleston, 4 m. from Northampton.—Building Limestone: at Barnack near Stamford.—Yellow and Purple Oker: at Thingdon near Wellingborough.—Red Oker: at Clipston near Market Harborough.—Slatty Clay: at East Farndon near Harborough.—Tobacco-pipe Clay: in the eastern part of Northampton field.—Marly Clay: at Adston, 7 m. from Towcester.—Slate: an inferior sort for roofs at Calverton.

RARE PLANTS.

Salvia pratensis, Meadow Clary:—in Kingsthorpe churchyard, 7.

Scirpus sylvaticus, Wood Rush:—marshy meadow at Guilsborough, 7.

Avena pubescens, Downy Oat-grass:—on walls about Northampton, 6.

Cynoglossum sylvaticum, Green-leaved Houndstongue:—road-side in Geddington Chase, 6.

Hottonia palustris, Water Violet:—near Kelmarsh, 6, 7.

Menyanthes nymphæoides, Fringed Buckbean:—river Nyne at Peterborough, 8.

Campanula Rapunculus, Rampion Bell-flower:—in Badley Wood and Whittlewood Forest, 7, 8.

Verbascum Blattaria, Moth Mullein:—about Northampton, 7.

Chenopodium olidum, Stinking Goosefoot:—in and nigh St. Sepulchre's ch.-yard at Northampton, 8.

Cuscuta europæa, Great Dodder:—Cosgrave and Oxendon, 8, 9.

Myosurus minimus, Mousetail:—gardens and fields at Thorp Malsor, 5.

Chlora perfoliata, Yellow Centaury:—barren pastures at Thorp Malsor, 7, 8.

Colchicum autumnale, Meadow Saffron:—in a meadow at Kingsthorpe, 9.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Polygonum Bistorta, Bistort Persicaria:—meadows near the Ouse not far from Cosgrave, 6.

Scleranthus perennis, Perennial Knawl:—old stone-pits at Creaton, 10, 11.

Silene nutans or *noctiflora*, Night-flowering Catchfly:—in corn between Harringworth and Wakerley, 7.

Sedum album, White Stone-crop:—walls at Naseby and near Northampton, 7.

Pyrus torminalis, Wild Service Tree:—Cliff Woods, and Oundle Woods, 4, 5.

Stratiotes aloides, Water Soldier or Aloe:—in the Fen ditches, 7.

Ranunculus Lingua, Great Spear-wort:—in the Ouse at Stratford, 7.

Ajuga Chamæpitys, Ground Pine:—in Ufford field near Helpston Stone-pits, 4, 5.

Teucrium Scordium, Water Germander:—ditches near the Fens, 7.

Mentha rotundifolia, Round-leaved Mint:—in the ch.-yard at Geddington Chase, 8, 9.

Mentha Pulegium, Pennyroyal:—watery places on Rockingham Common, 9.

Melampyrum cristatum, Crested Cow-wheat:—woods near Yarwell and Wood Newton, 7.

Limosella aquatica, Mudwort:—lane at Kelmarsh, 7, 8.

Alyssum sativum, Gold of Pleasure:—in a flax-ground at Dingley, 6.

Iberis nudicaulis, Naked-stalked Candy-tuft:—pits near Little Creaton, 5.

Geranium rotundifolium, Round-leaved Crane's-bill:—at Church Brampton, 6, 7.

Astragalus glycyphyllos, Sweet Milk Vetch:—ditch o. Northampton castle, 6.

Hypericum Androsaemum, Tutsan St. John's Wort:—woods about the mineral spring at Kingscliff, 7, 8.

Gnaphalium dioicum, Mountain Cudweed:—Barnack and Wittering Heaths, 6, 7.

Orchis ustulata, Dwarf Orchis:—between Duddington and Stamford, 6.

Satyrium viride, Frog Satyrium:—on the common s.w. of Braybrook, 6, 7.

Ophry

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Ophrys muscifera, Fly Ophrys:—in the Wilderness at Rushton, 6.

Ophrys aranifera, Spider Ophrys:—in an old stone-pit near Walcot, one mile from Barnack; 4.

Equisetum sylvaticum, Wood Horsetail:—moorish ground in Naseby Field.

Osmunda Lunaria, Moonwort:—Halston Heath, and higher part of Would Field, 7.

Aspidium Oreopteris, Heath Polypody:—on the side of a spring in Badby Downs.

Pilularia globulifera, Pill-wort or Pepper-grass:—Borough Fen near Peterborough, 6, 9.

OXFORDSHIRE

Is surrounded by Warwickshire, Northamptonshire, Buckinghamshire, Gloucestershire, and Berkshire. Its form is very irregular: its length is about 48 miles, its breadth 22 miles, yet where Oxford lies it is not more than 8 miles across the county. The climate and temperature of this county may be said to be good and healthy. The soil is good, and productive of grass and corn: the Norfolk system of farming is the most approved and followed. The winding of the Thames affords many pleasing scenes: the surface of the county is sufficiently hilly to vary and give effect to the scenery, but not sufficiently elevated to afford difficulties in tillage. The product of this county is mostly agricultural, its manufactures not being of a very extended or important consideration.

OXFORD.—The Colleges; particularly the Chapel, Hall, Tripod, and painted glass, at All Souls College. Hall, Altar-piece in Chapel, portraits of the seven Bishops sent to the Tower, General Guise's collection of paintings, and the public walks at Christ's College. Curious hieroglyphic figures, painted glass in the Chapel, and beautiful walks at Magdalen College. Elegant Chapel at Merton College. Hall, fine painted window in the chapel and sculpture at the altar, and handsome gardens at New College. Library and charming gardens at St. John's College. Needlework altar-piece at Trinity College. Bodleian Library. Radcliffe Library. Picture Gallery. Ashmolean Museum. The Pomfret Statues and Arundelian Marbles. Physic Garden. Curious Saxon Crypt under St. Peter's Ch. in the east. Remains of the Castle and Crypt under it. Magdalen Bridge. Walk to Headington Hill. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Headington is a large stone quarry. B.E. The tourist will consult the *Oxford Companion or Guide* for many noticeable objects.

IFLEY, 2 m. S.E. by S. from Oxford.—Curious Norman architecture and font in the Ch. B.E.

GODSTOW, 2 m. N.N.W. from Oxford.—Remains of the Nunn, (1138). B.E.

OXFORDSHIRE.

STANTON HARCOURT, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by E. from Oxford.—Old seat of the Earl of Harcourt;—see the kitchen, domestic Chapel and Pope's study. Saxon architecture, brasses, and monuments in the Ch. In this neighbourhood are three stones of memorial called the Devil's Coits. B.E.

EYNSHAM, 5 m. N.W. from Oxford.—Near the Ch. is a beautiful Cross. Ruins of the Abb. (1005). N.B.E.

NUNEHAM COURTNEY, 6 m. S. from Oxford.—The seat of the Earl of Harcourt contains a valuable collection of paintings, statues, and charming gardens. The Ch. is a beautiful object, and the inside worthy notice. B.E.

DORCHESTER, a market town.—Ch. monuments and font. In the Ch.-yard a Cross. On the east side of the town is an entrenchment with double foss, called Dike Hills. c. At some distance is Sinodun Camp. B.E.

EWELM, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by E. from Wallingford in Berks.—Ch. monuments. Prospect from the Bishop's House. Chalybeate spring in the centre of the village. B.E.

MONGEWELL, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Wallingford.—The seat of the Bishop of Durham has handsome grounds, near is Grims Dike, a Roman vallum. B.E.

MAPLEDURHAM, 8 m. S.W. by W. from Henley.—Near is the seat of the Blount family with many pictures; among them the portrait of Mrs. Martha Blount, the friend of Pope. B.E.

ROTHERFIELD GREYS, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by S. from Henley.—Ch. monuments and Saxon font. Near is Greys Court, the seat of Lady Stapleton. B.E.

HENLEY, a market town.—Curious keystones to the bridge. Theatre. In the vicinity is found the Creeping Toad-flax. B.E.

WATLINGTON, a market town.—Ch. monuments. On Britwell Hill are some remains of an entrenchment.— $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Watlington is Mr. Hayward's complete agricultural establishment, which no agriculturist should omit seeing. Near is an obelisk cut in the chalk hill. B.E.

PIRTON, $4\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. from Tetworth.—Shirbourn Castle, the seat of the Earl of Macclesfield, has an armoury and some fine paintings; also a handsome flower-garden and conservatory. Near Wheatfield, the residence of Lord C.

Spencer,

OXFORDSHIRE.

Spencer, is a tumulus and remains of an entrenchment called Adwell Cop. B.E.

THAME, a market town.—Ch. monuments. Ruins of the Abb. (1137). Remains of the Prebendal House. Late seat of Viscount Wenman, now of Miss Wykhain, with handsome garden and grounds. B.E.

WATER PERRY, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. w. from Thame.—Monuments and ancient stone in the Ch. Seat of H. Cosens, esq. B.E.

WOODSTOCK, 8 m. N.N.W. from Oxford.—Manufactory of polished steel. Blenheim, the magnificent mansion of the Duke of Marlborough, with fine paintings and tapestry; the elegant grounds are ornamented with a column, temples, aviary, shepherd's cot, a fine sheet of water, bridge, and cascade. Near the Park is the China gallery. B.E.

STONEY MIDDLETON, 3 m. N.W. from Bicester.—The seat of the Earl of Jersey, with handsome gardens and grounds. B.E.

BLOXHAM, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. s.w. by s. from Banbury.—The west door of the Ch. has a curious carving of the Day of Judgement. B.E.

BROUGHTON, 3 m. w.s.w. from Banbury.—Ch. monuments. The Castle (built about the reign of Hen. II.). Curious holes in the towers for shooting the arrow. Castle surrounded by a moat, the seat of Lord Saye and Sele. B.E.

WROXTON, 3 m. w.N.W. from Banbury.—Ch. monuments. Priory (temp. Hen. II.). The seat of the Earl of Guilford, is enriched by many portraits; the gardens and pleasure-grounds are beautiful. B.E.

ROLLEWRIGHT, 3 m. N.W. by N. from Chipping Norton.—Here is that very curious Druidical circle called Rollewright Stones, situate upon an eminence that commands a fine view. B.E.

CHASTLETON, 5 m. w.N.W. from Chipping Norton.—The ancient mansion of J. Jones, esq. in the grounds is a large tumulus. B.E.

GREAT TEW, $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.N.E. from Neat Enstone.—In the Ch. are some curious monuments and ancient brasses. At this village, upon Beaconfield Farm, was found a Roman Sepulchre in 1810. B.E.

HEYTHORPE, 3 m. E. by N. from Chipping Norton.—
The

OXFORDSHIRE.

The Ch. has a Saxon or early Norman doorway, and some rude sculpture over a window now stopped up, also over the north door. Near is the superb mansion of Earl Shrewsbury, ornamented with fine stucco-work. In the grounds are several cascades, and a conservatory 248 feet in length. B.E.

KIDDINGTON, 3¹/₂ m. E.S.E. from Neat Enstone.—Here is a seat of C. Browne, esq. with a collection of portraits: in the garden is the ancient font in which it is said K. Edw. the Conf. was baptized at Islip. In the Ch. is a Saxon arch, and upon the south side of the chancel a series of grotesque ornaments in stone. B.E. 1 m. from Kiddington is Ditchley, the seat of Viscount Dillon, with some fine painted ceilings and a choice collection of paintings. B.E.

BURFORD, a market town.—The Priory, a seat of ——— Lenthall, esq. has some valuable paintings. In the Ch. is an ancient inscription for John Leggare, and a fine monument for Sir L. Tanfield.

SWINBROOK, 2¹/₂ m. E. from Burford.—Many ancient monuments in the Ch.

MINSTER LOVEL, 3 m. W. from Whitney.—Ch. monuments, and ruins of the Pr. (temp John.) C.B.

BAMPTON, 5 m. N.W. from Whitney.—Remains of a Castle. C.B.

BRADWELL, 3 m. from Burford.—Handsome pleasure grounds of Broadwell Grove House. Filkins Hall, in this parish, the seat of Edw. Colston, esq. has some good paintings. B.E.

BICESTER.—Remains of the Priory of St. Edberg (built 1182), now a farm house; near Bicester was Ardley Castle (built about Hen. VI.). Near the town is the site of the Roman city of Alchester, where a battle was fought between King Etheldred and the Danes.

AMBROSDEN, 3 m. from Bicester.—Fine view from Grovehill Wood. In the vicarage-house Kennet wrote his *Parochial Antiquities*: near which is the site of the late elegant mansions of Sir William and Stephen Glynne, and Sir Edward and Sir Gregory Turner; the avenue still remains; the house built by the third gentleman was beautiful. Sir Edward built this house (1739) with the materials from the ancient mansion of the Glynnes and Blounts which

OXFORDSHIRE.

which was a fine old edifice. The Roman Akeman Street passes near the village.

MINERALS.

- Fibrous Carbonate of Lime, (*B. M.* 345.):—Shotover Hill.
Osteocolla or incrusting Carbonate of Lime, (*B. M.* 346):—Shotover Hill.
Crystallized Sulphate of Lime or Gypsum or Selenite, (*B. M.* 425):—Shotover Hill.
Calcareous Schist, (*B. M.* 347):—at Stonesfield.
Freestone, Ragstone:—at Headington near Oxford.
Yellow Ochre, (*B. M.* 253):—on Shotover Hill.
Potters Clay:—near Oxford.
Tufa incrustans:—at Sommerton.
Firestone:—at Hornton.
Grey marble:—at Blackington.
Pyrites:—at Banbury.
Red earth:—at Nettlebed.

FOSSILS.

- Cornu Ammonis or Snake Stone:—at Claydon and Rollewright.
Cockles and Escalops:—in the Chiltern.
Strombus:—Headington Quarries.
Madrepores:—Shotover Hill quarries.
Worm Stones:—Shotover Hill.
Star Stones, a part of the Encrinus:—at Cleydon.
Entrochi or Screw Stones:—Headington quarries.
Geodes, containing white earth called Chalk Egg:—in the Chiltern part.
Shield Echinus:—at Tangley, Fulbrook, and Burford.

RARE PLANTS.

- Veronica montana*, Mountain Speedwell:—Shotover plantations and Stoken Church woods, 5, 6.
Eriophorum vaginatum, Single-headed Cotton-grass:—marshes at Headington, 3.
Phleum paniculatum, Panicked Catstail Grass:—on the wall of Rose-lane, Oxford, 7.
Festuca bromoides, Barren Fescue Grass:—at Headington, 6.
Bromus pratensis, Field Brome Grass:—at Ditchley, 7.

Bromus

OXFORDSHIRE.

Bromus pinnatus, Spiked Heath Brome-grass :—Woodstock Park and Burford Downs, 7.

Arundo epigejos, Wood Reed :—Magdalen College Copse and Tar Wood, 7.

Galium tricornu, Corn Bedstraw :—Headington Field, Stanton Harcourt, and South Leigh, 7.

Potamogeton gramineum, Grassy Pondweed :—Binsey Common, 7.

Cynoglossum sylvaticum, Green-leaved Houndstongue :—Whichwood Forest, 6.

Menyanthes nymphæoides, Fringed Buckbean :—river near Botley Bridge, Godstow Bridge, Hinksey Ferry, 8.

Polemonium ærurum, Greek Valerian :—below the ochre pits at Shotover Hill, 6.

Thesium linophyllum, Bastard Toad-flax :—pastures at Stanton St. John, 7.

Vincamajora, Greater Periwinkle :—Magdalen College Walks, 5.

Chenopodium olidum, Stinking Goosefoot :—at Binsey, 8.

Cuscuta europæa, Great Dodder :—on nettles, heath, &c. at Ifley, 8, 9.

Bupleurum rotundifolium, Thorow-wax :—Parks, South Leigh and Middleton Stoney, 7.

Tordilium maximum, Great Hare-wort :—hedge on the north side of the Parks, 6, 7.

Oenanthe puccidianifolia, Sulphur-wort :—banks of the Isis beyond Ifley, Wick Copse, 6.

Scandix odorata, Great Chervil :—Rose-lane, Oxford, 5.

Pimpinella magna, Great Burnet Saxifrage :—Stow Woods, Noke Woods, 7, 8.

Myosurus minimus, Mouse-tail :—Magdalen College Walks near the Meadow Gate, 5.

Fritillaria meleagris, Fritillary :—Magdalen College Meadow and Cowley Meadows, 4.

Ornithogalum luteum, Yellow Star of Bethlehem :—woods near Ashford Mill, Fauler, 4.

Acorus Calamus, Sweet Flag :—at Dorchester, 6.

Colechicum autumnale, Meadow Saffron :—meadows at Coomb, Heythorpe, Filkins, and Bradwell, 9.

Chlora perfoliata, Yellow Centaury :—Pentley Hangings, 7, 8.

Polygonum

OXFORDSHIRE.

Polygonum minus, Small creeping Persicaria:—watery places at Otmore, 9.

Polygonum Bistorta, Great Bistort:—banks of the Isis beyond Itley, and near Gosford Bridge, 6.

Paris quadrifolia, Herb Paris:—Headington Wick Copse, 5.

Monotropa Hypopitys, Yellow Birdsnest:—woods between Nettlebed and Henley, 6.

Silene noctiflora, Night-flowering Catchfly:—cornfields at Headington, Cowley, and South Leigh, 7.

Sedum dasyphyllum, Thick-leaved Stonecrop:—Magdalen College walls and Rose-lane, Oxford, 6.

Lythrum hyssopifolium, Hyssop-leaved Loosestrife:—left hand of the turnpike gate on the Banbury Road, 8.

Pyrus torminalis, Wild Service Tree:—Stanton St. John's, Stoken Church, wood near Ashford Mills, 4, 5.

Rosa villosa, Apple Rose:—Marston Lane, 6.

Papaver somniferum, White Poppy:—near the Observatory, and by Godstow Nunnery, 7.

Anemone Pulsatilla, Pasque-flower:—Burford Downs and Whichwood Forest near Cornbury Quarry, 5.

Ranunculus Lingua, Great Spearwort:—banks of the Cherwell near Kings Mill, 7.

Helleborus viridis, Green Hellebore:—Wood-perry farm, and Nutfield, 4.

Teucrium Scordium, Water Germander:—river banks near High Bridge, and Eynsham Common, 7, 8.

Teucrium Chamædrys, Wall Germander:—walls at Whitley, 7.

Stachys germanica, Downy Woundwort:—near Whitley; Stonesfield, Brizenorton, 7.

Lathræa Squamaria, Toothwort:—Woodstock Park, and woods near Ashford Mill, 4.

Limosella aquatica, Mudwort:—on Binsey Common and Noke, 7, 8.

Thlaspi perfoliatum, Perfoliate Shepherd's Purse:—on Burford Downs, 4, 5.

Cardamine amara, Bitter Ladies-smock:—near Gosford Bridge, 4, 5.

Erysimum cheiranthoides, Treacle Hedge Mustard:—Osier Holts near Godstow, 7.

Arabis

OXFORDSHIRE.

Arabis turrita, Tower Wall Cress :—Magdalen College walls, 5.

Turritis glabra, Smooth Tower Mustard :—Stow Wood on a wall at Whitney, 5, 6.

Turritis hirsuta, Hairy Tower Mustard :—Rewley Abbey, 5.

Lathyrus Aphaca, Yellow Lathyrus :—Cowley, and South Leigh, 6, 8.

Vicia sylvatica, Wood Vetch :—Medley Grove, 7, 8.

Astragalus hypoglottis, Purple Milk Vetch :—Burford Downs, 6, 7.

Hypericum Androsæmum, Tutsan St. John's Wort :—Shotover Plantations, 7, 8.

Gnaphalium dioicum, Mountain Cudweed :—Woodcock Heath, 6, 7.

Cineraria integrifolia, Mountain Fleawort :—Mongewell on Grimes Dike, and Burford Downs, 5, 7.

Orchis ustulata, Dwarf Orchis :—Burford Downs, Caversham Warren, 6.

Orchis militaris, Military Orchis :—Caversham Warren, 5.

Satyrion viride, Frog Orchis :—Burford Downs, Shotover Hill, Cornbury, and South Leigh, 7.

Ophrys Nidus-avis, Birdsnest Ophrys :—Tar Wood, and Stoken Church Woods, 5, 6.

Ophrys muscifera, Fly Ophrys :—near Wormsley, 6.

Ophrys aranifera, Spider Ophrys :—stone quarries near Wheatley; Caversham Warren, 4.

Serapias palustris, Marsh Helleborine :—N. side of Shotover Hill, bogs near Stow Wood, 7, 8.

Serapias grandiflora, White Helleborine :—Shotover Plantations, 6.

Aristolochia Clematitis, Birthwort :—near the walls Godstow Nunn. and Kencot, 7, 8.

Typha angustifolia, Lesser Reedmace :—Cowley, near the London Road, 6, 7.

Carex dioica, Separate-headed Carex :—under Headington Wick Copse, on Bullington Green, 5, 6.

Carex strigosa, Loose pendulous Carex :—Noke Wood and Witham Wood near Oxford, 4, 5.

Myriophyllum

OXFORDSHIRE.

Myriophyllum verticillatum, Spiked Water Milfoil:—by the Bridge on the Botley Road near Medley Lane, 7, 8.

Salix lambertiana, Boyton Willow:—at Harley Ford near Henley, 4.

Equisetum sylvaticum, Wood Horsetail:—moist woods and shady places in boggy grounds.

Osmunda Lunaria, Moonwort:—s. side of Shotover Hill. 3 m. from Oxford near the Blind Pinnocks, 7.

Polypodium Dryopteris, Three-branched Polypody:—Cornbury Quarry.

After the preceding part of this County had been printed, the following article came to the Editor's notice.

NORTHLEIGH, about 2 m. from Woodstock.—The remains of a Roman villa, the interior area of which is 212 feet by 167, surrounded by forty-seven different apartments of various sizes, the largest being thirty-three feet by twenty, the smallest ten by eight, surrounded with stone walls about two feet in height. These rooms contain several beautiful and curious Mosaic pavements, some of which are quite entire, also the remains of warm baths, cold baths, hypocausts, and other Roman antiquities, in a good state of preservation: several coins have also been found—The discovery was first made in 1813, but the whole had not been explored till 1816.

The situation of this villa is near the Akeman Street of the Romans, which enters the county near Holywell, runs through Blenheim Park, and passes to the Julian Way, leaving the county near Ambrosden. It is worthy of remark, that about a century ago a villa was discovered in the neighbouring parish of Stonesfield. Near this place, at Callow Hill, are the remains of a Roman Camp, also other supposed Roman remains.

The lover of antiquity will be glad to hear that Mr. Hakewell, the architect, has undertaken the delineation of these remains at Northleigh, with a view to their being printed, in order to preserve them to the public.

SHROPSHIRE

Is bounded by the nine following counties: Cheshire, Flintshire, Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Worcestershire, Herefordshire, Radnorshire, Montgomeryshire and Denbighshire. Its circumference is 160 miles, being about 50 m. long and 40 broad, and it contains 1,403 square miles.

The air and climate are generally pure and healthy, but in some parts sharp and piercing. Few counties possess a greater variety of soil or diversity of appearance;—divided into nearly equal parts by the Severn, its southern portion assumes the mountainous character, while the northern approaches to a level, yet agreeably relieved by a few single hills, and romantic valleys finely wooded.

The whole of the county is mostly well cultivated, and produces abundantly; the cows and sheep deserve particular notice; the one producing the richest milk, and the other the finest fleeces, in the kingdom. Quantities of coal, lead, iron, and stone, are produced in the county.

The principal rivers are the Severn, Teme, Clive, &c. Various canals traverse this county, and beneficially assist its natural water-courses.

CLEOBURY MORTIMER.—Chancel of the Ch. East of the school are the remains of a Camp, supposed Danish. B.E.

KINLET, 4 m. N. by E. from Cleobury Mortimer.—Saxon architecture and superb monuments in the Ch. B.E.

BRIDGENORTH. The situation of this town is said to resemble that of the Old Jerusalem; the prospect from it is delightful: there is a curious walk, from the high part of the town to the bridge, hewn 20 feet through the rock. Ruins of a Castle; also a mount called the Old Castle. In coming to Bridgenorth, a short distance from the road near Stockton, is one of the finest terraces in Europe; it is part of the airing pleasure-ground of T. Whitmore, esq. of Apley. William Rufus founded a Coll. Ch. here. 2 m. S.E. at
o 2 Morfe,

SHROPSHIRE.

Morfe, near Quatford, is a Hermitage in the rock, and five tumuli. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. at Burcot near Worfield, is a curious semicircular cave in the rock. 4 m. E. from Quatford, near Chesterton, is a Roman Camp called the Walls. B.E.

GREAT OR MUCH WENLOCK.—Ruins of the Pr. (temp. W. Conq.). Saxon architecture in the Ch. Limestone quarries. B.E.

BROSELEY, 4 m. E.N.E. from Wenlock.—Famous for its manufactories of tobacco-pipes and garden-pots, likewise for its coals. C.B. 2 m. N.E. by N. is Colebrook Dale, celebrated for its beautiful iron bridge and large iron-works. B.E.

BUILDWAS, 4 m. N.E. by N. from Much Wenlock.—Abb. ruins (1135). Under the s. wing of the transept is a crypt, now used for a cellar. See the Bridge. The above are near the foot of the Wrekin Hill. B.E.

MADELEY, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. by W. from Shiffnal.—Manufactory of fossil tar. Navigable Canal to Ketley Iron-works. Colebrook Dale is only 1 m. from Madeley. B.E.

SHIFFNALL, 19 m. E. by S. from Shrewsbury.—Ch. monuments, and inscription to Wm. Wacleley, aged 124. Roof of the Chantry Chap. B.E.

TONGE, 3 m. E. from Shiffnal.—Magnificent Castle, containing a large collection of paintings. The Ch. (1410) is beautiful, with superb monuments. A short distance from Tonge is Boscobel House, the asylum of K. Charles II. after the battle of Worcester: near the house is the Royal Oak. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from Boscobel is White Ladies, where the King was concealed. White Ladies Pr. is a picturesque ruin, supposed of Saxon origin. B.E.

LILLESHELL, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Newport.—Ruins of the Abbey (circa 1145). The Ch. has some fine specimens of Saxon and Norman architecture; the entrance to the Chapter House is through a handsome Norman Arch. B.E.

WELLINGTON.—Near are Iron Furnaces. 1 m. W. by S. Orleton, the seat of W. Cludde, esq. has a valuable collection of paintings. B.E.

WROXETER, 5 m. S.E. from Shrewsbury.—This was a Roman town; a piece of the old Roman wall is yet standing, called the Old Works of Wroxeter. Very curious Roman altar against the vicarage house. 1 m. from Wroxeter

SHROPSHIRE.

eter is the Wrekin Mountain; from the summit is an extensive view. B.E.

SHREWSBURY.—Castle. Tower in the town walls near Belmont-street. East Bridge, best seen from the Ludlow road. Remains of the Abb. (1083). Stone pulpit in the Abb. gardens. St. Peter's Ch. Ancient arched aqueduct. Ruins of St. Chad and the New Ch. St. Mary's Ch. has Norman architecture; and is, except Ludlow, the handsomest Ch. in the county: in the chancel window some fine stained glass. St. Julian's Ch. east window has painted glass purchased at Rouen. At the Grammar School is a valuable collection of Roman and other antiquities, also fossils and other subjects of natural history. Town Hall. Library and Paintings. Market House and Conduit. Theatre. Quarry Promenade. Old ornamented building in Hill-lane, built A.D. 1618. Welch Bridge. The statue in armour from the gateway on the bridge is in a niche in the market-house. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Shrewsbury is Shelton Oak. 4 m. E. from Shrewsbury are the beautiful ruins of Haghmond Abb. (1010), and near are the remains of Battlefield Ch. placed upon the spot where a battle was fought between Henry IV. and Hotspur Percy. In the ch.-yard is a tumulus, under which the vanquished are said to have been buried. B.E.

LONGNOR, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. s. from Shrewsbury.—Longnor Hall, the seat of the Rev. — Corbet, has some admirable portraits and other pictures. A short distance from Longnor is Acton Burnel Castle, a square building with a square tower at each corner.—6 m. w. from Longnor are Stiperstones Hill lead-mines. C.B.

LEEBOOTWOOD, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. s. by w. from Shrewsbury.—Linen and Thread manufactories, also a mill for dyeing woollen cloth. B.E.

WESTBURY, $8\frac{3}{4}$ m. w. by s. from Shrewsbury.—Near this village are the remains of Caws Castle with a very steep keep. B.E.

GREAT NESS, 7 m. N.W. from Shrewsbury.—Kynaston's Cave in Nescliffe Roek. C.B.

MIDDLE, 8 m. N. by w. from Shrewsbury.—Ruins of the Castle. B.E.

SHROPSHIRE.

WHITCHURCH.—Ch. monuments. Old walls of the Castle. Race-ground. 9 m. s. of Whitchurch is Hawkstone Park, the seat of Sir John Hill, bart. peculiarly worthy the tourist's notice; the house contains some valuable pictures, and the painted ceilings are much admired; the grounds are strikingly beautiful; the summer-house is decorated with paintings in fresco. See also the *Vis-à-vis*. Retreat or Fox's Knob. Grotto. St. Francis's Caves. Swiss Bridge scenery. The terrace, obelisk, and tower. Roman Camp 1 m. from the tower, called Bury Walls; likewise an extraordinary cavern in the tower glen: near is an urn. Ruins of Red Castle. Giant's Well. Scene in Otaheite and Neptune's Whim. Near the Park is Hawkstone Inn, with a bowling-green and pleasure-grounds for the accommodation of those who visit Hawkstone. B.E.

ELLESMERE, 17 m. N.N.W. from Shrewsbury.—Keep of a Castle, Ch. ancient tomb and inscription in Ch.-yard. The Mere a lake containing 100 acres. P.

OSWESTRY.—Ruins of the Castle. Oswald's Wall. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. is an encampment with triple ramparts, called Hen Dinas or Old Palace. Wats Dike. Hays, an ancient seat of the Waring family. Ashton Park, the elegant mansion of W. Lloyd, esq. 3 m. E.N.E. from Oswestry are the picturesque ruins of Whittington Castle, and 1 m. further Halstone, the seat of the Myttons, containing a good collection of pictures. 3 m. N. by W. in Sallatyn parish, is a circular Entrenchment, with high ramparts and a deep foss, called Castle Brogyntyn. P.

HALES OWEN, 6 m. N.E. from Kidderminster in Worcestershire. Ruins of the Abb. (temp. John). St. Kenelm's Chapel. Curious Saxon font. Leasowes, formerly the property and residence of Shenstone, who laid out the grounds with a simplicity of taste that captivated every visitor. B.E.

CHURCH STRETTON, 13 m. S. by W. from Shrewsbury.—Between this and Little Stretton upon a hill are deep entrenchments, called Broccard's Castle. N.E. of the town is Caer Caradoc, called Quardock, a lofty hill with entrenchments on its summit, one of the military stations of the renowned Caractacus. The rivulets at the bottom of these hills form many cascades. B.E.

BISHOPS

SHROPSHIRE.

BISHOPS CASTLE.—Keep of a Castle. Bowling-green. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. s.s.e. between Purslow and Badford Gate, is an ancient encampment called Borough Hill. 5 m. s. by w. from Bishops Castle are the ruins of Clun Castle. 1 m. n. of Clun, upon the s. side of the hill, is a large Roman fortification. N.D.E. 3 m. s. from Bishops Castle is Walcot Park, a seat of Earl Powis: within the verge of the domain on Tongly Hill are vestiges of a British Camp called Bury Ditches, commanding a fine view. B.E.

LUDLOW.—Noble remains of the Castle. Public walks round the Castle. Coll. Ch. painted glass and fine monuments. The Cross. Broad-street Gateway. White Cliff Walk. 2 m. s.e. Canham Camp. c. 2 m. n.w. is Oakely Park, the seat of the Hon. Robert Clive; the grounds are romantic and beautiful; in the house some good paintings, particularly one by Weenix. B.E. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. w. by s. Downton Castle, has fine paintings and beautiful grounds.

STOKE, 7 m. n.e. from Ludlow.—Ruins of a Castle. B.E. 10 m. from Ludlow stood Hopton Castle.

KNIGHTON (in Radnorshire).—3 m. n. by e. is Caer Caradoc Hill, one of the military stations of Caractacus. This hill is in Shropshire.

MINERALS.

Siliceous freestone.—Hawkstone Lea and Grinshill Hills.

Grauwakke.—Hagmond Hill 2 m. from Shrewsbury.

Greenstone, amygdaloid, felspar, siliceous schistus.—Wrekin Hill and Stiperstones Hill lead-mines.

Basalt ironstone.—Eastward of the Wrekin and Kinlet, 8 m. s. from Bridgenorth.

Limestone—Rocks at Colebrook Dale near Broseley.

Coal.—Much Wenlock, Broseley, Madeley, and at Pitchford $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. s.s.e. from Shrewsbury. Most of the coal-pits have an upper stratum of blackish stone, porous and full of a bituminous matter, which is manufactured into a sort of pitch or tar. c.

Sandstone—N. of Shifnal.

Dye earth, or Grey dry clay: it contains many fossils.—Tickwood near Colebrook Dale.

Iron ore, resembling basaltic columns in miniature.—Common at Ketley near Shifnal.

Shivery

SHROPSHIRE.

Shivery schistus —Longmont Hills.

Large blocks of quartz.—Top of the Stiperstones Hill between Shrewsbury and Bishops Castle.

Lead.—Hope and Snailbeach mines.

Carbonate of barytes, carbonate of lime, rhomboidal and dogs-tooth spar, red lead ore, blende or black jack, galena and steel ore.—Lead mines at Hope and Snailbeach, not far from the Stiperstone mines.

Petroleum.—Oozes out of the rock near the iron bridge in Colebrook Dale.

FOSSILS.

Cornu Ammonis, muscle shells, and vegetable productions.—In the Coal strata at Colebrook Dale and Ketley.

Impressions of ferns in the ironstone nodules, called ball stones.

Cacti and Euphorbia very large, also other petrifications are found in the sandstone.

Limpets and cockles are found in Pinny measure.

Dudley fossils and bivalves.—In the dye earth near Colebrook Dale.

Tophus turbinatus or Curl stone.—In Pinny measure.

Large Geodes full of fluid pitch.—In the limestone quarries at Lincoln Hill Colebrook Dale.

Catheds with impressions of plants.—At Mr. Botfield's works at Cleobury Mortimer.

Trilobites or Pediculus marinus, and many other curious fossils.—Near Bewdley.

RARE PLANTS.

Utricularia minor, Lesser-hooded Milfoil:—Whixhall Moss. 7.

Schaenus alba, White-headed Bog-rush:—Bomere Pool near Shrewsbury, 8.

Scirpus sylvaticus, Wood Club Rush:—sides of a pool in Colebrook Dale, 7.

Eriophorum vaginatum, Single-headed Cotton-grass:—near Ellesmere and Ancot Bog, 3.

Arundo epigejos, Wood Reed:—ditch border near Aquilate Meer, 7.

Potamogeton heterophyllum, Various-leaved Pondweed:—in Berrington Pool, 7, 8.

Asperugo

SHROPSHIRE.

Asperugo procumbens, German Madwort:—conflux of the Cove and Teme, Ludlow, 4, 5.

Campanula patula, Spreading Bell-flower:—Cainham Camp near Ludlow, Shelton Bank, Pitchford, 8.

Lobelia Dortmanna, Water Lobelia:—Bromere Pool near Shrewsbury, 7.

Verbascum Lychnitis, White Mullein:—near Wrexham on the Chester road, 7, 8.

Cicuta virosa, Water Hemlock:—pool dam at Hatton and near Buildwas in a rivulet, 8.

Drosera longifolia, Long-leaved Sundew:—Bomere Pool Bog, Hatton Nine Heath, 7, 8.

Colchicum autumnale, Meadow Saffron:—Hope Mead near Bishops Castle, and near Cainham Court, Ludlow, 9.

Alisma Damasonium, Star-headed Water Plantain:—Ellesmere and Ancot Pool, 7.

Vaccinium Vitis Idæa, Red Whortle Berry:—Stiperstones Hill, 6.

Elatine Hydropiper, Small Waterwort:—eastern shore of Bromere Pool near Condover, 3 m. from Shrewsbury, 8.

Andromeda polifolia, Marsh Andromeda:—Birch Bog near Ellesmere, 6.

Saxifraga hypnoides, Mossy Saxifrage:—Titterstone Clee Hill, 5, 6.

Dianthus Caryophyllus, Clove Pink:—walls of Ludlow Castle, 7.

Dianthus deltoides, Maiden Pink:—Haghmond Hill, 7, 10.

Silene nutans, Nottingham Catchfly:—Hawkestone, 6, 7.

Sedum rupestre, Rock Stonecrop:—Titterstone Clee, 7.

Ranunculus Lingua, Great Spear-wort:—Ancot Pool and Almond Park Pool, 7.

Trollius europæus, Globe Flower:—meadows at Hays, 5, 6.

Teucrium Chamædrys, Wall Germander:—Whittington Castle walls, 7.

Mentha rotundifolia, Round-leaved Mint:—Bishops Castle and Clunton, 8, 9.

Galeopsis versicolor, Large-flowered Mint:—near Baschurch, and Cainham Camp, Ludlow, 7, 8.

Lathrææ

SHROPSHIRE.

Lithora Squamaria, Toothwort:—Benthal Edge, and Colebrook Dale, 4.

Antirrhinum Cymbalaria, Ivy-leaved Snapdragon:—on a wall at Old Port near Oswestry, 5, 11.

Orobancha elatior, Tall Broom-rape:—Hope Bowdler, 6, 8.

Subularia aquatica, Axl-wort:—Ancot Pool, 7.

Thlaspi campestre, Mithridate Mustard:—Colebrook Dale, 6.

Cochlearia danica, Danish Scurvy-grass:—Shrewsbury Castle walls, 5, 6.

Iberis nudicaulis, Naked-stalked Candy-tuft:—Armo Hill, 5.

Arabis hispida, Alpine Rock Cress:—by the first mile-stone from Shrewsbury to Welsh Pool, 6, 7.

Geranium sylvaticum, Wood Cranes-bill:—near Hale Owen, 6, 7.

Vicia sylvatica, Wood Vetch:—Shelton Bank and Berwick Wood, 7, 8.

Hypericum Androsæmum, Tutsan St. John's Wort:—Cross Hill near Shrewsbury, 7, 8.

Gnaphalium dioicum, Mountain Cudweed:—road from Trebrodind to Chin, 6, 7.

Doronicum Pardalianches, Leopard's Bane:—banks of the Severn below Bridgenorth, 5.

Serapias longifolia, Marsh Helleborine:—Oakley Wood near Bishops Castle, 7, 8.

Empetrum nigrum, Crow or Crakebury:—on Stiper stones and Sakatin mountains, 5.

Equisetum sylvaticum, Wood Horsetail:—woods opposite the Tontine Inn, Colebrook Dale.

Osmunda Lunaria, Moonwort:—meadow near Ludlow, 7.

Osmunda regalis, Royal Fern:—Ancot Bog and Knockin Heath, 7, 8.

Polypodium Dryopteris, Three-branched Polypody:—Titterstone Clee Hill and Downton Castle.

Asplenium lanceolatum, Lanceolate Spleenwort:—Hagmond Hill.

Scolopendrium Ceterach, Scaly Spleenwort:—Ludlow walls, 5, 10.

SOMERSETSHIRE

AS the Bristol Channel on the N.W. Gloucestershire on the E. Wiltshire, E. Dorsetshire, S.E. and Devonshire on the W. Its extreme length about 80 miles, and from 30 to 40 broad: it contains 1,549 square miles. The climate of much the greater part is mild and genial: the soil is much varied, but it is mostly rich and luxuriant in its produce; the scenery of the county affords many pleasing and grand views. The principal rivers are the Parret, Ivel, Tone, Brewe, Avon, &c. Woollen cloth is a considerable article of manufacture in this county.

BATH.—Roman antiquities in a room at the end of Bath-street. Roman antiquities in the Guildhall. Abbey Ch. and monuments, particularly Bishop Montague's, Colonel Newton's, Colonel Champion's, and Colonel Walch's; the last has been much admired. Quin's epitaph. Painted glass in All Saints Chapel. Pump Room. King's Bath. Queen's Bath. Cross Bath, and Hot Bath. Royal Crescent. Circus. New Crescent. Camden Place. Squares. Theatre and Sydney Gardens. Romantic little Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene in Widcombe parish. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. at Bath-easton, is Salisbury Hill with a circular entrenchment upon its summit. B.E.

WIDCOMBE, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. by S. from Bath.—Prior Park, a fine seat with handsome grounds and beautiful scenery, including a cascade. Near, on Combe Down, are immense stone quarries. Upon Lansdown Hill is a superb monument to Sir B. Grenville; near it the remains of a fortification, supposed Saxon. The view from this Hill is beautiful and extensive, particularly from a plantation called North Stoke Brow. B.E.

BATHFORD, 3 m. W. from Bath.—Near are Hampton Cliffs and Hampton Down, with a tumulus: the view from the cliffs is enchanting and picturesque. B.E.

STANTON PRIOR, 5 m. W.S.W. from Bath.—Upon Stanbury Hill is an extensive Camp commanding a beautiful prospect. 2 m. to the E. of this village is Midford Castle, the

SOMERSETSHIRE.

the seat of C. Conolly, esq. containing many valuable pictures and a curious Roman Altar clock; the grounds are ornamented with buildings, cascades, &c. B.E.

HINTON, 5m.s. from Bath.—Ruins of the Pr. (1227), and several tumuli. Hinton Charterhouse, the seat of S. I. Day esq., has many excellent pictures. B.E.

FARLEY, 6 m. S.E. from Bath.—Remains of the Castle, fine monuments and crypt in the Chapel of the Castle. Ruins of an Abbey. B.E.

STANTON DREW, $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. w.s.w. from Pensford.—Druidical circle, called the Wedding. Three Stones a short distance s.w. of the Ch. and Hautvill's Coit, a huge stone near the road to Chew. B.E.

CHEW MAGNA, 3 m. w. by s. from Pensford.—Roman encampment with triple ramparts, called Bow Ditch. Very curious Ch. monuments. B.E.

KEYNSHAM, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. w.N.w. from Bath.—Ch. monuments, particularly Sir Thomas Bridges's. The limestone quarries in this parish abound with Cornua Ammonis or Snake Stones. B.E.

BRISTOL.—Cathedral (1148) and Gate. Radcliffe Ch. Altar-piece painted by Hogarth. Guildhall. Paintings in the Council House. Portraits in Merchants Hall. Exchange. Statue of William III. in Queen's Square. Statue of George III. in Portland Square. Quay and Bridge Docks. Commercial Coffee-room in Corn-street. Manufactories of sugar, sulphur, turpentine, vitriol. Coal works. Brass and Iron foundries. Distilleries. Glass-houses; and china. Merchandise carried on sledges. Here are likewise Malt-houses ten stories high. Theatre and Assembly-room. At Clifton, which adjoins Bristol, are the Hot-wells, a water-drinking place very much frequented. Behind the Crescent, St. Vincent's Rocks are awfully grand and picturesque. Iron Bridge from Clifton Down to Leigh Down, high enough for ships to sail under it. See the buildings in Clifton Village. B.E.

LONG ASHTON, $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. s.w. by w. from Bristol.—This village is much resorted to in the summer season, every cottage has accommodation for the entertainment of company. In the cliffs are many caverns; upon the cliffs two Roman encampments, called Burwalls and Stokeleigh. Ch. monuments

SOMERSETSHIRE.

numents and painted glass. Ashton Court, a fine old seat.
B.E.

PORTBURY, 6 m. w. by N. from Bristol.—Picturesque ruins of the Priory. In Portishead Ch.-yard is a neat Cross.
B.E.

WALTON, 3 m. s.w. by w. from Glastonbury.—Octagonal Castle. Ruins of an old Ch. with the remains of an ancient Cross in the Ch.-yard. B.E.

TICKENHAM, $9\frac{1}{4}$ m. w. by s. from Bristol.—Ch. monuments and ancient font. Beautiful ruins of Tickenham Court. Cadbury Castle, a Roman encampment with a double rampart. B.E.

WRINGTON.—Ch. monuments, particularly Waterland's. B.E. 10 m. w. at Weston super Mare, is a Roman Camp called Worlebury.

NENMET, 8 m. N.E. from Axbridge, only 5 m. w. from Stowey.—Tumulus in Fairyfield near Butcomb Ch., with curious caves in it. B.E.

CHEDDAR, 2 m. S.E. from Axbridge.—Cheddar Cliffs, one of the most striking objects of its kind in England. Nine springs issue within thirty feet of each other at the foot of these cliffs. Painted glass and brass plates in the Ch. Market Cross and Paper Manufactory. B.E.

EAST BRENT, $4\frac{1}{4}$ m. w.s.w. from Axbridge.—On the top of Brent Knoll are the remains of a Roman entrenchment with a double foss. The Ch. has curious effigies upon the steeple, and painted glass. B.E.

SOUTH BRENT, adjoining the former—Has in the Ch. several very curious grotesque carvings upon the benches ridiculing the monks, abbots, &c. In the N. aisle is a sumptuous mural monument. B.E.

BRIDGEWATER.—Ruins of the Castle. Ancient Bridge. Ruins of an Hospital. Altar and monuments in the Ch. Townhall. B.E.

GOATHURST, 3 m. s.w. by w. from Bridgewater.—Ch. monuments. Halswell, the seat of Sir — Tynte, bart. The grounds are extremely beautiful; in them are Robin Hood's Temple, Druids Temple, Rotunda, and Cascades. B.E.

ENMORE, 4 m. w.s.w. from Bridgewater.—Enmore Castle, the seat of the Earl of Egmont, is a noble and cu-

SOMERSETSHIRE.

rious structure; the grounds are highly ornamented with temples, &c. The Ch. has some neat monuments. B.E.

STRINGTON, 10 m. N.W. by W. from Bridgewater.—A large Roman entrenchment with double foss, called Doughty-borough Castle. Ch. monuments and Cross in the Ch.-yard. B.E.

STOKE CURCY, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by W. from Bridgewater.—Fine ruins of the ancient castle. N.D.E.

CHILTON, 5 m. E.N.E. from Bridgewater.—A quarter of a mile from the village, in a meadow at the N. edge of Polden Hill, great numbers of moulds for casting Roman coins are frequently found. A.

STOGUMBER.—Ch. monuments and Cross in the Ch.-yard. 2 m. S.W. from the Ch. are the fine ruins of Combe Sydenham House, clothed with ivy. In the adjoining parish of Bricknoller are remains of Trendle Castle and Turks Castle, also a beacon commanding a fine view. B.E.

WATCHET.—In this parish are three large barrows: and in Williton, nearly adjoining, are the remains of four ancient Crosses. 1 m. S. of Watchet is Orchard Ch. which contains some elegant monuments. B.E.

OLD CLEVE, 4 m. S.E. from Dunster.—The high cliffs abound with alabaster. Ruins of an Abbey (1188), also ruins of Cleve Chapel and Leighland Chapel. In Old Cleve Ch.-yard is an ancient Cross. B.E.

DUNSTER.—On the S.E. side of the Ch.-yard are the ruins of a Pr. (temp. W. the Conq.). Ch. monuments. The Castle and view from it are particularly worthy attention. B.E.

WOTTON COURTNEY, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Dunster.—The situation of this parish is extremely beautiful. The inside of the Ch. is finely embellished, and has an ancient font: in the Ch.-yard are the remains of a Cross, and a large yew-tree. B.E.

MINEHEAD.—Many resort here for sea-bathing. In the Ch. is an alabaster statue of Queen Anne. Upon the sea shore are a great variety of shellfish. B.E.

PORLOCK, 6 m. W. from Minehead.—Ancient Cross. The scenery round this town is beautiful and picturesque; near is a decoy. Harold's Encampment, and Ch. monuments. 2 m. W. from Porlock is the very romantic parish of Culborne:

SOMERSETSHIRE.

borne: the church is placed in a very beautiful situation, and the river forms a succession of cascades. B.E.

CUTCOMBE or CULCOMBE, $5\frac{1}{4}$ m. s.w. by w. from Dunster.—Near is Dunkerly Beacon: on the summit are many loose stones, with three large fire-hearths forming a triangle; the prospect from this hill is the finest in the county. B.E.

WITHYPOOL, 7 m. n.w. from Dulverton.—Near is Cows Castle. B.E.

WIVELISCOMBE.—1 m. from the town are the remains of an encampment called the Castle. B.E.

WELLINGTON.—Ch. monuments; and manufactories of serges and earthenware. From this place the Duke of Wellington derives his title. B.E.

TAUNTON.—Remains of the Castle. Market-house with coffee-room and billiard-room. Parade. Hospital. St. Mary Magdalene's Ch. has a very curious roof and painted glass. B.E.

ILMINSTER.—Ch. monuments.

CHARD.—Fine monuments in the Ch. B.E. Robinhood's Butts or Cairns at Buckland St. Mary, 4 m. n.w. of Chard.

CREWKERNE.—In the Ch. are curious carvings. Near is a hill called Rana Hill, on which was formerly a chapel. B.E.

HINTON, 3 m. n.w. by n. from Crewkerne.—Ch. monuments. The views in the vicinity of this village are extremely beautiful and extensive. Earl Poulett's seat is a magnificent building with handsome plantations. B.E.

EAST CHINNOCK, 3 m. from Crewkerne.—A salt spring and manufactory of salt. B.E.

MUCHELNEY, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. s.s.e. from Langport.—Ruins of the Abbey (939) with painted glass. B.E.

ALLER, 4 m. n.w. from Langport.—The Ch. has a fine Saxon arch on the southside curiously ornamented with a pelican and her young. Monument in the chancel. B.E.

BOROUGHBRIDGE, $5\frac{1}{4}$ m. n.w. from Langport.—A tumulus, with the ruins of a Chapel upon it. B.E. 2 m. s.w. at Athelney, King Alfred upon his retirement from the Danes took shelter, and upon his reverse of fortune founded an Abbey. See *Hume's England* for particulars of this memorable and interesting event.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

QUEEN CAMEL, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Ilchester.—A medicinal sulphureous spring, beneficial in scrophulous cases. B.E.

YEOVIL.—Remarkable for its Inn, and variety of curiosities and antiquities collected by a former landlord. C.B.

SOUTH CADBURY, 6 m. W.S.W. from Wincanton.—The scenery from this place is uncommonly grand and picturesque. Near the village are the remains of one of the most famous fortifications in this or perhaps in any other county, called Camelat; in it is a spot called King Arthur's Palace, and likewise a well called after his name. B.E.

MILBORNE PORT, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Wincanton.—Ch. and monuments, Guildhall, Town Well, and manufactories. B.E.

BRUTON.—Ch. Ancient Cross in the market-place. Stocking manufactory. Remains of the Priory of Staversdale (1005). B.E.

CASTLE CAREY, 3 m. S. from Bruton.—Earthworks of a Castle called the Camp. The country round this village is extremely beautiful. B.E.

GLASTONBURY.—Ruins of the Abbey (954) and St. Joseph's Chapel. In the road to Shepton Mallet, under the Tor Hill, is a famous spring. Market Cross and Conduit. Tor Ch. curious basso-relievo.

SOMERTON.—Remains of a Castle and part of the town wall. Ch. monuments. B.E.

SHEPTON MALLET.—Curious market Cross. 1 m. N. is Masbury Castle, a strong camp with treble works. C.

WELLS.—West front of the Cathedral. Budwith's Chapel, Knight's Chapel, and Milton's Chapel, also Peter Lightfoot's clock. Conduit. Palace. 2 m. W. from Wells is the celebrated cavern called Okey or Wokey Hole, in one of the Mendip Hills. On the N.W. side of Mendip Hills, near Berrington, is a considerable cavern, in which were found a great collection of human bones. L.T. These hills contain lead, lapis calaminaris, ochre, iron ore, and a variety of fossils. In Harptree parish, 7 m. N. from Wells, are large caverns.

FROME.—Inside of the Ch. Large cask at the Bull Inn, said to contain 600 puncheons. B.E. 3 m. S.W. by W. at Nunney, ruins of a Castle and Roman Camp, single trench. C.

ILCHESTER.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

ILCHESTER.—Were fine remains of a Castle. 4 m. Montacute Priory and Castle was built here by Morton brother of W. the Conq.

MINERALS.

Cotham marble (*B. M.* 325):—Cotham near Bristol.
Sulphate of Strontian (*B. M.* 117):—Redland and Aust Passage.

Oxide of zinc or calamine (*B. M.* 201); manganese; cobalt ore; lead; copper:—Mendip hills.

Botryoidal oxide of iron (*B. M.* 431):—Downsend near Bristol.

Amethystine quartz (*B. M.* 430):—Clifton Hill near Bristol.

Variety of jasper or iron flint (*B. M.* 219):—near Bristol.

Coal:—at Bristleton near Bristol.

Freestone (*B. M.* 8); common limestone:—at Bath.

Quartz, called Bristol stone:—St. Vincent's rocks.

Alabaster:—at Old Cleve.

Red ochre:—at Great Chew near Winton.

FOSSILS.

Cornu Ammonis or snakestone; Trochuses, some very large; muscle shells, cockle-shells, &c.:—in the limestone quarries at Bath and Keynsham.

Impressions of ferns and other plants:—in the coal at Bristleton, near Bristol.

Pentacrinites:—at Keynsham near Bath. C. Harford, esq. of Stapleton has a fine specimen five feet by four.

Nautilus:—at Keynsham.

RARE PLANTS.

Veronica hybrida, Welsh Speedwell:—near the Giants Hole, St. Vincent's rocks, 7.

Milium lendigerum, Panic Millet Grass:—St. Vincent's rocks near the Hot wells, 8.

Poa procumbens, Procumbent Sea Meadow-grass:—foot of St. Vincent's rocks, 8.

Briza minor, Small Quaking-grass:—St. Vincent's rocks, 7.

Bromus diandrus, Upright Brome-grass:—at the foot of St. Vincent's rocks, at the furthest part near the meadows, 6.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Bromus pinnatus, Spiked Brome-grass:—St. Vincent's rocks, 7.

Rubia peregrina, Wild Madder:—St. Vincent's rocks, and Dunster, 6, 7.

Scilla autumnalis, Autumnal Squill:—near the lime-kiln on Clifton Hill, St. Vincent's rocks, 9.

Lepidium rudemale, Narrow-leaved Pepperwort:—at the foot of St. Vincent's rocks, 6.

Arabis stricta, Bristol Rock Cress:—St. Vincent's rocks on the s. side of the river one mile below the Hot wells, 5.

Turritis glabra, Smooth Tower Mustard:—St. Vincent's rocks and Bath quarries, 5, 6.

Turritis hirsuta, Hairy Tower Mustard:—St. Vincent's rocks and Cheddar cliffs, 5.

Erigeron canadense, Canada Fleabane:—St. Vincent's rocks, 8, 9.

Carex digitata, Fingered Carex:—St. Vincent's rocks s. side of the river, and near Bath, 5.

Carex clandestina, Dwarf Silvery Carex:—sunny spots about St. Vincent's rocks, 5.

Bupleurum tenuissimum, Slender Thorow-wax:—boggy ground at the west end of St. Vincent's rocks near Cook's Folly, 7, 8.

Utricularia minor, Lesser-hooded Milfoil:—Glastonbury Moor, 7.

Iris foetidissima, Stinking Iris:—near Watchet and near Bath, 6.

Lithospermum purpureo-cæruleum, Purple Gromwell:—coppice between Axbridge and Wookey, 5.

Asperugo procumbens, German Madwort:—in the corn-fields near Bath, 4, 5.

Campanula patula, Spreading Bell-flower:—roadside to Castle Cary, not 200 yards from Bewton, 7, 8.

Verbascum Lychnitis, White Mullein:—hedges near Taunton, 7, 8.

Selinum palustre, Milk-parsley:—on Cuckoo Bank, Glastonbury Moor, 7.

Cicuta virosa, Water Hemlock:—boggy grounds near Shepton Mallet, 8.

Statice reticulata, Matted Thrift:—at Uphill, 7, 8.

Ornithogalum

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Ornithogalum luteum, Yellow Star of Bethlehem:—corn-fields at Winstaunton, 4.

Asparagus officinalis, Asparagus:—in a meadow near Cook's Folly, 8.

Convallaria Polygonatum, Angular Solomon's Seal:—in woods n. side of Mendip hills, 5, 6.

Acorus Calamus, Sweet Flag:—marshes near Glastonbury, and river at Bath, 6.

Colchicum autumnale, Meadow Saffron:—meadows between Bath and Bristol, 9.

Monotropa Hypopitys, Yellow Bird's Nest:—in Leigh Wood, 6.

Andromeda polifolia, Marsh Andromeda:—Glastonbury Moor, 6.

Saxifraga hypnoides, Mossy Saxifrage:—on Chedder rocks and Mendip hills, 5, 6.

Dianthus deltoides, Maiden Pink:—Chedder rocks 2 m. from Axbridge, 7, 10.

Dianthus cæsius, Mountain Pink:—Chedder rocks, 6, 7.

Sedum rupestre, Rock Stone-crop:—Chedder rocks, 7.

Pyrus Aria, White Beam Tree:—Chedder rocks and Mendip hills, 5.

Cistus ledifolius, Ledum-leaved Cistus:—on Brent downs.

Cistus polifolius, White Mountain Cistus:—on Brent downs, 7.

Pæonia corallina, Wild Peony:—on the Steep Holmes, 8.

Thalictrum minus, Lesser Meadow Rue:—on Chedder cliffs, 6, 7.

Cochlearia officinalis, Common Scurvy-grass:—on Chedder cliffs, 5.

Erodium moschatum, Musky Storksbill:—near Chedder, 6, 7.

Leonurus Cardiaca, Motherwort:—by the wayside at Chedder and waste ground near Bristol, 8.

Lathræa Squamaria, Toothwort:—woods and inclosures near Bath, 4.

Lepidium petræum, Mountain Pepper-wort:—walls about Bristol, and St. Vincent's rock opposite Goram's Chair, 3, 4.

Cardamine impatiens, Impatient Ladies Smock:—ditch banks near Bath, 6.

Vicia

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Vicia sylvatica, Wood Vetch :—Smokhall Wood near Bath, 7, 8.

Vicia lutea, Rough-podded Vetch :—sandpit on the side of Glastonbury Tor Hill, 8.

Vicia hybrida, Hairy-flowered Yellow Vetch :—Glastonbury Tor Hill, 6.

Lotus diffusus, Slender Bird's-foot Trefoil :—meadow beyond the Hot wells, Bristol, 5, 6.

Tragopogon porrifolius, Purple Goats-beard :— meadows below Cook's Folly near Bristol, 5, 6.

Senecio saracenicus, Broad-leaved Groundsel :—river side between Wells and Glastonbury, 7, 8.

Ophrys Nidus-avis, Birdsnest Ophrys :—woods about Bath, 5, 6.

Serapias longifolia, Marsh Helleborine :—near Shepton Mallet, 7, 8.

Carex Davalliana, Prickly-headed Carex :—on Lansdown Hill near Bath, 5, 6.

Polypodium Dryopteris, Three-branched Polypody :—Leigh Wood and Mendip Hills.

Polypodium calcareum, Rigid Three-branched Polypody :—Chedder cliffs and Mendip hills.

Asplenium septentrionale, Forked Spleenwort :—rocks on the south side of Blackford Hill.

Scolopendrium Ceterach, Scaly Spleenwort :—upon the walls at Bath and Bristol, 5, 10.

Cyathæa regia, Cup Fern :—top of Mendip hills.

Hymenophyllum Tunbridgense, Tunbridge Filmy-leaf :—in a shady lane near Shepton Mallet.

SUFFOLK,

BOUNDED on the N. by Norfolk, on the E. by the German Ocean, on the S. by Essex, and on the W. by Cambridge; its length from E. to W. is 58 miles; from N. to S. about 30, and its circumference 165 miles. The climate is considered healthy. The surface of the county is in general level, and comprehends every kind of soil, from the lightest sand to the heaviest clay; but by a spirited cultivation much of the bad land has been reclaimed. The agriculture of this county is allowed to be the nearest perfection of any in the kingdom, and its farming stock is much valued. The chief rivers are the Stour, the Little Ouse, the Waveney, &c.

MELFORD, 3 m. N. from Sudbury.—Elegant monuments in the Ch. and the Hall; curious carving upon the cover of the Font and Spalding's pew; also a carving in alabaster of the Wise Men's Offering. N. of the Ch. is Kentwell Hall, the seat of Richard More, esq. Near the river, Melford Place, the seat of Sir ——— Parker, bart. B.E.

LAVENHAM, 4 m. N.N.E. from Melford.—The Ch. is the most beautiful in the county, and contains a few monuments worthy notice. B.E.

CLARE.—Ruins of the Castle; the earthworks are the most complete Norman fortification in the kingdom. Remains of a Priory (1248). Roman entrenchment on the Common. Curious crypt under a cottage nearly opposite the market Cross. Singular carving over the Swan Inn, with the arms of De Burgh, Mortimer Earl of March, and Richard Duke of York, the father of King Edward IV.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS.—Gateway and ruins of the Abbey (1020). North Porch of St. Mary's Ch. Crypts in St. Mary's Chapel. St. James's Ch. steeple. Ruins of a stone Chapel near Risby Gate, now the sign of the Cock. An entrenchment, called Haberdon, beyond South Gate. Ruins of a Chantry in Southgate-street; Theatre; Townhall; Hospital;

SUFFOLK.

Hospital; Gaol, and Bridewell. Circular ruin near St. Andrew's-street, Northgate. Remains of St. Saviour's Hospital. G.N.B. 7 m. N. at Livermore, is the seat of Lee Acton, esq. with beautiful pleasure-grounds. N.D.E. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. s.w. from Bury, at Ickworth, is the magnificent seat of the Earl of Bristol not yet finished (A.D. 1812). $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Bury, Little Saxham Ch. remarkable for one of those round towers ascribed to the Danes; the monuments are worthy of notice. $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.N.W. from Bury. Hengrave Ch. has a circular tower and fine monuments. Near is Hengrave Hall, the venerable mansion of Sir Thomas Gage, bart. 4 m. s.w. from Bury. See the Ch. monuments at Hawsted. B.E. 4 m. S.E. by E. Rushbrook Ch. is worthy a visit.

MILDENHALL.—Ch. monuments, and two solid ancient masses of flint in the Ch.-yard; also the ancient mansions of Sir Charles Bunbury and the Norths. B.E.

ICKLINGHAM, 4 m. E. from Mildenhall.—In All Saints Ch. is part of a Roman pavement: near is a square encampment, called Kentfield. Upon Warren Hill are three large barrows; upon the Heath are many rare plants. B.E.

BARNHAM, 3 m. s. from Thetford.—Near are ten or eleven tumuli, supposed to have been thrown up after the battle between K. Edmund Ironside and the Danes in 870. B.E.

EUSTON, 3 m. S.E. by s. from Thetford.—Euston Hall, the seat of the Duke of Grafton; in the park is an elegant temple commanding a pleasing view. B.E.

ELMSWELL, 5 m. N.W. from Stow Market.—Ch. monuments and curiously carved pedestal of a stone Cross in the Ch.-yard. B.E.

REDGRAVE, 7 m. N.W. by w. from Eye.—The Ch. has some elegant monuments. Redgrave Hall, the beautiful seat of — Holt, esq. B.E.

EYE.—Ruins of a Priory (temp. W. Conq.) and handsome Ch. 2 m. N. is Brome Hall, a fine old mansion of the Marquis of Cornwallis, with some portraits and painted glass. In Brome Ch. are several monuments worthy of notice. B.E.

WINGFIELD, $5\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. by N. from Eye.—Superb monuments in the Coll. Ch. (W. Rufus). A quarter of a mile N.W. from the Ch. the remains of Wingfield Castle. B. E.

REDLINGFIELD,

SUFFOLK.

REDLINGFIELD OR BEDINGFIELD, 4 m. S.E. from Eye.—Remains of a monastery called the Hall. B.E.

HEVENINGHAM, 5 m. S.W. by W. from Halesworth.—Heveningham Hall, the magnificent seat of Lord Huntingfield, containing a very valuable collection of paintings and beautiful grounds; in the park an ancient oak called the Queen's Oak, B.E.

BUNGAY.—Ruins of a Castle and Nunn. (temp. Hen. II.) In the market place are two Crosses. Theatre. Pleasant walk to the Bath-house. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. are the ruins of Mettingham Castle. B.E.

BURGH, 4 m. W.S.W. from Yarmouth.—Burgh Castle, supposed the Roman Garianorum. A little to the N. are the remains of a monastery: the church has a circular tower. B.E.

LOWESTOFF.—A sea bathing-place with gardens decorated with alcoves and summer-houses. Upon the ceiling of the Ch. porch is a representation of the Trinity. The font is very ancient, and monuments worth seeing. N. of the town is a circular lighthouse. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. is Gunton Hall, an elegant building with beautiful plantations. B.E. 3 m. W. see the monuments and painted glass in Oulton Ch. B.E. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. at Pakefield, the Ch. monuments. On Bloodmore Hill is a Barrow which has been opened. B.E. 3 m. W.N.W. Flixton Hall, the noble seat of A. Adair, esq. with extensive plantations.

GISLEHAM, 4 m. S.W. by S. from Lowestoff.—Remains of painted glass in the Ch., and painting upon the screen. B.E.

KESSINGLAND, 6 m. S.S.W. from Lowestoff.—West door arch of the Ch. and very ancient font. B.E.

SOUTHWOLD.—It is now frequented as a sea bathing-place. The Ch. porches are highly ornamented and decorated with letters. *St. Edmund. ora pro nobis*: the inside of the Ch. is elegant and curious. Batteries; encampments upon Eye Cliff and Fairy Hills. B.E.

BLYTHBOROUGH OR BLIBURGH, 4 m. W. from Southwold.—Within the Ch. at the west end is the figure of a man which used to strike time upon a bell; small figures on the pews. Tombs of King Anna king of the East Angles, and Firminus his son, who both fell in battle (A.D.

SUFFOLK.

654). Not far from the Ch. are the ruins of a Pr. (temp. Hen. I.) mantled with ivy. B.E.

DUNWICH.—Ruins of a Friary and All Saints Ch.

LEISTON, $4\frac{1}{4}$ m. s. by E. from Saxmundham.—Beautiful ruins of the Abbey (1182). B.E.

ALDBOROUGH, 13 m. s.e. from Framlingham.—A fashionable bathing-place. The rides are to Leiston Abbey and Orford Castle: upon the beach grow the *Pisum maritimum* (or Sea Pea) and other rare plants. B.E.

SNAPE, 5 m. w. by N. from Aldborough.—The Ch. has a very ancient and highly ornamented stone font. B.E. A Priory of Benedictines was anciently here (1155).

FRAMLINGHAM.—Magnificent remains of a noble Castle. North of the town is a lake or mere. Fine monuments in the handsome Ch.. 4 m. s. at Letheringham, in the Ch. are some superb monuments. N.D.E.

WORLINGWORTH, 5 m. N.W. from Framlingham.—In this Ch. is the beautiful font which originally adorned the Abbey Ch. at Bury. B.E.

ORFORD, 10 m. E. from Woodbridge.—Fine remains of a Castle. Ruins of the chancel of the Ch. supposed Saxon. Monuments and brass plates in the Ch. and elegant ancient font. 1 m. from Orford is Sudborne-Hall, a sporting seat of the Marquis of Hertford. B.E.

BUTLEY, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by N. from Woodbridge.—Butley Pr. (1171) a fine seat. B.E.

UFFORD, $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.E. by N. from Woodbridge.—Ruins of Segenhoe Chapel. The font cover in the Ch. has been one of the most beautiful in the kingdom. B.E.

HELMINGHAM, 8 m. N.W. by N. from Woodbridge.—Ch. monuments. Helmingham Hall, the ancient seat of the Earl of Dysart, contains some good pictures, and a collection of ancient armour. B.E.

IPSWICH.—Many of the houses are adorned with curious carvings with basso-relievo. Chimney-piece at the Tankard Public House; subject supposed the Judgement of Paris. St. Margaret's Ch. Porch has the head of a nun well executed. Curious font in St. Peter's Ch. Mr. Fonnereau's Park. Corn and butter markets. Gate-house of Wolsey's College. Theatre. Ducking-stool at the Custom House. Barracks. Race-ground. A curious cannon at the shop door

SUFFOLK.

oor of a tradesman. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. s. at Freston, is a very singular brick tower. *Murex contrarius*, a remarkable fossil, in its at Freston. 4 m. s.e. at Nacton are several barrows, called the Seven Hills. 4 m. s. by E. Woolveston Hall. B.E.

FELIXSTOW, $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. s.e. by E. from Ipswich.—Ruins of magnificent old building called Old Hall. Felixstow Cottage. Near is Landguard Fort. B.E.

STRATFORD, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. s. by E. from Hadleigh.—A quarter of a mile s.e. from this village is a Camp, supposed the *Ad Ansam* of the Romans. B.E.

ARWORTON, 10 m. s. from Ipswich.—Curious Gateway to the Hall. c.

ELMSET, 3 m. n.e. by N. from Hadleigh.—Neat Ch. and Dropping Well. B.E.

STOKE JUXTA NEYLAND.—Has a fine Ch. and elegant monuments. Curious Gateway at Gifford's Hall, and remains of an old Chapel. B.E.

BURES, 6 m. s.e. from Sudbury.—Ch. monuments. B.E.

MINERALS AND FOSSILS.

Amber (*B. M.* 273); Jet (*B. M.* 51):—sea shore at Lowestoff.

White brick earth of a superior quality:—at Woolpit.

Red brick earth, clay, chalk, and gravel:—in various places.

Crag, composed of dry powdered shells, used to manure and:—found in pits south of Woodbridge; at Orford and adjoining parishes: in these pits are found the

Coralliform carbonate of lime (*B. M.* p. 481).

FOSSILS.

Murex contrarius, Left-turned whelk:—this curious and rare fossil is found in the Crag pits at Freston, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Ipswich, on Mr. Skittor's farm; also in the Crag pits near Orford.

Cornua Ammonis or Snakestone; Gryphite or Crowstones; Anomia and Belemnites:—in clay at Clare, and other parishes where the under stratum is clay.

Echini:—in gravel pits.

Oysters:—at Scamer.

SUFFOLK.

RARE PLANTS.

Veronica spicata, Spiked Speedwell :—on Cavenham, Culford, and Risby Heaths, 7, 9.

Veronica verna, Vernal Speedwell :—sandy heath between West Stow and Icklingham, in corn at Wordwell, 4.

Veronica triphyllos, Fingered Speedwell :—Aldborough inclosure next the marshes, near Bury and Barham Heath, 4.

Dactylis stricta, Smooth Cocksfoot Grass :—Aldborough Quay, and ditch sides, also Orford, 8.

Triticum loliaceum, Dwarf Sea-wheat Grass :—Aldborough and Dunwich Beach, Lowestoff and Southwold, 6, 7.

Ruppia maritima, Sea Ruppia :—Aldborough, Dunwich, Orford, and Yarmouth marsh ditches, 7.

Tillæa muscosa, Mossy Tillæa :—Aldborough, Dunwich, Brand, Bungay, and Icklingham Heaths, 5, 6.

Chenopodium olidum, Stinking Goosefoot :—Aldborough and Lowestoff Beach, Woodbridge river side, 8.

Bupleurum tenuissimum, Slender Thorow-wax :—Aldborough Marshes, Gorleston and Yarmouth, 7, 8.

Mentha sylvestris, Horse Mint :—Aldborough Beacon Hill near the bottom, Burgh Castle, Bury, 8, 9.

Iberis nudicaulis, Naked-stalked Candy-tuft :—Aldborough, Orford, Bury, and Bungay sandy lands, 5.

Pisum maritimum, Sea Pea :—Aldborough near the lime kiln, and Orford beach, 7.

Vicia lathyroides, Spring Vetch :—Aldborough Common, Burgh Castle, Westleton Signal House, 4, 5.

Vicia lutea, Rough-podded Vetch :—Aldborough, Orford beach, 8.

Trifolium suffocatum, Suffocated Trefoil :—Aldborough Marsh, between the town and Slaughden, Lowestoff, Dunwich, and Southwold, 6, 7.

Santolina maritima, Sea Cotton Weed :—Aldborough, Orford, and Dunwich beaches, and 1 m. n. of Landguard Fort, 8, 9.

Urtica pilulifera, Roman Nettle :—Aldborough, Lowestoff, Bungay, and under old walls at Gorleston, 6, 7.

Atriplex laciniata, Frosted Sea Orach :—Thorpe near Aldborough, beach near Landguard Fort, 7.

Iris

SUFFOLK.

Iris foetidissima, Stinking Iris:—near Bury and Blyth-burg, 6.

Schænus Mariscus, Prickly Bog-rush:—river side between Bungay and Beccles, 7, 8.

Panicum viride, Green Panic-grass:—near Wickham Market, Bungay, and opposite Woodbridge Ferry, 7.

Panicum sanguinale, Cock's-foot Panic-grass:—opposite Woodbridge Ferry, 7.

Agrostis Spica venti, Silky Bent-grass:—at Cavenham, Snape Heath, 6, 7.

Festuca bromoides, Barren Fescue-grass:—Snape Heath by the roadside, 6.

Holosteum umbellatum, Umbelliferous Chickweed:—on walls and thatched roofs at Bury, 4.

Galium anglicum, Wall Bedstraw:—on old walls at Bury, Barton, and Mildenhall, 6, 7.

Centunculus minimus, Bastard Pimpernel:—East Heath near Oulton, 6, 7.

Asperugo procumbens, German Madwort:—at Wangford near Brandon, 4, 5.

Verbascum Lychnites, White Mullein:—road from Framingham to Parham, 7, 8.

Chironia pulchella, Dwarf Centaury:—wet grassy ground near Gorleston pier, 8, 9.

Thesium linophyllum, Bastard Toad-flax:—near the fir plantation on Risby Heath, 7.

Herniaria glabra, Smooth Rupture-wort:—near the 3-milestone between Bury and Newmarket, 7, 8.

Cuscuta europæa, Great Dodder:—Worlingham Heath, 8, 9.

Gentiana Pneumonanthe, Marsh Gentian:—Carlton Heath, by Lowestoff, Hopton and Corton Heaths, Yarmouth, 8, 9.

Selinum palustre, Milk Parsley:—Alder Carrs at Fritton, 7.

Oenanthe peucedanifolia, Sulphur Wort or Dropwort:—Vestly Bottom, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Bury, in a wet meadow, 6.

Cicuta virosa, Water Hemlock:—near Temple Bridge, Cavenham, Oulton Broad, and Fritton Broad, 8.

Tamarix gallica, French Tamarisk:—near Landguard Fort, 7.

SUFFOLK.

Drosera longifolia, Long-leaved Sundew:—bogs near Beccles, Fritton, Belton, and Lound, 7, 8.

Myosurus minimus, Mousetail:—fields at Blundeston and Parham, 5.

Leucojum æstivum, Snow-flake:—pastures at Little Stonham, 5.

Fritillaria Meleagris, Fritillary:—meadow near Laxford church, and Hawsted, 4.

Tulipa sylvestris, Wild Tulip:—chalk pit near St. Peter's Barn, Risby Gate Street, Bury, 4.

Ornithogalum nutans, Drooping Star of Bethlehem:—meadow nearly opposite the chalk pits, Bury, 6.

Acorus Calamus, Sweet Flag:—ditches near the river at Belton, and Burgh Castle, 6.

Alisma Damasonium, Star-headed Water-plantain:—at Framlingham, 6, 7.

Vaccinium Oxycoccus, Cranberry:—Worlingham Common near Beccles, 6.

Pyrola rotundifolia, Round-leaved Winter-green:—on Bradwell Common among furze, 7.

Scleranthus perennis, Perennial Knawle:—Culford, West Stow and Icklingham Heaths, 10, 11.

Silene Otites, Spanish Catchfly:—Fornham St. Martin's, Risby, &c. near Thetford, 7, 8.

Silene noctiflora, Night-flowering Catchfly:—turnip fields round Bury, 7.

Lythrum hyssopifolium, Hyssop-leaved Loosestrife:—Barrow Bottom and near Barton Mere, 8.

Stratiotes aloides, Water Soldier:—Lowdham Hall Mere, at Bradwell near Yarmouth, 7.

Anemone Pulsatilla, Pasque-flower:—chalk bank at Caenham, and Icklingham Heath, 4, 5.

Thalictrum minus, Lesser Meadow-rue:—in Field Lane, and chalk pit near St. Peter's Barn, Bury, 6, 7.

Leonurus Cardiaca, Mother-wort:—lane near the toll-gate, Bury; near Bungay and North Cove, 8.

Scrophularia vernalis, Yellow Figwort:—Fornham St. Genoveve, 4, 5.

Orobanche ramosa, Branched Broomrape:—at Mettingham near Bungay, 8, 9.

Alyssum

SUFFOLK.

Alyssum sativum, Gold of Pleasure:—in Lakenham field
by Wangford, 6.

Lepidium ruderales, Narrow-leaved Pepperwort:—river
side at Yarmouth, Lawthorn marshes Aldborough, 6.

Crambe maritima, Sea Kale:—Dunwich Beach, 5, 6.

Erysimum cheiranthoides, Treacle Hedge Mustard:—in
turnip fields near Bungay, Bury, Yoxford, and Hales-
worth, 7.

Hesperis inodora, Dames Violet:—near Browston Hall,
6.

Turritis glabra, Smooth Tower Mustard:—at Flixton,
and near Dunwich, 5, 6.

Turritis hirsuta, Hairy Tower Mustard:—near Bury,
walls at Brandon, 5.

Geranium Phæum, Dusky Cranes-bill:—on a bank at
Shbocking, 5, 6.

Astragalus hypoglottis, Purple Milk Vetch:—near Bury
and Newmarket, 6, 7.

Crepis biennis, Rough Hawkweed:—near Bury, Fram-
ingham near the Castle, 6, 7.

Hypochaeris maculata, Spotted Cats-ear:—near the fir
plantation on Risby Heath, 7.

Artemisia campestris, Field Southernwood:—cornfield
walks at Elden, and Icklingham Heath, 8.

Gnaphalium dioicum, Mountain Cudweed:—on Canham
Heath near Bury, 6, 7.

Cineraria palustris, Marsh Flea-wort:—Geldeston Fen,
by the turnpike gate at Hadisco, 6, 7.

Ophrys Nidus-avis, Bird's-nest Ophrys:—woods near
Bury, Saxham, Parham, and Onehouse, 5, 6.

Ophrys Loeselii, Dwarf Ophrys:—bogs near Tudden-
ham, 7.

Ophrys monorchis, Musk Ophrys:—chalk pits at Sickles-
mere, and Little Saxham, 6, 7.

Ophrys aranifera, Spider Ophrys:—Great and Little
Saxham, 4.

Serapias palustris, Marsh Helleborine:—near Bury, foot
Bungay Bath Hills, 7, 8.

Aristolochia Clematitis, Birthwort:—Sturston near Diss,
8.

SUFFOLK.

Littorella lacustris, Shore-weed :—edge of Oulton Broad by Lowestoff, at Cavenham and Belton Common, 6.

Osmunda Lunaria, Moonwort :—chalk pits near Bury, 7.

Osmunda regalis, Flowering Fern :—bogs at Fritton, fens at Hopton, in an alder carr at Leiston, 7, 8.

Pilularia globulifera, Pillwort or Pepper-grass :—wet places on Hopton Common, 6, 9.

The botanical tourist, when at Bury, will be amply rewarded by a trip to Icklingham, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Bury, where he will meet with the following rare plants.

MAY.

Veronica triphyllos, Fingered Speedwell.

Tillæa muscosa, Mossy Tillæa.

Potentilla verna, Spring Cinquefoil.

Anemone Pulsatilla, Pasque-flower.

Iberis nudicaulis, Naked-stalked Candy-tuft.

Salix rubra, Green Osier Willow.

JUNE.

Festuca myurus, Wall Fescue-grass.

Montia fontana, Water Chickweed or Blinks.

Potentilla argentea, Hoary Cinquefoil.

Arenaria rubra, Purple Sandwort.

Genista pilosa, Hairy Greenweed.

—— *anglica*, Needled Greenweed.

Ornithopus perpusillus, Common Birdsfoot.

Carex pilulifera, Round-headed Carex.

—— *muricata*, Great Prickly Carex.

—— *teretiuscula*, Lesser-panicled Carex.

—— *dioica*, Separate-headed Carex.

JULY.

Veronica spicata, Spiked Speedwell.

Scirpus setaceus, Least Club Rush.

—— *cæspitosus*, Scaly-stalked Club Rush.

Nardus stricta, Mat Grass.

Phalaris arenaria, Sea Canary-grass.

—— *phleoides*, Cats-tail.

Plantago Coronopus, Buckshorn Plantain.

Cuscuta Epithymum, Lesser Dodder.

Potamogeton pectinatum, Fennel-leaved Pondweed.

Galium

SUFFOLK.

- Galium procumbens*, Smooth Heath Bedstraw.
Thesium linophyllum, Bastard Toad-flax.
Drosera longifolia, Long-leaved Sundew.
—— *rotundifolia*, Round-leaved Sundew.
Juncus squarrosus, Moss Rush.
Epilobium palustre, Round-stalked Willow-herb.
Erica Tetralix, Cross-leaved Heath.
Scleranthus perennis, Perennial Knawle.
Dianthus deltoides, Maiden Pink.
Stellaria graminea, Lesser Stitchwort.
Ranunculus hederacea, Ivy Crowfoot.
Thalictrum minus, Lesser Meadow Rue.
Erysimum cheiranthoides, Treacle Hedge Mustard.
Hypericum elodes, Marsh St. John's Wort.
Hypochaeris glabra, Smooth Cats-ear.
Serratula tinctoria, Saw-wort.
Senecio sylvaticus, Mountain Groundsel.
Jasione montana, Sheep Scabious.
Littorella lacustris, Plantain Shoreweed.

AUGUST.

- Festuca decumbens* or *Poa*, Decumbent Meadow-grass.
Galium anglicum, Wall Bedstraw.
Radiola millegrena, All-seed.
Apium graveolens, Wild Celery.
Cicuta virosa, Water Hemlock.
Peplis Portula, Water Purslane.
Marrubium vulgare, White Horehound.
Antirrhinum Orontium, Lesser Snap-dragon.
Solidago Virgaurea, Golden Rod.
Gnaphalium minimum, Least Cudweed.

SEPTEMBER.

- Ophrys spiralis*, Spiral Ophrys.
Lycopodium inundatum, Marsh Club-Moss.
Polypodium Thelypteris, Marsh Polypody.

SURRY,



BOUNDED by Middlesex, Buckinghamshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Sussex, and Kent; is 112 miles in circumference, being nearly 27 miles long and 37 broad. The middle parts of the county are in general barren, having an irregular ridge of hills, chiefly of chalk, extending from e. to w. The northern part, which is skirted by the Thames, is remarkable for its fertility, pleasantness, and fine situation. The agriculture of the county is not considered so good as it might be, which is attributed to the ready market the farmers meet with from their vicinity to the metropolis. Some considerable manufactures are established for starch, tobacco, snuff, plate glass, gunpowder, paper, potteries, &c. The Thames, the Wey, Wandle, and Mole, are the principal rivers, and the inland navigation is assisted by canals.

LAMBETH.—The Palace. Ch. and monuments. Painted glass e. window of the Pedlar and his Dog, &c. Vide *Middlesex* for London.

SOUTHWARK.—St. Thomas's Hospital (1228). Guy's Hospital. Fine crypt under St. Saviour's Ch. (1106) and monuments. Pictures in Lambeth Palace. Coade's manufactory of artificial stone near Westminster bridge. Vauxhall Gardens. B.E.

BATTERSEA, 5 m. s.w. from London.—At Sherwood Lodge is a valuable collection of busts and antique statues. B.E.

CAMBERWELL, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. s. from London.—Gardens and grounds at Grove Hill, the seat of the late Dr. Lettsom. B.E.

DULWICH, 5 m. s. from London.—Fine views of London from Knights Hill. Paintings at Dulwich College; and Desenfans' collection *.

* Mr. Booth, the publisher of this work, has copies of the *Catalogue Raisonné*, written by Mr. Desenfans, of the pictures forming this collection, with a Memoir of his Life, 11. 1s.

SURRY.

WIMBLEDON, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. s.w. from London.—On the s.w. angle of the Common is a circular entrenchment, with a double ditch. Seat of Earl Spencer. B.E.

CROYDON, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. s.—Ch. mon. 3 m. from Croydon, at Addington, Castle Hill, the site of an ancient castle.

BEDDINGTON, 12 m. s.s.w. from London.—Beddington Park; in the house are some good pictures and curious ancient carved pannels. Ch. monuments and ancient massive font. B.E.

MERSTHAM, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. from Gatton.—In the Ch. a curious font and a print for an altar-piece. Large stone quarry. B.E.

GODSTONE, 19 m. s. by E. from London.—On Godstone Green are two small barrows, and two in the fields on the N. side of the Green. Freestone quarry. 3 m. s. of Godstone is the Iron Pear-tree Water, supposed efficacious in the gout. B.E.

LINGFIELD, 6 m. from Godstone.—Curious Ch. mon.

REIGATE.—A market town; with the site of a castle in which are caves and a crypt. Ch. monuments: in ancient times a Priory was here. B.E.

EAST BEECHWORTH, 3 m. w. by s. from Reigate.—A handsome seat, with a fine collection of statues brought from Italy, also a piece of sculpture brought from Hercules.

MICKLEHAM, 2 m. s.e. from Leatherhead.—Norbury Park, the beautiful seat of William Lock, esq. with the sides of the rooms painted with views of the lakes in Cumberland, &c. In the park are fine plantations. B.E.

WALTON-ON-THE-HILL, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. s. by E. from Epsom.—In the Ch. a curious leaden font with figures. B.E.

EPSOM, 15 m. s.w. by s. from London.—Ch. monuments, Mineral Spring, and Race-ground. 3 m. w. on Stoke Common, is Jessops Well, a mineral water. Pit Place, the seat of Mr. Jewdine, has the most elegant conservatory and aviary in the county. H.

EWELL, $12\frac{1}{4}$ m. s.w. by s. from London.—Curious Ch. monuments. Seat of Sir G. L. Glynn, bart. B.E.

HASCOMB, 3 m. s.e. by s. from Godalming.—On Castle Hill are the remains of a Roman Camp, and a very large beech tree, called Hascomb Beech. B.E.

DORKING, 23 m. from Lond. pleasantly situated on the Mole,

SURREY.

Mole.—Ch. Roman road through Ch.-yard. Ancient singular custom. 3 m. from Dorking, Betchworth Castle (Hen. II.)*.

LEITH HILL, 4 m. w. by s. from Dorking.—Leith Hill commands the finest views in the kingdom, 200 miles in circumference, comprehending five counties, London, and the sea. Mr. Hull's tower and monument on the summit.

OCKLEY, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. s. by w. from Dorking.—Remains of Roman encampments on Holmbury Hill. B.E.

SHIRE, 6 m. E. by s. from Guildford.—Painted glass and monuments in the Ch. Plantations of William Bray, esq. and E. S. Lomax, esq. B.E.

PEPPERHARROW, 3 m. w. from Godalming.—The beautiful park and mansion of Viscount Middleton: in the latter are some fine pictures; in the pleasure-grounds are a conservatory and hothouse. B.E.

FARNHAM, a market town.—Site of a Castle (temp. Hen. II.). 2 m. S.E. the charming scenery at Moor Park, not far from which are the ruins of Waverley Abbey (1128). $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from Moor Park is Mother Ludlam's Hole, a curious cave. B.E.

GUILDFORD.—Keep of the Castle before the Conquest. 200 yards s. near Quarry-street, are several caverns. Curious crypts, Townhall paintings, and chimney-piece. Chapel of the Hospital; Theatre; Barracks. 2 m. E. the Race-ground. 1 m. s. the ruins of St. Catharine's Chapel. 2 m. S.W. is Losely House, the seat of J. Molyneux, esq. containing some valuable paintings. 3 m. from Guildford, is Clandon Park, the seat of the Earl of Onslow, adorned with fine pictures, and two elegant chimney-pieces by Rysbrack; the pleasure-grounds are beautiful and romantic. 2 m. from Guildford is the Earl of Onslow's decoy. H.

SHALFORD, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Guildford.—Shalford House, the seat of E. Austin, esq. contains many good pictures. B.E.

COBHAM, 10 m. N.E. from Guildford, 20 m. from London.—The elegant grounds at Painshill, with Temple, Hermi-

* In a field on Winterfield farm in this parish, were lately ploughed up at least 1000 Saxon coins in high preservation, many of them of the time of the Heptarchy. *Courier*, May 27, 1817.

SURREY.

tage, and Grotto. Near is Ockham Park, the old seat of Lord King. B.E.

WEYBRIDGE, 12 m. N.E. by N. from Guildford.—The pleasure-grounds and beautiful grotto at Oatlands, the seat of the Duke of York. B.E.

WALTON-ON-THAMES, 2 m. from Weybridge.—A very pleasantly situated town. Ch. has a curious brass, recording “ that John Selwyn leapt from his horse while hunting, in presence of Queen Elizabeth, and to show his agility mounted the stag, which he afterwards guided with his sword, near Her Majesty, when he killed the animal by plunging his sword in its neck, which then fell at the queen’s feet (*Antiq. Repert.* p. 27). Also a bridle or gag for the tongue, intended (as the inscription imports) for talkative women.

CHERTSEY, a market-town.—The burial-place of Hen. VI. 1 m. w. is St. Ann’s Hill, commanding a very extensive prospect, upon it a beautiful walk. On the s. side is the seat of Mrs. Fox, with very handsome gardens and pleasure grounds; near is Monks Grove, the seat of Lord Montfort, with a very singular garden; in the grove above are the remains of a chapel or cell erected by the Benedictine Monks of Chertsey (temp. Edgar).

HAMPTON, 3 m. w. from Kingston.—Hampton Court Palace, paintings, and gardens.

PETERSHAM, 9 m. w.s.w. from London.—Ham House, built 1610, the favourite retreat on the banks of the Thames of King Charles II., now the seat of the Earl of Dysart, contains many valuable pictures, and is adorned with many curious busts on the outside. Petersham lodge and beautiful park, the seat of Sir William Manners: the house was from a design of the Earl of Burlington; the old house was the seat of the Earl of Rochester, and was burnt 1720, together with the Clarendon Library.

RICHMOND, 8½ m. w.s.w. from London.—Ch. monuments. Fine gardens, &c. Handsome walks, and Stowbridge Observatory. Theatre, which is of the same model as Drury Lane theatre while Garrick acted. Remains of an ancient palace. The Hill commands the most picturesque views of the windings of the Thames, and the beautiful woodland scenery, surrounded by delightful villas.

Rossdale

SURRY.

Rossdale House, a residence of Thomson the poet, who wrote *The Seasons* here.

SHEEN near Richmond.—Temple Grove, in the beautiful gardens of which Sir William Temple took great delight ; the old front was like Holland House, but from the spirit of modernising has been spoilt ; it was inhabited by Viscount Palmerston, but is now an academy.

Kew, 7 m. w. by s. from London.—Kew Palace, a curious modern gothic edifice. Botanic Garden, and grand pleasure grounds. Kew Old Palace contains a fine collection of fine old pictures.

MINERALS.

Freestone :—at Godstone.

Firestone (*B. M.* 403.) :—Godstone and Merstham.

Chalk :—Croydon, Sutton, and Epsom.

Fullers Earth :—Nutfield, Reigate, and Blechingley.

Iron Ore :—about Haselmere, Dunsford, Cranley.

Ragstone :—s. of Blechingley, Reigate, and Dorking.

Limestone :—near Dorking.

RARE PLANTS.

Veronica montana, Mountain Speedwell :—near Dorking, 5, 6.

Valeriana dentata, Oval-fruited Valerian :—cornfields s. of Esher, 7.

Crocus vernus, Spring Crocus :—near Battersea mill, 3.

Scirpus triquetus, Triangular Club-rush :—Thames at Battersea, 8.

Panicum verticillatum, Rough Panic-grass :—Battersea Fields, 6, 7.

Panicum viride, Green Panic-grass :—Battersea fields, 7.

Panicum Crus Galli, Loose Panic-grass :—Battersea fields, 7.

Panicum sanguinale, Cocks-foot Panic-grass :—Battersea fields, 7.

Bromus diandrus, Upright Annual Brome-grass :—on a wall near Battersea church, 6.

Stellaria glauca, Glaucous Marsh Stitchwort :—Battersea fields, near Nine Elms, 7.

Cardamine amara, Bitter Ladies Smock :—Osier holt near Battersea, 4, 5.

SURREY.

Lathyrus aphaca, Yellow Lathyrus:—near the entrance into Battersea fields, 7.

Amaranthus Blitum, Wild Amaranth:—Battersea fields, 8.

Eriophorum vaginatum, Single-headed Cotton-grass:—Shirley common near Croydon, 3.

Anchusa sempervirens, Evergreen Alkanet:—Vauxhall, 6, 6.

Cynoglossum sylvaticum, Green-leaved Hounds-tongue:—in Norbury park, 6.

Menyanthes nympheoides, Fringed Buckbean:—near Kingston bridge and Walton bridge, 8.

Campanula patula, Spreading Bell-flower:—Lord Ligonier's park at Cobham, 7, 8.

Campanula Rapunculus, Creeping Bell-flower:—near Beddington and Esher, 7, 8.

Phyteuma orbiculare, Round-headed Rampion:—Epsom downs, and near Chipstead, 8.

Verbascum Lychnitis, White Mullein:—near Croydon, 7, 8.

Thesium linophyllum, Bastard Toad-flax:—Chalk hills between Guildford and Dorking, 7.

Gentiana Pneumonanthe, Marsh Gentian:— $\frac{1}{4}$ m. beyond Clapham towards Engleton, 8, 9.

Bupleurum rotundifolium, Thorow-wax:—cornfields, Epsom downs, and Boxhill, 7.

Caucalis daucoides, Small Bur Parsley:—near Boxhill, 6.

Cicuta virosa, Water Hemlock:—Battersea, 8.

Drosera longifolia, Long-leaved Sundew:—Shirley and Esher commons, 7, 8.

Myosurus minimus, Mouse-tail:—fields about Dulwich, and Epsom downs, 5.

Fritillaria Meleagris, Common Fritillary:—meadows between Mortlake and Kew, 4.

Ornithogalum luteum, Yellow Star of Bethlehem:—meadow near Godalmin, 4.

Ornithogalum pyrenaicum, Spiked Star of Bethlehem, 6, 7.

Scilla autumnalis, Autumnal Squill:—Kew Green and Moulsey Hurst, 9.

Convallaria multiflora, Solomon's Seal:—hedges at Stockwell, 5, 6.

Acorus Calamus, Sweet Flag:—by the Thames at Walton and Hampton, 6.

Juncus

SURREY.

Juncus Fosterii, Narrow-leaved Hairy Rush:—about Dorking, 5.

Alisma Damasonium, Star-headed Water Plantain:—ponds near Ewel, Ditton marsh, 6, 7.

Polygonum minus, Small creeping Persicaria:—on Putney common, 9.

Scleranthus perennis, Perennial Knawel:—between Guildford and Compton, 10, 11.

Silene quinquevulnera, Variegated Catchfly:—on Duppa's Hill, 6, 7.

Anemone apennina, Blue Mountain Anemone:—Lord Spencer's park at Wimbledon, 4.

Ajuga Chamæpitys, Ground Pine:—on Reigate hill and Epsom downs, 4, 5.

Mentha rotundifolia, Round-leaved Mint:—in Ashted park near Epsom, 8, 9.

Leonurus Cardiaca, Motherwort:—in a lane near Coombe Wood, 7, 8.

Scutellaria minor, Lesser Skull-cap:—Putney and Shirley commons, 8.

Scrophularia vernalis, Yellow Figwort:—near Mitcham, 5.

Limosella aquatica, Mudwort:—near Croydon, 7, 8.

Orobanche elatior, Tall Broom-rape:—Cheam chalk-pits, and near Sutton, 6, 8.

Alyssum sativum, Gold of Pleasure:—above Wimbledon park, 6.

Lepidium latifolium, Broad-leaved Pepperwort:—Wimbledon park, 7.

Iberis nudicaulis, Naked-stalked Candy-tuft:—near Reigate and Dorking, 5.

Dentaria bulbifera, Coral-wort:—in a wood 3 m. beyond Croydon near Waddington, 4, 5.

Erysimum cheiranthoides, Treacle Hedge Mustard:—near Weybridge, 7.

Hesperis inodora, Dame's Violet:—wood on the right-hand side of the road half-way from Leatherhead to Dorking, 5, 6.

Turritis glabra, Smooth Tower Mustard:—near Richmond, 5, 6.

SURRY.

Turritis hirsuta, Hairy Tower Mustard:—at Boxhill near Dorking, 5.

Vicia lathyroides, Spring Vetch:—Esher warren, 4, 5.

Astragalus glycyphyllos, Sweet Milk Vetch:—Claremont park, 6.

Hyoseris minima, Swine's Succory:—in a sand-pit at Petersham, about Esher, 6.

Carduus heterophyllus, Melancholy Thistle:—Leith Hill and Esher commons, 7, 8.

Centaurea solstitialis, St. Barnaby's Thistle:—in a rick-yard at Esher, 7, 8.

Orchis ustulata, Dwarf Orchis:—back of Juniper Hill near Dorking, 6.

Ophrys Nidus-avis, Birdsnest Ophrys:—in Norbury park near Croydon, and Ranmer common, 5, 6.

Ophrys monorchis, Musk Ophrys:—chalk-pits on Epsom downs, 6, 7.

Ophrys aranifera, Spider Ophrys:—chalk-pits near Leatherhead, 4.

Serapias longifolia, Marsh Helleborine:—on Boxhill, 7, 8.

Serapias grandiflora, White Helleborine:—Norbury park, Boxhill, and Reigate Hill, 6.

Xanthium strumarium, Small Burdock:—in a bog beyond Peckham, 8, 9.

Osmunda regalis, Osmund Royal:—Holm wood by Dorking, and Weybridge, 7, 8.

Lycopodium inundatum, Marsh Club-moss:—Bagshot heath and Shirley common.

Polypodium Thelypteris, Marsh Polypody:—Leith Hill common.

SUSSEX

HAS Surrey on the N. Hampshire on the W. Kent on the E. and N.E. and the British Channel on the S. The length is about 76 miles, and its breadth 20. The climate is healthy and pleasant, and its sea coast much resorted to by invaders. Occasionally there are strong westerly winds which do much mischief to the harvest. The surface of the county is varied by several considerable hills, commencing on the borders of Hampshire and extending to Beachy Head. That part running from Lewes to the sea is distinguished by the name of the South Downs. The soil is varied; as much is of the best quality, yet a great extent is very unproductive. The principal rivers are the Ouse, the Adur, and the Arun, and much convenience is also afforded by the Canals. The chief produce is corn, timber, cattle, sheep, &c.

LYNCHMERE, 4 m. N. from Midhurst.—Ch. The ruins of Shelbred Pr.; in the prior's room are some remains of humorous paintings in fresco. B.E.

MIDHURST, $11\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. by E. from Chichester.—Ch. monuments. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. are the picturesque ruins of Cowdray House. B.E.

EAST LEVANT, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Chichester.—Near is Goodwood, the magnificent mansion of the Duke of Richmond, with elegant gardens and grounds. Cairney Seat, in the Park, commands an extensive view. B.E.

CHICHESTER.—Cathedral (temp. W. Rufus). Friary Walls and Mount. Assembly Room, Theatre, beautiful Cross. Market House. Chapel of St. Mary's Hospital. On the W. side of the city is Broile, a Roman Camp. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, is Gonshill, another Camp, and 3 m. N. on Rooks Hill, a circular Camp. 4 m. N.W. on Four Barrow Hill, the King's Graves. Goodwood and its magnificent stables and dog-kennel, with its pictures, the seat of the Duke of Richmond, is generally visited from Chichester. B.E.

BOXGROVE, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by E. from Chichester.—Fine ruins of the Pr. (temp. Hen. I.) Remains of Hainakar House, in which are two curfews, supposed as old as the
R 3
reign

SUSSEX.

reign of the Conqueror. In the Ch. is an extremely rich canopied monument of the Earl de La Warr family.

EARTHAM, $5\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Chichester.—The seat of Wm. Haley, esq. has beautiful grounds adorned with grottos, &c. T.

BOGNOR, 5 m. S.E. by E. from Chichester.—A very fashionable sea-bathing place. B.E.

PETWORTH, a market town.—Near is the elegant mansion of the Earl of Egremont, in which are some fine paintings, statues, busts, &c. In the park are some curious sheep, and the shawl goat of Tibet. At Hardham, 6 m. S.E. by E., is a remarkable Yew-tree in the Ch. yard; and near, a curious tunnel under a hill. T.

BIGNOR, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. by E. from Petworth.—In a field called Oldbury, are several extremely curious Mosaic pavements, and they still continue to make fresh discoveries. B.E. At Duneton, about 2 m. from Bignor, the remains of an extensive Roman bath were also discovered in 1812.

AMBERLEY, 4 m. N. from Arundel.—Ruins of the Castle; in one of the apartments, called the Queen's Room, are the portraits of ten monarchs; on the ceiling are six warriors carved in wood. B.E.

PARHAM, 6 m. N. from Arundel.—The ancient seat of Lord Zouche contains some valuable paintings. B.E.

ARUNDEL, a market town.—Arundel Castle, the noble mansion of the Duke of Norfolk, to be seen on Mondays. The Duke is about placing in the Barons Hall a superb painted window, representing King John signing *Magna Charta*. The leading character (Baron Fitzwalter) is a portrait of Charles the late Duke, (who ordered this window to be painted by Baekler) and his page, that of H. Howard, esq. jun. There are some beautiful North American owls kept here. See the Ch. (1375) monuments, &c. particularly to be noticed. Theatre and Bridge.

LITTLE HAMPTON, 4 m. S. from Arundel.—A small sea-bathing-place with a sandy beach, upon which you may drive to Worthing. B.E.

CLAPHAM, 5 m. E. by S. from Arundel.—The ancient seat of Michelgrove, the property of the Shelley family, contains some good pictures. Ch. monuments. B.E.

WORTHING,

SUSSEX.

WORTHING, 4 m. w. of New Shoreham.—Is one of the best sea bathing-places in Britain, with a fine sandy beach, upon which, at low water, the visitor may drive his carriage to Little Hampton, a distance of nine miles. Here is a Theatre, Public Libraries, &c. The fine Camp on Cisbury Hill may be visited from hence. At Findon, 4 m. n.w. is Cæsar's Hill, an ancient camp. At Ferring, 3½ m. The Millars Tomb on Highdown Hill (on which is a circular Camp) is much visited. T.

LANCING, 2 m. E. from Worthing.—A small sea-bathing place for those who prefer retirement. Curious Saxon Ch. Shoreham Harbour. Neat wooden Bridge.

STEYNING, a market town.—The Ch. withinside is one of the most beautiful specimens of Norman architecture in the kingdom. 1 m. s.e. are the remains of Bramber Castle and Ch. 2 m. w. is Chenkbury, a circular Camp. 4 m. s.w. is Cisbury Camp, supposed Saxon, in fine preservation. C.B.

HORSHAM, a market town.—Ch. monuments, singular inscription. B.E. Close to the high road, near West Grinstead, are the remains of Knap Castle: its history is not recorded. See *Grose*, vol. 5.

HURST PIERPOINT, 6 m. E. by N. from Steyning.—Ch. monuments. Near is Danny, the seat of W. J. Campion, esq. Ancient Font; this is perhaps the only relic mentioned in Domesday. G.M. 1806. See Ditchling Camp upon a hill. B.E.

POYNINGS, 6½ m. s.w. by w. from Brighthelmstone.—Ruins of the Palace, an ancient castellated mansion. Near is the Devil's Dyke, a remarkable chasm, frequented by the visitors at Brighton. Above Poynings is a very large Camp of an oval form. 3 m. further is Wolstenbury Camp, nearly circular. B.E.

BRIGHTHELMSTONE.—The most fashionable sea-bathing place upon this coast. See curious font in the Ch. Prince's Pavilion and Stables; Prince's Statue in the Crescent. Theatre, Royal Circus, Assembly Rooms, and Libraries, Race Ground. ½ m. w. from the Ch. a Chalybeate spring. 2 m. N. on Hollingbury Castle Hill are a circular Camp and Tumuli. 1 m. E. of the above, on the top of a hill near the sea, is a Camp with triple foss. 3 m. N. by E. from Brighton,

SUSSEX.

Brighton, is Stammer, the seat of the Earl of Chichester, with some fine paintings. *d.* 5 m. w. the Ch. of New Shoreham, has some very curious ancient ornamented arches. *m.* 8 m. *n.* is Ditchling Camp. *c.b.*

LEWES, a handsome market town.—Fine ruins of the Castle and Pr. (1078). The Mount. Ch. monuments and inscription upon the outside of the south wall. View from Windmill Hill, Theatre, Race Ground. Here are seven Churches. Town situated on a beautiful descent. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. on Mount Caburn is a Camp. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. w. is another Camp, larger but not so perfect. *B.E.* $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. at Glynde, painted glass in the Ch. and Viscount Hampden's Terrace.

NEWHAVEN, 8 m. *E.* from Brighton.—The steeple of the Ch. stands at the east end instead of the west, it has Saxon or Norman windows. Captain Hanson's obelisk near the Ch. and a fortification called the Castle.

SEAFORD, a market town.—This is a small sea bathing-place. The pillars in the Ch. are worthy notice. 1 m. *E.* is the fortification called the Castle. At Aldfriston, 3 m. *N.N.E.* of Seaford, are many curious tumuli. *B.E.*

EAST BOURNE, 4 m. *S.W.* from Pevensey.—Is a fashionable sea bathing-place, with a Theatre, Library, and Chalybeate Spring. Ch. monuments; rude and singular font. Langley Point Forts. Parson Darby's Hole in Beachy Head Cliffs. At the *s.* point of the cliffs is Belfont, a semicircular Camp. *c.b.* A variety of fossils in the chalk at Beachy Head. *G.T.*

PEVENSEY, 6 m. *S.E.* by *E.* from Hailsham.—Here is a Norman Castle, within the walls of a Roman station; the walls &c. of the latter are the finest specimen of Roman architecture we have in England; the antiquary cannot be otherwise than delighted with the view of these remains of ancient grandeur.

HAILSHAM, a market town.—Ch. Near are the remains of Michelham Pr. (temp. Hen. III.). The Farmer's Cellar and Pantry, part of the ancient monastery, are worthy notice. *B.E.*

HURSTMONCEUX, $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. *E.* from Hailsham.—Extensive ruins of the Castle (*circa* Hen. II.) and Ch. monuments. *B.E.*

ASHBURNHAM, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. *w.* by *s.* from Battle.—Ashburnham House contains some fine paintings, and the pleasure-grounds

SUSSEX.

grounds are handsome. Ch. monuments; in the vestry are preserved the shirt in which King Charles I. was beheaded, his watch, silk knit drawers, and the sheet that was thrown over his body. B.E.

HASTINGS, a market town and sea bathing-place.—Here Harold the Saxon King of England lost the famous battle with William Duke of Normandy (A. D. 1066). Caves in the cliff behind the Meeting House. Ruins of the Castle, White Rock Battery, and Ruins of St. Leonard's Châp. (temp. Hen. I.) $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the latter, at Old Woman's Tap, is the rock on which it is supposed William the Conqueror dined after his first landing; it is called the Conqueror's Table. Fine prospect behind the tea-drinking house, called Bo-peep. Cascade called Old Roar. Ponds and Dropping Well, and Lover's Seat. 1 m. N. upon the summit of Fairleigh Down, is one of the most beautiful and extensive panoramic views in the county, commanding a number of Martello towers.

WINCHELSEA, 3 m. from Rye.—Ch. Monuments. Ruins of the Friary. Court House and Gaol of Saxon architecture. The three gates, New Gate, Strand Gate, and Land Gate. 2 m. from the town are grand ruins of the Castle, called Camber Castle. B.E.

RYE, a market town upon the coast.—Ch. Ipres Castle and battery. Town wall and gates. Quay. Remains of the Friary used as a storehouse. B.E.

BATTLE, a market town.—Ch. monuments and painted glass. Beautiful remains of the Abbey (1067): under the Hall are crypts of freestone. B.E.

BODIHAM, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by E. from Robertsbridge.—Fine remains of the Castle, on the N. side a remarkable echo. B.E.

FRANT, $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Tunbridge Wells in Kent.—Ruins of Bayham Abbey (1200), which can be inspected only two days in the week, as they form a part of the possessor's garden. Near is Eridge Castle, the seat of the Earl of Abergavenny: on Saxonbury Hill, in the Park, are the remains of a fortification, supposed Saxon; at another part called Danes Gate, is a Danish Camp. B.E.

FLETCHING, $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.W. by W. from Uckfield.—Sheffield Place, the seat of the Earl of Sheffield, should be visited by every agriculturist, as well as the man of pleasure. See the

SUSSEX.

the Ch. monuments; in this Ch. was buried Gibbon the elegant historian. B.E.

WEST HOARDLEY, 4 m. s. from East Grinstead.—A quarter of a mile from the Ch. is the very curious stone called Great upon Little; the upper stone is supposed to weigh 500 tons.

MINERALS.

Marble:—at Kirdford $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Petworth.

Fuller's Earth:—at Tillington $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile from Petworth.

Limestone:—in many places.

Iron Stone:—a vein in the cliffs at Rottingdean.

Chalk:—frequent along the coast.

Red Ochre:—at Graffham near Midhurst, and Chidham 5 miles w. of Chichester.

Freestone:—near Forest Row and Sheffield Green.

Surturbrand (*B. M.* 189):—near the mouth of the Ouse river, 10 miles from Brighton.

Shell-formed Carbonate of Lime (*B. M.* 404):—at Bracklesham Bay.

Subsulphate of Alumine or pure Clay (*B. M.* 499):—cliffs at Newhaven.

FOSSILS.

A variety of fossils in the chalk cliff at Beachy Head between Seaford and Eastbourne, and at Bognor rocks.

Murex denticulatum, *Venus scutellaria*, *Ostrca*:—cliffs at Newhaven.

RARE PLANTS.

Salicornia fruticosa, Shrubby Samphire:—muddy borders of Shoreham Harbour, 8, 9.

Iris foetidissima, Stinking Iris:—rocks at East Bourne and near Hastings, 6.

Schoenus albus, White-headed Bog-rush:—bogs at Amberley and Ashdown Forest, 8.

Eriophorum vaginatum, Hares-tail Cotton-grass:—on Amberley Wildbrooks, 3.

Milium lendigerum, Panic Millet-grass:—at Ore near Hastings, cornfields at Clayton and Portslade, 8.

Cynosurus echinatus, Rough Dogs-tail Grass:—near Hastings, 7.

Festuca

SUSSEX.

Festuca uniglumis, Single-husked Fescue-grass:—sands at Little Hampton, 6.

Hordeum maritimum, Sea Barley:—at Bo-peep near Hastings, 7.

Triticum loliaceum, Dwarf Sea Wheat grass:—Worthing, Little Hampton, and near the rocks at Hastings Castle, 6, 7.

Dipsacus pilosus, Small Teasel:—about Arundel Castle, 8.

Rubia peregrina, Wild Madder:—Offham Hanger near Arundel and above Houghton chalk-pits, 6, 7.

Exacum filiforme, Least Gentianella:—on Horsham common abundantly, 7.

Centunculus minimus, Bastard Pimpernel:—Horsham, Chailey and Washington commons, 6, 7.

Ruppia maritima, Sea Ruppia:—at Rye and Shoreham, 7.

Achusa sempervirens, Evergreen Alkanet:—bank between Lewes and Southover, 5, 6.

Symphytum tuberosum, Tuberose-rooted Comfrey:—hedge near the Parsonage at Slinford, 7.

Menyanthes nymphæoides, Fringed Buckbean:—ditches in Lewes Level, 8.

Campanula Rapunculus, Rampion Bell-flower:—at Pulborough, 7, 8.

Campanula hederacea, Ivy-leaved Bell-flower:—Fairlight common near Hastings, 6, 8.

Phyteuma orbiculare, Round-headed Rampion:—near East Bourne and Brighton, 8.

Verbascum Lychnitis, White Mullein:—Offham Hanger, 7, 8.

Chironia pulchella, Dwarf Centaury:—on the South Downs and near East Bourne, 8, 9.

Lonicera Xylosteum, Upright Honeysuckle:—in the Hacketts E. of Houghton bridge, 7.

Thesium linophyllum, Bastard Toad-flax:—on the hill towards the Devil's Dyke, 7.

Chenopodium olidum, Stinking Orach:—at Brighton, 8.

Gentiana Pneumonanthe, Marsh Gentian:—on Chailey common and Waterdown forest, 8, 9.

Bupleurum rotundifolium, Thorow-wax:—near the rocks at Uckfield, 7.

Bupleurum tenuissimum, Slender Thorow-wax:—marshy parts

SUSSEX.

parts of the shore between Worthing and Lower Lancing, 7, 8.

Tamarix gallica, French Tamarisk :—on the cliff to the E. of Hastings, 7.

Linum angustifolium, Narrow-leaved Flax :—at Boddyham Castle, and near Hastings, 7.

Drosera longifolia, Long-leaved Sundew :—Washington common, 7, 8.

Helleborus fœtidus, Stinking Hellebore :—in Arundel park, 3, 4.

Ajuga Chamæpitys, Ground Pine :—cornfields about Tunbridge Wells, 4, 5.

Teucrium Chamædrys, Wall Germander :—on the ruins of Winchelsea Castle, 7.

Mentha rotundifolia, Round-leaved Mint :—in Arundel park, 8, 9.

Leonurus Cardiaca, Motherwort :—Stopham Bridge near Pulborough, 7, 8.

Melittis Melissophyllum, Reddish Bastard Balm :—in St. Leonard's Forest near Isemongers Gill, by the cross road from Hand Cross to the Horsham road, 5, 6.

Limosella aquatica, Mudwort ;—near Amberley Castle, 7, 8.

Orobanche elatior, Tall Broomrape :—among *Centaurea scabiosa* at Lewes, 6, 8.

Orobanche minor, Lesser Broomrape :—not uncommon in clover fields, 7, 8.

Iberis nudicaulis, Naked-stalked Candy-tuft :—near Midhurst, 5.

Crambe maritima, Sea Kale :—cliffs at Beachy Head, and beach at East Bourne, 5, 6.

Dentaria bulbifera, Coral-wort :—on the left hand rocks going to the High Rocks Tunbridge Wells, 5.

Cardamine impatiens, Impatient Lady-smock :—near Slinford Parsonage, 5, 6.

Erysimum cheiranthoides, Treacle Hedge Mustard :—about Slinford Parsonage, 7.

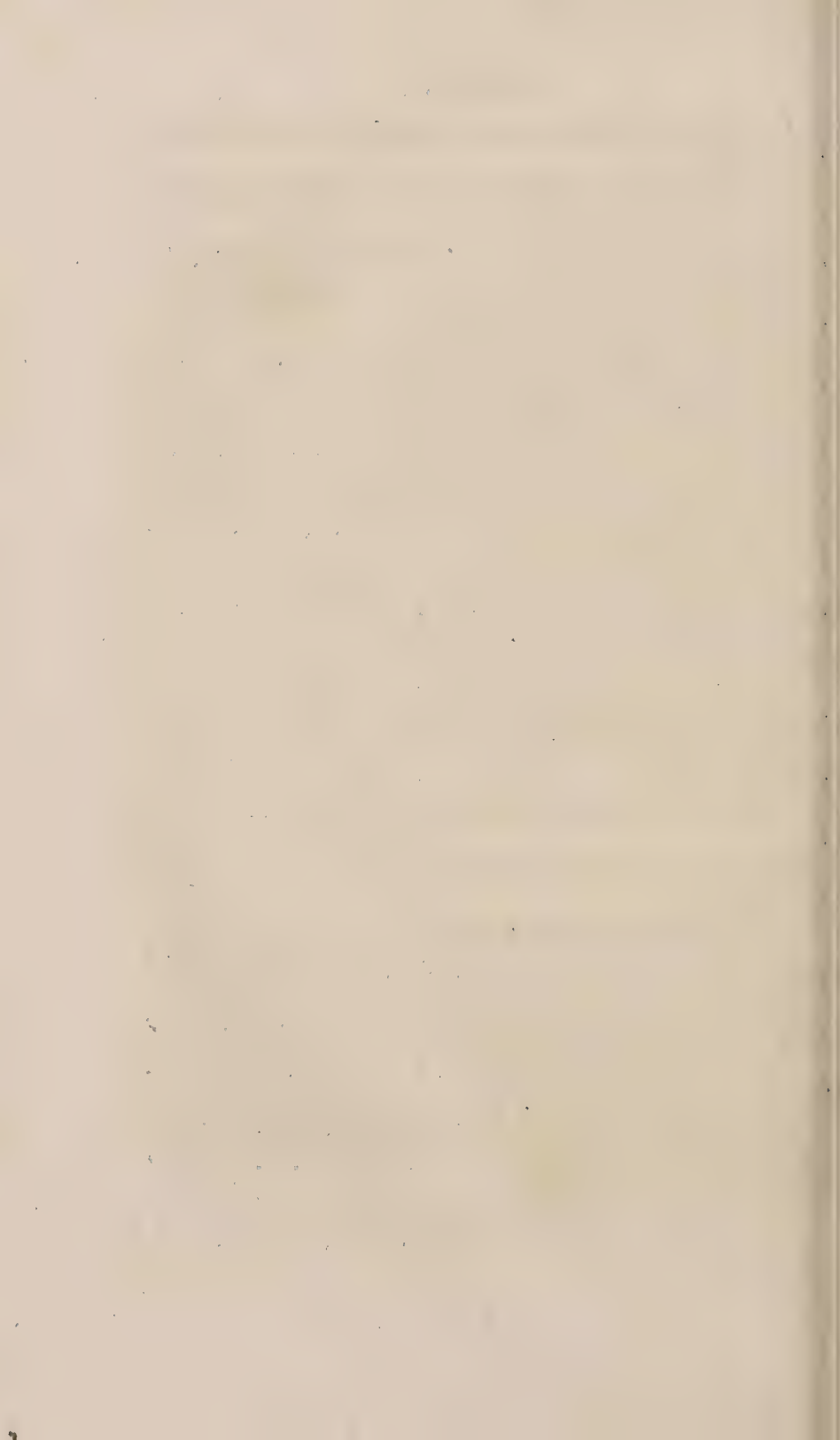
Hesperis inodora, Dames Violet :—at Southover near Lewes, 5, 6.

Turritis hirsuta, Hairy Tower Mustard :—on the banks beyond Midhurst, and on the Downs, 5.

Erodium

SUSSEX.

- Erodium moschatum*, Musky Storks-bill:—on the rocks at Hastings, 6, 7.
- Lavatera arborea*, Tree Sea-mallow:—near Bulverhithe 3 miles from Hastings, 7, 10.
- Pisum maritimum*, Sea Pea:—by William the Conqueror's Table near Hastings, 7.
- Lathyrus Aphaca*, Yellow Lathyrus:—old chalk-pit between Houghton and Amberley, 6, 8.
- Hypericum Androsæmum*, Tutsan St. John's-wort:—about Old Roar and the fish-ponds near Hastings, 7, 8.
- Vicia bithynica*, Rough-podded Vetch:—near Southwick, on the cliffs towards Brighton, 7, 8.
- Hieracium Murorum*, Wall Hawkweed:—on walls at Chichester, and banks at Horsham, 7.
- Centaurea solstitialis*, St. Barnaby's Star Thistle:—near Portslade and Brighton, 7, 8.
- Orchis ustulata*, Dwarf Orchis:—near Sevington, Pyecombe and Lewes on the Downs, 6.
- Ophrys Nidus-avis*, Birds Nest:—Danny woods, Hurst Pierpoint near the pond, 5, 6.
- Ophrys monorchis*, Musk Ophrys:—on the side hill of Vinegar bottom near Lewes, 6, 7.
- Ophrys muscifera*, Fly Ophrys:—among the thickets on the Downs, 6.
- Serapius grandiflora*, White Helleborine:—near Arundel,
- Carex dioica*, Separate-headed Carex:—Amberley Wild Brooks, 5, 6.
- Littorella lacustris*, Shoreweed:—Horsham common, 6.
- Osmunda regalis*, Flowering Fern:—Amberley Wild Brooks, 7, 8.
- Osmunda Lunaria*, Moonwort:—Hollingbury Hill, and silly pastures near Stoneland, 7.
- Lycopodium inundatum*, Marsh Club Moss:—Washington common and Parham park.
- Hymenophyllum Tunbridgense*, Tunbridge Filmy-leaf:—rocks near West Hoathly, Ardingly, and Wythyam, also ridge and Tunbridge Wells.



WARWICKSHIRE,

SITUATED near the centre of the kingdom N.W. from London, is bounded by Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, and Staffordshire; it is about 51 miles N. to S. and 36 miles E. to W. and contains 984 square miles.

The river Avon divides this county into two irregular parts: the south or smaller portion, called Feldon, is an open champaign country of great fertility; and the north, called Woodland, is generally highly cultivated, but interspersed with wild heaths and moors, a large portion of which still bears the name of the Forest of Arden.

About one fourth of the whole county is under a successive round of tillage; of the remaining three fourths, the greater part is meadow and pasture, with about one fourth of it waste.

With the exception of the part employed in the various extensive manufactures, the population is stout, robust, and long-lived, and the climate is esteemed mild, pleasant, and healthy.

The hardware of Birmingham, and in particular the manufactories of Bolton and Watt at Soho, and the silk-works at Coventry, are objects of great importance to the country.

The Avon and Tame are the principal rivers, with which many smaller streams unite their waters.

TYSOE, 5 m. S. by E. from Kineton.—Fronting the Ch. of this village there is cut on the side of a hill the figure of a horse, which from the colour of the soil is called the Red Horse. B.E. it is one mile from the inn. C.B.

RATLEY, 4½ m. S.E. from Kineton.—A Roman Camp called Nadbury Camp upon the corner of Edgehill. At Edgehill was fought the battle between King Charles I. and the Parliament forces (A.D. 1642). B.E.

RADWAY, 4 m. S.E. by E. from Kineton.—Extensive and picturesque view from the castellated tower and ruins of F. Miller, esq. B.E.

WARWICKSHIRE.

SHUCKBURGH SUPERIOR, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Southam.—Shuckburgh Hall. Also Ch. monuments and painted glass. B.E.

CHESTERTON, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Kineton.—There are on the Roman foss-way the remains of a large encampment. B.E.

LEMINGTON PRIORS, 2 m. S.E. from Warwick.—A fashionable water-drinking place, with a Pump Room and Billiard Room. Theatre and Picture Gallery.—The season lasts from April to November. B.E.

WARWICK.—County Town. Magnificent Castle of the Earls of Warwick (temp. Richard II.). In the chimney-piece of an upper room are many marbles bearing Roman inscriptions; in different apartments are many Etruscan vases and fine paintings. The Gallery of armour contains a curious collection of old English mail; the gardens are beautiful; in the greenhouse is the elegant antique vase with Bacchanalian emblems, finely executed; it will hold sixty-three gallons. In one of the rooms in Cæsar's Tower are the Sword, Shield, Helmet, &c. of Guy Earl of Warwick. St. Mary's Ch. (1123) and monuments, Earl of Warwick's mausoleum. Beauchamp Chapel, in which is a basso relievo to be noticed. Theatre. East Gate and West Gate. Race Ground. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. a Cotton Mill. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Warwick is Guy's Cliff, the romantic seat of B. Greathead, esq. where is a large mutilated statue of Guy Earl of Warwick. About half a mile from Guy's Cliff is Blacklow Hill, on which Piers Gaveston was executed. Near the top is an inscription, "*Piers Gaveston Earl of Cornwall beheaded here + 1311.*"

STONELEIGH, 3 m. E. from Kenilworth.—Stoneleigh Abbey (1154), finely wooded, the seat of J. H. Leigh, esq. situated on the banks of the Avon. B.E. King Charles I. slept in the old building; but the front is modern, built by Lord Leigh, who died in 1786.

KENILWORTH, a market town.—The magnificent ruins of the Castle made picturesque by the clinging ivy. Upon the east of the Castle are a few remains of the Abbey (circa 1122). Manufactory of horn combs. B.E.

COVENTRY, a city.—St. Michael's Ch. Steeple. St. Mary's Hall; in the windows is some fine painted glass; beneath the north window is a spread of curious tapestry; at
the

WARWICKSHIRE.

the end of the hall some suits of armour; there are likewise several good portraits. Drapers Hall. Greyfriars Gateway (1043) and Hospital; in the front of the Hospital are a variety of ornaments carved in wood. Whitefriars Gate. Ribbon manufactory and Peeping Tom. p. 2 m. distant is the beautiful Ch. of Brinley. p.

COMBE ABBEY, $5\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. from Coventry.—The Abbey (1150), the elegant mansion of the Earl of Craven, contains a superb collection of paintings, and fine cloisters. B.E.

BRINKLOW, $5\frac{1}{4}$ N.W. from Rugby.—Keep of the Castle and earthworks. C.B.

WOLSTON, 6 m. W. from Rugby.—Wolston House, the seat of Mrs. Scot, has very handsome grounds. On the south bank of the Avon are remains of a Roman entrenchment. B.E.

BILTON, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Rugby.—Bilton House, formerly the seat of the celebrated Addison, has many pictures that deserve notice; the gardens are in the old style, straight walks, yew hedges, &c. B.E.

BROWNSOVER, 2 m. N.E. from Rugby.—In this neighbourhood is the great Roman station Tripontium. In the adjoining parish of Churchover are the remains of a considerable tumulus. B.E.

MONKS KIRBY, 7 m. N.N.W. from Rugby.—Near is Newnham Padox, the seat of the Earl of Denbigh, with a valuable collection of portraits and other pictures. The Roman fassway runs near these grounds, and at 4 m. distance N.E. crosses the Watling Street, at a place called High Cross, where a pillar is erected. B.E.

NUNEATON, a market town.—Ruins of the Nunn. (temp. Hen. II.) and Ribbon manufactory. B.E.

ASTLEY, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Nuneaton.—Astley Castle: the gateway is richly clad with ivy; in the hall window and pannels of other rooms are armorial paintings; in the parlour is a portrait of the turbulent Duke of Suffolk which has never been engraved. 2 m. from Astley is Arbury Hall, the seat of F. P. Newdigate, Esq. elegant in architecture and rich in statues, busts, and paintings, particularly the picture of Sir John Astley's duel on horseback. B.E.

HARTSHILL, 3 m. N.W. by W. from Nuneaton.—Forty churches it is said may be seen from this village. 2 m. distant is Ansley Hall, the seat of J. N. Ludford, esq. with

WARWICKSHIRE.

beautiful grounds ornamented with a Chinese Temple, Hermitage, &c.

MANCETER, 1 m. s.e. from Atherstone.—Near the village the Roman Road called Watling Street passes through a Camp. B.E. Near the Ch. of Manceter is Old Bury, a Roman Camp commanding a very extensive view. s.e. from Oldbury, at the end of a large plain, is a smaller Camp. B.E.

SECKINGTON, 4 m. n.e. by E. from Tamworth.—Near the Ch. are the remains of a large Camp. B.E.

TAMWORTH, a market town.—Handsome Castle. Saxon arches of the Ch. and many handsome monuments. B.E.

COLESHILL, a market town.—Ch. monuments, among which are two cross-legged Knights and sculptured font; from the church-yard is a fine view. P.

SUTTON COLDFIELD, a market town.—Two Roman roads, the Icknield and Ridgeway, pass through Sutton Park a short distance from the town. On the east side of the Park is Four Oaks Hall, the seat of Sir E. C. Hartop, bart. B.E. Family of Turner resided here in 1619.

MAXTOKE, 3 m. s.e. by E. from Colehill.—Maxtoke Castle with a curious carved door. Picturesque ruins of the Priory (1336). P.

BIRMINGHAM, a market town.—Fine statue of Lord Nelson in the market-place. Monuments in St. Martin's Ch. In St. Paul's Chapel is a handsome window of painted glass, by Eginton. Theatre; Barracks. Near Birmingham are many public gardens. 1 m. distant is the famous Soho, where is an assemblage of manufactories. 2 m. n.e. is Aston Hall, the seat of H. Legge, esq. where are many family portraits. B.E. Streets wide and spacious; town noted for its hardware manufactory.

KNOWLE, 2 m. s. by E. from Solihull, between Birmingham and Warwick.—The Chapel (temp. R. II.) has much beauty; the stalls are ornamented with various satirical allusions, among which an ape holding a bag and a bear looking at it, a fox sitting holding a book, &c. On the Rood-loft are some remains of paintings, several pews are embellished with carvings. B.E.

HENLEY IN ARDEN, a market town.—Curious remains of a Cross in the market place. Beaudesert Ch. near Henley has some remains of Saxon and Norman architecture at the east end. B.E.

ALCESTER,

WARWICKSHIRE.

ALCESTER, a market town.—Ch. monuments and manufacture of needles. 2 m. s.w. is Ragley Hall, the seat of the Marquis of Hertford, with some good pictures. B.E.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON, a market town.—No one will think of visiting Stratford without paying his respects to the bust of Shakespeare. In the Ch. (temp. Edw. III.) there are likewise other monuments worthy notice. In the Town Hall is a good statue of Shakespeare, besides his portrait and that of Garrick. B.E.

ALVESTON, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Stratford.—Upon Welcombe Hills are extensive entrenchments, supposed Saxon, and numerous other earthworks. Near is Welcombe Lodge, the seat of G. Lloyd, esq. B.E.

MINERALS.

Coal:—at Bedworth, Nuneaton, &c.

Limestone:—in many parts.

Freestone:—where the soil is a light sand.

Blue Flagstone:—quarries at Bidford and Wilnecote.

FOSSILS.

Astroites or Star Stones:—at Shuckborough.

RARE PLANTS.

Chara flexilis, Smooth Chara:—in the third stew from the house at Edgbaston, 7, 8.

Eriophorum vaginatum, Single-headed Cotton-grass:—marshy valley on Birmingham Heath, and at Packington, 3.

Dipsacus pilosus, Small Teasel:—at Coleshill, 8.

Anchusa sempervirens, Evergreen Alkanet:—near Birmingham, on the Alcester road, 5, 6.

Campanula patula, Spreading Bellflower:—near Meriden and Coleshill: also 3 m. from Birmingham in the road from Coventry to Meriden.

Campanula latifolia, Giant Bell-flower:—near Packington, which is 4 m. S.E. from Coleshill, 7, 8.

Lonicera Xylosteum, Upright Honeysuckle:—Edgbaston park near Birmingham, 7.

Cuscuta europæa, Greater Dodder:—flaxfields about Packington, 9.

Bupleurum rotundifolium, Thorow-wax.—Wooton near Warwick, 7.

Myosurus minimus, Mousetail:—Chelmsley Wood near Coleshill, 5.

Galanthus

WARWICKSHIRE.

Galanthus nivalis, Snowdrop :—at Packington, 3.

Acorus Calamus, Sweet Flag :—in the river at the bottom of Mr. Oldershaw's garden at Tamworth, 6.

Colechicum autumnale, Meadow Saffron :—near Packington, 9.

Vaccinium Oxycoccos, Cranberry :—near Packington and on Birmingham Heath, 6.

Paris quadrifolia, Herb Paris :—Locke's Rough near Coleshill, 5.

Galeopsis versicolor, Large-flowered Hemp-nettle :—near Coleshill, and hedge at Birches Green near Birmingham, 7, 8.

Scutellaria minor, Lesser Skullcap :—at Packington, 8.

Melampyrum arvense, Purple Cow-wheat :—at Packington, 7.

Limosella aquatica, Mudwort :—on the road near Coleshill Pool, 7, 8.

Iberis nudicaulis, Naked-stalked Candytuft :—by the side of the road near Packington, where it divides to Coleshill and Castle Bromwich, 5.

Cardamine amara, Bitter Lady's-smock :—Aston near Birmingham, 4, 5.

Fumaria solida, Bulbous Fumitory :—at Perryhall, near Birmingham, 4, 5.

Hypericum dubium, Imperforated St. John's Wort :—near Meriden, 7, 8.

Hypochaeris glabra, Smooth Cat's-ear :—Washwood Heath near Birmingham, 6, 8.

Carduus pratensis, Meadow Thistle :—at Packington, 6.

Gnaphalium margaritaceum, American Cudweed :—in a meadow at Longdon near Lichfield, 8.

Carex ampullacea, Slender-beaked Bladder Carex :—at Packington, 5.

Littorella lacustris, Plantain Shoreweed :—Coleshill Pool, 6.

Equisetum hyemale, Rough Horsetail :—in a moist ditch near Middleton.

Osmunda regalis, Flowering Fern :—bog near Coleshill Pool, 7, 8.

Lycopodium inundatum, Marsh Club Moss :—Coleshill Heath.

WILTSHIRE,

AN inland county, bounded on the N.N.W. by Gloucestershire, on the W. by Somersetshire, on the S.W. by Dorsetshire, S. and E. by Hampshire, and N.E. by Berkshire. Its extent in length about 54 miles, and breadth about 34 miles. The air of this county for the much greater part is salubrious and agreeable: on the Downs it is sharp and clear, and in the valleys mild even in winter. There is a very obvious difference between the face of the south and east parts and the north and west of this county. The former are composed of a broken mass of chalk hills, entering the county from Berkshire, Hampshire, and Dorsetshire, and terminating in an irregular line of bold breaks and disjointed masses intersected by deep valleys, caused by brooks and rivulets rising within this district. The west and north parts consist chiefly of a rich tract of vale land, stretching N.E. and S.W. under the foot of the hills until it joins Gloucestershire. The Thames, Upper and Lower Avon, the Willey, Bourne, and Kennet, are the principal rivers, with which are connected many important canals that contribute to facilitate the advantages of water communication. The county has many manufactories; those for woollen are very considerable.

MARLBOROUGH, a market town.—A quarter of a mile S. from the Castle Inn, is Preshute Ch. with a curious old font. 1 m. E. on Folly Farm is a large Roman Camp. From hence visit Tottenham Park, the seat of the Earl of Wylesbury: it contains a choice collection of paintings; in the Park is a lofty column. Martinsall Hill is crowned with an immense Roman Camp. On Marlborough Downs the famous Wandsdike is seen to the greatest advantage. B.E. **OGBOURN ST. GEORGE**, 4 m. W. from Marlborough.—**Bradbury Camp or Castle**, (was the seat of the West Saxon Kings) a large British circular camp with double foss, E.

ABURY,

WILTSHIRE.

ABURY, 5 m. w. from Marlborough.—Remains of a magnificent Druidical circle, supposed the second of its kind in England. 1 m. E. a fallen Cromlech. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. s.w. is Silbury Hill, the largest Barrow in England. 2 m. E. in Clatford bottom is a Cromlech.

LITTLECOT, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. w. by N. from Hungerford.—Littlecot Park, the seat of General Popham, has in the hall a curious collection of ancient armour; in the other rooms are many fine portraits, and a piece of needle-work representing a Roman pavement. At Knyghton is an ancient encampment. B.E.

GREAT BEDWIN, a market town.—Ch. and monuments. 1 m. N. is Chisbury Camp or Castle, an entrenchment with double foss. B.E.

UPHAVEN, 8 m. N. from Amesbury.—Near is a bold double entrenchment. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. is Chisbury Camp, mentioned above. This is supposed to have been an amphitheatre. 3 m. N.W. is Marden tumulus. B.E.

EAST EVERLEY, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by W. from Ludgershall.—Curious pictures in the manor house. Godsbury Hill. Milton Hill. Coomb Hill. Near or upon the three preceding hills are earthworks and British excavations. Near Lidbury the Twin Barrows. B.E.

LUDGERSHALL, 11 m. W.N.W. from Aylesbury.—Ruins of the Castle. Remains of a stone Cross in the market-place. Ch. monuments. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. s.w. by S. near Tidworth is Chidbury Camp with double foss and vallums. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. in Chute Park is part of a Roman road very perfect. Near is Haydon Hill Castle or Camp with single vallum, but very lofty. B.E.

AMESBURY, a market town.—Ch. Amesbury House. 2 m. W. is the stupendous Druidical monument, Stonehenge. This remarkable antiquity has occupied the attention of several persons: Jeffry of Monmouth in 1130; Camden, 1600; Inigo Jones, 1658; Dr. Charleton in Answer, 1660; Gibbons by Hearne, 1660; Bishop Gibson, Dr. Stukeley, 1728; Wood, 1747; Dr. Smith, 1771; Mr. King, 1799; Wansey, 1796; Dr. Maton, 1797; to which the enquirer is referred. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. a British town called Durrington or Long Walls. B.E.

WILSFORD, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. s.w. by W. from Amesbury.—The

Rev.

WILTSHIRE.

Rev. J. Duke's fine collection of British, Roman, and other antiquities. Near are several tumuli. B.E.

GREAT DURNFORD, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. s.s.w. from Amesbury.—Curious ancient Ch. and font. To the E. is Ogbury Camp, supposed British. B.E.

OLD SARUM, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Salisbury.—Curious earthworks. B.E.

SALISBURY, a city.—Cathedral (1258). Pictures in the New Council House and Grand Jury Room. Monuments in St. Thomas's Ch. Poultry Cross. Theatre. From hence visit Wilton House and Stonehenge. 3 m. S.E. Longford Castle, the seat of the Earl of Radnor, has a fine collection of paintings. B.E.

WILTON, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by N. from Salisbury.—Wilton House, very rich in sculptures and paintings; the statues are considered as one of the finest collections in England. B.E. Near the Park wall is King Barrow, a large tumulus. c.

STANDLYNCH, 6 m. S.E. from Salisbury.—Standlynch House, pleasure-grounds and fine prospect. B.E.

WHITE PARISH, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. by E. from Salisbury.—Pleasure grounds at Cowsfield House. Not far from the above, in the pleasure-grounds of Milshet House, is a Hindoo Temple. Grounds and scenery around Broxmore, the seat of R. Bristow, esq. B.E.

DOWNTON, a market town.—Extensive earthworks of the Castle. Ch. monuments. Borough Cross. Two busts of King John and one of his Queen, in the front of the White Horse Inn near the Cross. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. is Clearbury Ring, a Camp with a single vallum. B.E.

WEST DEAN, 7 m. E. by S. from Salisbury.—Ch. monuments; part of a Roman pavement in a carpenter's yard. B.E.

WHICHBURY, 5 m. S.W. from Downton.—A Camp with single foss. Long Barrow and Maze on Wick Down. B.E.

DAMERHAM, $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Salisbury.—Near is a very curious earthwork called the Soldiers Ring, with triple foss. B.E.

TIPPET, 8 m. S.S.W. from Salisbury.—Near are tumuli and excavations, supposed to have been a British village. Near Woodyate's Inn are several barrows. B.E.

BROAD CHALK, 5 m. S.W. by S. from Wilton.—Near is Chiselbury Camp with single vallum 27 feet high, supposed

WILTSHIRE.

posed British. Bury Orchard earthworks and Gawens barrow. B.E.

BERWICK ST. JOHN, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Hindon.—Near is Winklebury Camp with lofty single vallum. B.E.

ANSTEY, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. by S. from Hindon.—The magnificent mansion of Wardour Castle, in which are some fine paintings and grand apartments: near is a beautiful walk called the Terrace. B.E.

DONHEAD ST. ANDREW, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Hindon.—Paintings at Donhead Hall by Sir Godfrey Kneller. On Tittle Path Hill, Castle Ring a Camp with single vallum. B.E.

TISBURY $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Hindon.—Elegant Ch. monuments. Castle Ditches, a fine Camp near Spilsbury, with treble foss and vallums. B.E.

HINDON, a market town.—Stockton works, curious British remains. Pyt House and grounds. In a field near is a small Camp. At Chilmark are freestone quarries. 2 m. S.E. is Fonthill Abbey, the grand and singular mansion of W. Beckford, esq. with elegant buildings in the grounds: the house contains a fine collection of paintings. B.E.

MERE, a market town.—Site of a Castle. White Street Camp, on a hill called the Three Fosses. 2 m. W. is Stourhead, the seat of Sir R. C. Hoare, bart., with fine paintings and a curious cabinet; the pleasure grounds and gardens are extremely beautiful, with Temples, Grotto, and Alfred's Tower, &c. also the stone Cross brought from Bristol, and Peter's Pump. In these grounds are two entrenchments, one with double foss; likewise Jack's Castle, a tumulus. Stourton Ch. monuments, and Pen Pitts, supposed British habitations. On a knoll are traces of an encampment. B.E.

MAIDEN BRADLEY, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by W. from Mere.—Ch. monuments. Bradley House. To the E. Kitchen Hill, upon which are many British antiquities, such as tumuli, ditches, excavations, &c. also a very extensive prospect. B.E.

LONGLEAT, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by S. from Warminster.—The fine seat of the Marquis of Bath, with a valuable collection of paintings. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. is Roddenbury Camp with single vallum; near it is a small circular Camp called Hays Castle. B.E.

HEYTESBURY, 4 m. E.S.E. from Warminster.—On Cotley Hill is a large tumulus. Near is Scratchbury Camp, a fine

WILTSHIRE.

fine encampment. 2 m. N. is Knook Castle, a small Camp. In Elder Valley is a very curious Camp with three vallums called Yarnesbury Castle. Upon a hill N.E. of it is a large tumulus called Bowls Barrow. Not far from the above is Golden Barrow. B.E.

CODFORD ST. MARY, 4 m. E.S.E. from Heytesbury.—Ogbury Camp, and a very fine Camp called Yarnbury Camp, with double foss; near are a circular tumulus and small irregular Camp. Near the village of Wily is a British Camp called Bilbury Rings or Wily Camp. S. from this is West Down or Hanging. Longford Camp. East Castle. Grovely Castle. Gravelly Works, and Hamshill Ditches, all near Grovely Wood, B.E.

WARMINSTER, a market town.—At South Wood is a small Camp, called Robin Hood's Bower: upon the E. side of this wood is another curious earthwork with two vallums. One of the clay hills has a ditch and rampart of high antiquity. On Cop Head Hill is a large barrow with foss and vallum. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. further is Battlesbury Camp, with double foss, and three barrows at the S. angle. Between this and Boreham is King Barrow, a large tumulus. B.E. On the Downs is Scratchbury Camp before mentioned. N.D.E.

WESTBURY, a market town.—Ch. monuments. 2 m. N. near Heywood House, a mineral spring. 3 m. E.N.E. is Bratton Castle, a strong camp; near it the figure of a White Horse cut upon the side of a hill; from the top is a beautiful prospect. C.B.

MARKET LAVINGTON, 5 m. S. from Devizes.—Ch. monuments. B.E.

DEVIZES, a market town.—St. John's Ch. New Park grounds. 1 m. N. Roundaway Camp. In Stert Wood a Camp with triple foss. C. 3 m. N.W. Bromham Ch. monuments. 7 m. S.W. Stoke Park, the seat of P. Delmé, esq. has beautiful grounds with cascades, &c. B.E.

ALL CANNINGS, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by N. from Devizes.—Ch. monuments. B.E.

FARLEY, 5 m. W. from Trowbridge.—Farley Castle; the Chapel contains some curious ancient armour. B.E.

Box, 7 m. S.W. by W. from Chippenham.—Middle Hill Spa, two chalybeate springs; one similar to Cheltenham, the other to Harrowgate. B.E.

WILTSHIRE.

CORSHAM, 5 m. s.w. from Chippenham.—Corsham House has a magnificent collection of paintings: they can be seen on Tuesdays and Fridays only. B.E. Between Colerne and Wraxall is North Wood Camp in Bury Wood, with double foss. c.B.

LACOCK, 3 m. s. from Chippenham.—The Nunn. (1232) with fine ornamented grounds. Oak tree, called the Four Sisters. Ancient Stone Cross. Ch. monuments. B.E.

BOWOOD, 2 m. n.w. from Calne.—Seat of the Marquis of Lansdown, has some fine pictures; in the grounds a handsome cascade and mausoleum. B.E.

CHERHILL, 2½ m. e. from Calne.—Oldbury Camp or Castle: on the slope of a hill is the figure of a White Horse. B.E.

LUCKINGTON, 7½ m. w.s.w. from Malmsbury.—Between this village and Badminton is a barrow with hollow caves similar to those at Nottingham. B.E.

MALMSBURY, a market town.—Abbey Ch. (*ante* 675). Abbots House. Market Cross. Curious ancient arch, &c. in the Corporation Almshouse. In the garden of a private house is the upper part of an ancient font with curious sculpture. 1 m. s. on Cam Hill are two small Camps; near in Burnt Ground is a circular Camp supposed Saxon. 1 m. n. is the noble mansion of the Earl of Suffolk, containing some valuable portraits. B.E.

OAKSEY, 4 m. n.n.e. from Malmsbury.—The Ch. is an ancient structure with curious carved pews. In a field s. from the church is a square embankment with large mount. Near are several others, likewise another mount. B.E.

CRICKLADE, a market town.—Sculptured stone Cross in church-yard. Ornamented stone Cross in the street. B.E.

LIDDIARD TREGORZE, 3 m. w. by n. from Swindon.—Curious Ch. monuments, &c. Near is Liddiard Park, the seat of Lord Bolingbroke, with valuable pictures. B.E.

WANBOROUGH, 3 m. s.w. from Swindon.—On Beacon Hill is Liddington or Badbury Castle, a circular Camp. B.E.

MINERALS.

Freestone:—quarries at Box and Swindon.

Coralliform Flints (*B. M.* 291):—at Tisbury, 4 miles s. Hindon.

Shelly

WILTSHIRE.

Shelly formed Calcedony (*B. M.* 310); Flinty Roe-Stone (*B. M.* 474):—Fonthill.

Plant-formed Coral (*B. M.* 385):—Polton 3 miles from Fairford.

FOSSILS.

Fossil Sea Shells:—at Swindon in the quarries.

Fossils resembling pine cones:—near Wootton Bassett.

Very large Cornua Ammonis or Snake Stones:—at Fonthill.

Sharks teeth and other fossils:—in Chipperham quarries.

RARE PLANTS.

Pinguicula lusitanica, Pale Butterwort:—marshes on Alderbury Common, 6, 7.

Iris foetidissima, Stinking Iris:—coppices at Milford near Salisbury, 6.

Eriophoron polystachion, Broad-leaved Cotton-grass:—Alderbury Common, 4.

Avena pubescens, Downy Oat Grass:—on Marlborough Downs, 6.

Dipsacus pilosus, Small Teasel:—Milford near Salisbury, 8.

Impatiens noli tangere, Yellow Balsam:—sides of the river Avon near Salisbury, 8.

Gentiana campestris, Field Gentian:—hills near Clarendon Old Castle, 9.

Bupleurum rotundifolium, Thorow-wax:—Salisbury Plain and near Amesbury, 7.

Linum usitatissimum, Common Flax:—cornfields about Salisbury, 7.

Drosera longifolia, Long-leaved Sundew:—Alderbury Common, 7, 8.

Ornithogalum pyrenaicum, Spiked Star of Bethlehem:—Coppices about Pitton near Salisbury, 6, 7.

Convallaria Polygonatum, Angular Solomon's Seal:—coppices about Alderbury, 5, 6.

Alisma ranunculoides, Small Water Plantain:—Alderbury Common, 8.

Monotropa Hypopitys, Yellow Birdsnest:—Clarendon Wood near Salisbury, 6.

WILTSHIRE.

Sedum sexangulare, Insipid Stonecrop :—on the ruins of Old Sarum, 7.

Euphorbia platyphylla, Warty Spurge :—among corn on Salisbury Plain, 7, 8.

Geum rivale, Water Avens :—sides of the river Avon near Salisbury, 6, 7.

Papaver hybridum, Mongrel Poppy :—waste grounds near Salisbury, 7.

Thalictrum majus, Great Meadow Rue :—sides of rivulets near Salisbury, 6, 7.

Adonis vernalis, Corn Adonis :—cornfields on Salisbury Plain, 5, 10.

Helleborus foetidus, Stinking Hellebore :—Clarendon Woods near Salisbury, 3, 4.

Mentha gracilis, Narrow-leaved Mint :—near Bradford, 8.

Turritis hirsuta, Hairy Tower Mustard :—on the ruins of Old Sarum, 5.

Geranium Phæum, Dusky Cranesbill :—at Alderbury near Salisbury, 5, 6.

Geranium pratense, Crowfoot-leaved Cranesbill :—Abury, Overton, and Fifield, 6, 7.

Vicia sylvatica, Wood Vetch :—about Devizes, 7, 8.

Astragalus glycyphyllos, Sweet Milk Vetch :—Clarendon Woods, 6.

Hypericum Androsæmum, Tutsan St. John's-wort :—Laverstock near Salisbury, 7, 8.

Orchis ustulata, Dwarf Orchis :—upon the barrows about Stonehenge on Salisbury Plain, 6.

Satyrion viride, Frog Satyrium :—woods at Winterslow near Salisbury, 6, 7.

Ophrys apifera, Bee Ophrys :—trenches at Old Sarum, 7.

Serapias grandiflora, White Helleborine :—Winterslow Woods, 6.

Serapias ensifolia, Narrow-leaved Helleborine :—Alderbury Common, 6.

Salix Lambertiana, Boyton Willow :—on the banks of the river Wily at Boyton, 3, 4.

Osmunda regalis, Flowering Fern :—Alderbury Common, 7, 8.

Osmunda Lunaria, Moonwort :—Alderbury Common, 7.

WORCESTERSHIRE

Is bounded by Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, and Shropshire; contains 936 square miles, and is of an irregular form. The air of this county is mild, warm, and healthy, there being but few lakes and very little swampy ground. The inhabitants of the Malvern Hills enjoy a most salubrious and temperate climate, which, with the beautiful rich and picturesque scenery they furnish, induces many to visit the villages of Great and Little Malvern. The soil is generally good and productive, and the productiveness of the Vale of Evesham is not exceeded by any land in the kingdom.

The principal rivers are the Severn, Avon, Teme, and Stour, to which may be added several canals.

Porcelain, glass, and pottery, are leading articles in the trade and manufactory of the county.

BLOCKLEY, 5 m. N.W. from Moreton in Gloucestershire, is famous for its stone quarries and silk mills. Remains of a Roman foss called Dorn. A hill called the Parks, opposite the Vicars garden. Near is the seat of Lord Northwick, containing many curious portraits. B.E.

BROADWAY, 5 m. S.E. from Evesham.—Near is Farnham Abbey, a gothic mansion, commanding a most delightful prospect. B.E.

EVESHAM.—Abbey Gate (701). Ruins of St. Lawrence Ch. The very curious Oil Mill. B.E.

CROPTHORNE, 3½ m. E.S.E. from Pershore.—Ch. monuments, and picturesque scenery. B.E.

OVERBURY, 6 m. S. from Pershore.—The mineralogist will find great amusement in the freestone quarries, which afford a considerable quantity of stalactites and incrustations. Near are some petrifying springs. B.E.

BREDON, 7 m. S.S.W. from Pershore.—Ruins of a Chapel called Mitton. Ancient Camp with double foss. Beautiful view from Bredon Hill. On the N. side of Bredon Hill

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Hill is Wollas Hall, with some good portraits. From a hill adjoining is a very extensive prospect. See the Prospect House, and Bramsbury Stone, an immense mass of rock. B.E.

UPTON.—Near the town is Ham Court, in which is a valuable collection of pictures.

CROOME, 4 m. E. from Upton.—Ch. pavement and monuments. Near is Croome Court, the elegant seat of the Earl of Coventry, with a choice collection of paintings; the grounds are highly ornamented with temples, grottos, &c. B.E.

BIRTS MORTON, 4 m. S.W. from Upton.—In the Ch. are many curious monuments; the Manor-house contains some armorial bearings. B.E.

GREAT MALVERN, 6½ m. from Upton.—The Ch. monuments and curious carvings are particularly worthy of notice. Abbey Gate (*circa* 1083). The medicinal springs are very much resorted to in the summer season; the walk to Holywell is beautiful; the prospects from the neighbouring hills are uncommonly extensive: these hills contain felspar, hornblende, quartz, and mica. In the limestone quarries a variety of fossils. Upon the Herefordshire beacon is a British Camp; at a small distance S. of the camp is a curious cave. See the Sod building near the Earl of Gloucester's ditch. 3 m. distant is Madresfield, the seat of Lord Beauchamp, with fine paintings, &c. B.E.

WORCESTER.—Cathedral (1038) and fine monument of Bishop Hough, also King John's tomb. Vault under the choir. Rubens' picture in the Chapter House. Edgar's Tower. Castle Hill. Commandery. Paintings in the Guildhall. Theatre. Bridge. Royal china manufactory. Sansons Fields Walk. Race ground. Porto Bello tea gardens. View from Round Hill. 5 m. N.N.W. are the remains of Holt Castle. C.B.

KEMSEY, 3 m. S. from Worcester.—Near the Ch. a Roman Camp. B.E.

HALLOW, 1½ m. N.W. from Worcester.—Hallow Villa, pleasure grounds and chalybeate spring. One mile further is Thorn Grove, the seat of Monsieur Lucien Buona-parte. B.E.

HANBURY, 3¼ m. E.N.E. from Droitwich. Ch. monuments, and Hanbury Hall paintings. B.E.

HINLIP,

WORCESTERSHIRE.

HINLIP, 3 m. N.E. by N. from Worcester.—Hinlip Hall, now a boarding-school, is a very curious house with some ancient portraits. The Ch. deserves notice. B.E.

OMBERSLEY, 6 m. N. from Worcester.—Ombersley Court, the seat of the Marchioness of Downshire, has some fine paintings. Near are the remains of Holt Castle and ancient Saxon Ch. B.E.

WHITLEY, 7 m. N. by W. from Worcester.—Whitley Court, the elegant seat of Lord Foley, has some fine paintings; the grounds are ornamented with temples, &c. The inside of the Ch. is extremely beautiful. B.E.

DROITWICH, a market town, famous for its saltworks.

FECKENHAM, 7 m. E. by S. from Droitwich.—Ch. monuments and needle manufactory. B.E.

LYNDRIDGE, 4 m. from Tenbury.—Numerous Ch. monuments.

ARLEY-ON-THE-HILL, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by E. from Bewdley.—Ch. In the Ch.-yard a curious tomb of Sir H. Coningsby, and fine view; ascend Stagbury Hill for another fine view. B.E.

ROCK, $4\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.W. by W. from Bewdley.—Curious Saxon Ch. and monuments: in the middle of a wood in the eastern part of the parish is a very ancient large Service-tree, supposed 250 years old. B.E.

STOCKTON, 8 m. S.W. from Bewdley.—Ch. monuments. 1 m. S. is Stanford Court, the seat of Sir T. Winnington, bart. In the park about a mile from the old Ch. is a very curious hermitage called Stone House. On Woodbury Hill is an ancient Camp with single foss. B.E.

BEWDLEY.—Near is the elegant villa of Mr. Moseley with beautiful plantations ornamented with towers, seats, and hermitage, &c.; not far from the above are Blackstone Rocks, in which is a most curious ancient hermitage situated in Mr. Coult's grounds. B.E.

STOURPORT, 4 m. S. from Kidderminster.—Curious iron bridge. 2 m. from Stourport is Hartlebury Castle. B.E.

KIDDERMINSTER.—Fine monuments and ancient brasses in the Ch. Cross in the ch.-yard. Remains of the Castle called Caldwell. Carpet manufactory. Chalybeate spring at Round Hill. Wassal Hill Camp, B.E.

HAGLEY, $17\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by E. from Worcester, and 4 m. N.E. from

WORCESTERSHIRE.

from Kidderminster. Ch. monuments. Hagley House, the seat of Lord Lyttelton, contains many fine paintings and busts. The pleasure grounds surpass most in England; they are ornamented with a Doric Temple, Ionic Rotunda, Palladian Bridge, Tower, Hermitage, Root House, Cascade, Temple of Theseus, &c. On Witchbury Hill is a Camp with double foss. N.D.E.

STOURBRIDGE, a market town.—Glass manufactory.

DUDLEY.—The Castle stands in Staffordshire, the Ch. and town in Worcestershire. See Ch. monuments. Priory ruins (1161). Iron and glass manufactories. The limestone quarry has very curious excavations: in this stone are found echini, cornua Ammonis, and that rare fossil *Pedicularis marinus* or Sea Louse called Dudley Locust.

NORTHFIELD, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. by E. from Hales Owen.—The Ch. is worthy notice. Near are the ruins of Wooly Castle. At Kings Norton in this parish is the canal tunnel, also the painted glass in the Chapel. 1 m. distant are the ruins of Grafton Chapel. B.E.

BROMESGROVE, a market town.—Ch. monuments and painted glass. Needle and nail manufactories. Remarkable echos at the east and west corners of the Ch., and at a white gate between Dyer's Bridge and the turnpike. B.E.

ROUSE LENCH, 11 m. E. by S. from Worcester.—Several curious monuments in the Ch. B.E.

MINERALS.

Freestone:—at Overbury.

Toadstone:—in Rowley Hills.

Limestone:—in Whitley and Abberley Hills.

Lenticular Carbonate of Lime, called Brasses or Brassils, (B. M. 426.):—at Dudley.

Calcareous Flagstone:—at Littleton.

Alabaster, Talc:—at Droitwich.

Red argillaceous Sandstone; White quartzose Sandstone:—east side of Malvern Hills opposite the Worcestershire Beacon.

Hornblende; Felspar; Quartz; Mica:—in the Malvern Hills.

FOSSILS,

WORCESTERSHIRE.

FOSSILS.

Echini; Cornua Ammonis; *Pediculus marinus* or Sea Louse:—at Dudley. The *Pediculus marinus* is a very rare fossil: it is here found expanded and contracted. Mr. Parkinson has given it the name of Trilobite.
Vertebræ of Enchrinites :—Bredon Hill.

RARE PLANTS.

Iris foetidissima, Stinking Iris :—woods near Pershore, 6.
Festuca calamaria, Reed-like Fescue-grass :—in Shrawley Woods near Glasshampton, 7.
Bromus diandrus, Upright Brome-grass :—at Seven Stoke, 6.
Bromus pinnatus, Spiked-heath Brome-grass :—near Great Comberton and Pershore, 7.
Dipsacus pilosus, Small Teasel :—in the Abbey lane at Evesham, 8.
Achusa sempervirens, Evergreen Alkanet :—the Blankets near Worcester, 5, 6.
Cynoglossum sylvaticum, Green-leaved Hounds-tongue :—lanes about Worcester near the third milestone to Pershore, 6.
Campanula patula, Spreading Bellflower :—near Worcester, Malvern, Hagley, and Bewdley, 7, 8.
Campanula Rapunculus, Rampion Bellflower :—at Hindlip, 7, 8.
Verbascum virgatum, Large-flowered Mullein ;—s. side of a lane near Gregory Mill, Worcester; turnpike road opposite the lane leading to Bevercy, 8.
Scandix Cerefolium, Garden Chervil :—hedges near Worcester and Old Swinford, 6.
Myosurus minimus, Mousetail :—Malvern Chace, 5.
Galanthus nivalis, Snowdrop :—foot of Malvern hills below the Camp, 2, 3.
Acorus Calamus, Sweet Flag :—in the Avon near Pershore, 6.
Colchicum autumnale, Meadow Saffron :—about Great Malvern and Great Comberton, 9.

Chlora

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Chlora perfoliata, Yellow Centaury:—side of Malvern Chace, 8.

Vaccinium Oxycoccus, Cranberry:—bogs near Bromes-grove, 6.

Polygonum minus, Small creeping Persicaria:—gravel-pit on Malvern Chace, 9.

Polygonum Bistorta, Great Bistort:—Ham Green near Mathon, 6.

Chrysosplenium alternifolium, Alternate-leaved Golden Saxifrage:—Purlieu Lane from the Wytych to Mathon, 5.

Dianthus proliifer, Proliferous Pink:—Landridge Hill marl-pit; Hanley Castle, 7.

Sedum album, White Stonecrop:—Malvern Hills rocks, 7.

Pyrus domestica, True Service Tree:—in the middle of Wire Forest near Bewdley, 5.

Ranunculus Lingua, Great Spearwort:—Malvern Chace bogs, 7.

Iberis nudicaulis, Naked-stalked Candy-tuft:—Pensham Field stone and gravel pits, 5.

Cardamine amara, Bitter Ladies-smock:—about Worcester and Great Comberton river, 4, 5.

Turritis glabra, Smooth Tower Mustard:—near Stour-bridge, 5, 6.

Erodium maritimum, Sea Storks-bill:—commons between Enville and Bewdley, 7, 8.

Vicia sylvatica, Wood Vetch:—Bredon hill n. side and Clifton woods, 7, 8.

Vicia bithynica, Rough-podded Vetch:—woods near Clifton upon Teme, 7, 8.

Astragalus hypoglottis, Purple Milk Vetch:—s. side of Bredon hill below the Camp, 6.

Hypericum Androsæmum, Tutsan St. John's Wort:—lanes at the foot of Malvern Hill, 7, 8.

Hypericum dubium, Imperforated St. John's Wort:—about Sapey, 12 miles w.n.w. from Worcester, 7, 8.

Inula Helenium, Elecampane:—side of Bredon next Comberton, 7, 8.

Satyrium viride, Frog Satyrium:—pasture at Great Comberton and Pershore, 6, 7.

Ophrys apifera, Bee Ophrys:—at Great Comberton, 7.

Serapius

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Scirpias palustris, Marsh Helleborine :—swampy meadows Robinson's Street, on the borders of Malvern Chace, 7, 8.

Serapias grandiflora, White Helleborine :—in Knight's Walks, Wolverley, 6.

Serapias ensifolia, Narrow-leaved Helleborine :—on the top of Aberley Hill and in Wire Forest, 6.

Carex ampullacea, Slender-beaked Bladder Carex :—mill below Droitwich, 5.

Osmunda Lunaria, Moonwort :—on the south side of Bredon Hill ; on coal pit banks near Stourbridge, 7.

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

